ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Trans-Two dellars and fifty cents per annum,

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollars, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inseriel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pentsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WEXUELL PHILLIPS.

WESDELL PHILLIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 23.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdis

fords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERFETURY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

staves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBSESSEE PUGIFIVE SLAVES—AD

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1038.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE VALUE OF CHRISTIANITY. From the Lowell Courier.

The Abelitionists of the Garrison sect have held their anniversary meeting in the Church of Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. The American Union, Church and People, were of course visited with a Church and People, were of course visited with a torrent of acrimony and abuse. Wm. Lloyd Gar-rison was present in person, and filled the highest seat in the synagogue. We deplore the existence of fanaticism in any form; but, so long as it does exist, we cannot object to those meetings. We are disposed, rather, to regard them as safety-valves by which all the surplus steam of such one-idead madmen and mad-women - for the organization commen and mad-women—for the organization com-prises sandry persons of the gentler sex — may escape without danger to the public weal. But in yiew of the assaults made by these fanatics upon the established institutions of their country, we cannot but call to mind how different was the conduct of that great moralist, whose disciples, par excellence, they claim to be. What we said on this point, a few months since, will apply as well now. At the alvent of Christ in Judea, all the world swarmed with institutions of the worst possible de-scription. But neither Christ nor his apostles, so far as we learn, uttered a solitary syllable with the far as we learn, uttered a solitary syllable with the far as the far as a solitary syllable with the s very many of the numerous provinces, into which e Roman world was at that time divided; but not a word-no, not a word-hostile to these institutions, can anywhere be detected among all the stille monuments that have come down to us. It is, doubtless, quite true, that the development of man aggregately, and the development of man individually, are so connected, that whateve rserves one end answers also for the other; and it is true, that Christianity has been, and was designed to be, beyond comparison, greater in its influence on the institutions of society, than any kindred agency ever before seen; yet Christianity was al-together unadapted to the work of directly regeneing the external institutions of society, and the political establishments then extant.

F Referring to what was said and done at the late anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the New York Express says-

We doubt if such indiscriminate ravings as these can do any body any harm. These persons, under the very Constitution they would violate, and in the Government which they would destroy, if they could, are permitted to utter these treasonable sentiments, and if they did not utter them they would have to be sent to the Lonatic Asylum. 'Speak, or die,' is their motto, and like an engine without

water, if they didn't speak, they would burst.

But the sentiments, nevertheless, are unchristian and atrocious; and if the antidote did not go along with the bane, and these people did not answer themselves out of their own mouths, we should feel that some severer condemnation was necessary.

Those who have read the proceedings of the Abolitionists of the Fred. Douglass school, which, strange to say, have usually been more moderate than those of the Phillips and Parker order, will see this year that their speeches and resolutions are sponged and dipped as with gall and wormwood against the South, and Slavery, the Ministry, etc.

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We copy the following from Bennett's Herald : New York, May 11, 1854.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq. : DEAR SIR—As one of the pewholders of Mr. Chapin's church, I beg leave, through your columns, to protest against the action of the trustees, in leasing the same to such an outrageous rabble as desecrated it yesterlay, and I also beg leave to assure you that all the perhablers are not functies, neither do they approve of

It is not my purpose to disclose the affairs of the church, but it is due to many of the congregation to say, that a portion were not aware of the said leasing. while others, who were informed of the same at the an-nual meeting, held the 19th ult., earnestly disapproved

of the course of the trustees.

As pewholders have rights as well as self-important church officers, I would suggest to such of the Congregation as respect Christianity, and have a proper regard for religious edifices, the propriety of placing locks on their pews during anniversary week.

Yours, respectfully,

From the Journal of Commerce

THE CLERGY. Messas. Editors :- For all you have written to the effect that the clergy ought to move in the sphere voluntarily chosen by them, and keep their hands washed of Nebraska and all other politics, I thank you; for, how wide soever the difference may be. I am unable to discover any practical difference between a Protestant Pope and a Catholic one, in so far as church influence on the State is considered. The one, it is true, has a tangible name and a visible, local habitation; the other exists as truly, and has a multifarious name. Sometimes it is seen in associations and consociations; sometimes in World's Evangelical Conventions, with their walls heaven-high; sometimes it is called 3,000 clergymen of New England; sometimes one thing, sometimes another. It may be known by various symptoms. Now, by altering, or an itching to alter a Constitution, adding the eligibility of clergymen to seats in the Legislature; always y manifesting less interest in the true spirit of Christianity, than in the political arena of strife and heated discussion; evidencing how vastly they love State more than Church. G.

DR. WAYLAND.

For daring to recorl 1 is solemn protest against the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Rev. Dr. Wayland is denounced as in his dotage by the Biblical Recorder, (a Baptist paper published in North Carolina,) and coolly told-

· Wayland need not be surprised to hear that his Nayland need not be surprised to hear that his books are burnt, instead of being bought in the South. We have already heard gentlemen of high respectability and intelligence say, that since they read his Nebraska speech, their feelings against his books were such that they were strongly inclined to take them from their libraries, and commit them in the decrease and if the Dectar is not him. em to the flames; and if the Doctor is not himself burnt in effigy, it will be owing to the respect which our people have for religion, and for who are its professed advocates.' (!!!)

Dr. Wayland says—'Slavery is a sin against Gd, and an outrage on humanity.' Against this naked assertion, we place the positive command of Gd to his chosen people, authorizing the institution of slavery, making slaves property, and entailing slavery from generation to generation. See tailing slavery from generation to generation. See Leviticus, 25th chapter.—Natchez Mirror.

A fittle fire is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

We are glad to know that the toesin we have ounded in regard to the formation of irresponsible, illegal and dangerous secret armed societies in this has arrested the attention of those whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters, and that inmediate and effective measures will be taken to prevent the further spreading of this dangerous malady, and to disperse such as already exist. We have not space to-day to say as much upon this subject as we would like. We are prepared to expose the self-styled . Guard of Liberty' in all its naked deformity, and hold the aspiring demagogues and outlaws who lead it, to the penalty and scorn that must be meted out to them by all good citizess. We assure our friends that we do not intend to drop this matter until our purpose is accomplished. We promise the 'Guard of Liberty,' and all other anprincipled adventurers who are striving to establish an armed banditti to oppose our citizen soldiery, that we shall wage a ceaseless and uncompromising warfare against them and their riotous purposes. During the week, we have received not only the erbal assurance of scores of our best citizens, military and civil, that we should have their hearty peration and support in this contest, but many of the highest and most experienced officers in the militia have written to us the most flattering testimonials. One officer, high in rank, concludes a note by saying :-- Your paper never stood so high as it has since you have taken the moble stand in opposition to that dangerous armed mob, miscalled Guard of Liberty." Another says, . This armed meb is the more dangerous, and to be feared most, because "it steals the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in!" &c. Whilst we were writing the above, an officer whose veracity is unquestionable called at our office, and informed more or less than committing treason. The folunquestionable called at our office, and informed more or less than committing treason. The fol-us that a company [mob.] antagonistic to the 'Guard lowing extract from Daniel Webster's speech at of Liberty in its professions and objects, but pre-cisely similar in its formation, were secretly dril-ling in a hall at the South End last evening! Lat the evil spread no further .- Boston Sunday Despatch

deed of blood-have come upon this community like thunder from a cloudless sky.

In 1851, when the hall of justice was invaded by mob, and the fugitive Shadrach was wrested from the hands of the officers, abolitionists were in a state of carnival. But another case occurred, when the law had its course, and in obedience to a constitutional obligation, the slave was restored to the person who claimed his service. From that day to plies a treasonable purpose. When this purpose is pro-this, the delivery of Sims has been the theme of the claimed—and it is proclaimed that it will be carried out most violent harangue that fanaticism could invent; in all cases—and is carried into effect by force of arms erson who claimed his service. From that day to and it has been accompanied with the resolve that a fugitive slave should never again be suffered to go

from Boston. On Wednesday, the arrest of Burns took place, hen some of those who had constantly written and spoken this tratorious sentiment, who scorn the obligations of the constitution, and who had must suffer its penalties. Is there a doubt as to openly avowed the purpose of arresting the law, must suffer a be the citizens to lay aside their applied to the city authorities for the use of Faneuil this! We appeal to the citizens to lay aside their applied to the city authorities for the use of Faneuil Hall. These authorities well knew the character of the applicants, their seditious opinions, and knew the purpose for which they proposed to hold a meeting. They knew that these fanatics were a meeting. They knew that these fanatics were determined to resist the law. Yet this hall, which once by free soil politicians had been shut on Daniel Webster, was promptly thrown open on such a re-

Marshal Freeman, whose office it is to keep Burns in custody, took ample precaution to guard the court from outrage. He employed special police: nd while allowing Burns every facility for consultation with his friends, he determined to discharge his duty to the law. The city government, however prohibited its police from aiding the marshal. and the word went through the city that this officer would be left alone to preserve order. Some of the morning journals contained the inflammatory notice for the meeting, and one, the Commonwealth, was filled with language which we want terms to charitise in its citizens are in favor of maintaining order, and of punishing the traitors.

Its appeals were helish. Placards, too, were to be seen at the corners

The struggle is fearful. To the treasonable meet-Placards, too, were to be seen at the corners

eclarations was to give assurance to those dispos-

With such reports of the disposition of the city police, is it strange that Fancuil Hall was filledcrammed, we should say! CAt first, the meeting was orderly-but speaker after speaker succeeded old, inflamm story appeals, and the meeting warmed with the intense excitement. There was no covering up of purpose. The fugitive slave law was pronounced no law. Resistance to it was openly urged; a forcible rescue of Burns was openly urg-; a redemption of the abolition pledge was open ly required; and as the reasons were given for this ach violent sentence was received with vehemen applause. The action of the city was commented upon in those harangues; and when successive speakers announced that the city government was with them, when they declared that the city police had been charged by the mayor not to lift a finger in defence of the U.S. marshal, the shoutings were wild, tremendous, and long continued. The speakr said that they had had hurrahs-this was Rev. Thedore Parker's language-for liberty long enough, what they wanted now was action. Were there no colice present? Was it not manifest there was

iolence at hand ! Was word sent to the mayor ! But the speakers went on with their incanta-ons. Soher citizens would hardly credit a true ed mass obeyed the natural law of mobs, and gradually ripened for its work of destruction, blood and murder. The bad men who conducted the and murder. The bad her was considered meeting counselled delay until to-merrow. 'To-night, to-night,' resounded through the hall; and it was plain that those who had raised the spirit, turned pale and trembled at its power. It was beyond their control. Imbecility, or fanaticism, or rascality, may apply the torch, but other agencies must be evoked to stay the conflagration. One exstay the conflagration. claimed that an attack on the court-house had commenced, when a stampede took place, and the mass, fully prepared for a desperate work, rushed

The attack on ' the Bastile of Boston'-the words of the abolition journal—then commenced. Axes, heavy joists, knives, pistols, guns, were used—for the mob were armed. Marshal Freeman proved himself equal to the occasion, and with his assistants, using clubs, succeeded in beating back those who had burst into the court house. Fire arms were used freely by the rioters. The marshal had a narrow excess. One of his assistants was stable.

died at the post of duty, in defence of the supremney of law, in protecting the city from violence, in support of the constitution of his country. Let

T Gred at

intry show that it appreciates such se The fearful struggle is not yet over. It will be resumed this day. The city is under deep and just excitement against those who have disturbed its peace, who have promoted anarchy and blood-shed, who have disgraced its good name; but all good citizens should resolve to maintain the SUPRE-MACY OF LAW. All patriots, lovers of the constitution, should set their faces against anarchy, and against those, whoever they may be, who give the slightest countenance to the enemies of the public peace. Their acts are flat rebellion, and deserve punishment as such. Let all who value our institutions indignantly frown upon the detestable work .- Boston Post.

SUPPORT THE LAW.

Our city yesterday was in a state of excitement confederates did all they could to subserve the cause of mob law! Their treasonable meeting at Fancuil Hall was not enough. It was not enough that Parker, and Phillips, and their associates excited the passions of their deluded dupes up to the pitch of destruction and murder, nor that seditious handbills startled the passers-by at the-corners of the streets. Bodies of men from distant towns

Albany, 1851, delineates their crime. He said-

'The act of taking away Shadrach from the public authorities in Boston, and sending him off, was an act of clear treason. I speak this in the hearing of men who RESISTANCE TO LAW.

The scenes which have occurred in this city—the struggle between law and anarchy—the terrible everywhere, on my professional reputation. It was treating to the country of the countr pose a law of the government, not in any one in all cases; I say, if they resolve to resist the law, who in all cases; I say, if they resolve to resist the law, who se a law of the government, not in any one case, but ever may be attempted to be made the subject of it, and carry that purpose into effect, by resisting the application of the law in any one case, either by force of arms or force of numbers, that, sir, is treason. (Turning to Mr. Spencer, and stamping with emphasis.) You know or numbers, in any one case, that constitutes a case of levying war against the Union.'

The present case is a parallel case. Burns is in the hands of the law. Those who engage in the work of attempting to take him away from the offithis treasonable movement of Parker. Phillips and their abettors, in its true light. They aim to give the city over to the mob rule; they intend treason against their country! What can be worse! Citizens of Boston! le. patriotism, loyalty to law, the recollections of the past, regard for the present, the good name and fame of this place, have their course! Resolve to trample, as with a strong hand, on this treason, and to support an adminis tration of the law !-Ibid.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

The eyes of the whole country are looking to see how Boston will come out of the struggle between law and anarchy-between allegiance to the consti-

of the streets. Yet not only was no movement for ing of Fancuit Hall, the continuous flood of handpreserving the public peace made by the city au-horities, but the lamentable moral effect of these and thousands of abolitionists from abroad, and the seditious course of the abolition press, have been added the mad appeals of journals of other places.

> We heard a great deal about the prayers offered up in behalf of the efforts of the abolitionists, on Sunday last, but of no prayers for the widow of the murdered Batchelder-murdered by abolitionists, in-cited by such men as Parker and Philips-MURDER-ED while performing his duties as a citizen under the laws of his country! Oh, men who urge revolution, sedition and murder—upon whose hands rests the blood of an honest, innocent, faithful citizen-have a fearful account to answer .- Ibid.

PROGRESS OF THE ATTEMPTED REVO-LUTION.

Since the death of poor Batchelder, public opin ion has universally taken a channel adverse to the course of the fanatics who would thwart the proper course of the law, in the case of the fugitive now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. When we in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. When we say we rejoice at this, we do not the less,—nor will the community the less.—deplore the melancholy event that has brought it about. We mean the murder of Batchelder. The real sentiment of the Boston people is far from treasonable, nor is it But the speakers went on with their incanta-tions. Sober citizens would hardly credit a true representation of the lamentable scene as the in-flammable material was poured into the cauldron, and it seethed at every fresh addition. The excit-and it seethed at every fresh addition. The excitmisled by reports that may reach them to our city's discredit. That there are persons in our midst, who are prone to consider themselves the oracles of public sentiment, merely because they can invoke the aid of brute force for a transitory triumph in their treasonable designs, we cannot deny. But these individuals are far from being the exponents of the true feeling of our citizens. The deeds of violence of Friday night find no sympathy here, except in the breasts of those who would over turn all laws that did not meet their aims, and who would see our country's flag trampled in the dust, so that they and their treasonable practices to Court-square. They found no mob, but they might achieve a triumph .- Boston Times.

WHO ARE THE GUILTY.

There can be no doubt that the citizens of Boston are justified in attributing to the Rev. Theodore
Parker and Mr. Wendell Phillips the chief responsibility for the fatal proceedings of Friday night.
Both of these gentlemen are sufficiently known to who had burst into the court house. Fire arms to the segmentation of these gentlemen are sufficiently known to were used freely by the rioters. The marshal had a narrow escape. One of his assistants was stabled and killed. At this time the city police began who seized the first opportunity to do all in his to act. Arrests were made. The militia, always power to vilify and degrade the memory of Daniel

of high order, a notoriety as an abettor of almost every violent measure and disorganizing scheme which is hatched in the over-wrought brains of the which is hatched in the over-wrought brains of the extreme progressiveists. Bitter, relentless, reckless, he not only denounces fiercely, but he excites artfully, and from the reports of his part in the meeting of Friday evening at Faneuil Hall, it appears that he used all the power of which he is master to rouse the persons present to an open and forcible resistance to the laws. He roused their jealousy, he stung their pride, he flattered their self-appreciation, and while alluding to their determination, he can the slightest possible slur uptermination, he cant the slightest possible slur up-on their courage. What wonder that, finding them in the mood in which he found them, he sent then out from his presence an infuriated mob! And this man is called reverend, because he claims to be a minister of Christ's religion. He had a worthy the complete triumph of law in Boston over one of yoke-fellow in Wendell Phillips, a man who, without a tithe of his talest, has all his bitterness and and white, clerical and laical, that ever disgraced more than his recklessiess—a man who glories in the country. Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave confusion for confusion's sake, the breath of whose of Colonel Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., was yesternostrils is contention, and the desire of whose heart seems to be the utter extirpation of every thing which good men venerate. It was fitting that such a man should repeatedly urge his hearers to form guard round the court house occupied by officers of the law, for the purpose of preventing the exe-cution of the law, and that he should point to the successful resistance to the law in the case of Shadrach as an honor, and to the successful execution of the same law in the case of Sims as a disgrace to the citizens of Boston.—N. Y. Courier 4 Enq.

ATTACK ON SENATOR SUMNER. The following is an extract from an article in the

Washington Union, the organ of the national ad-

Can such instigators to riot and to bloodshed as sumner and Greeley look upon this record without eing overwhelmed with remorse !

Boston in arms against the constitution, and an abolition fanatic, the distant leader safe from the fire and the faggot he invokes from his seat in the Senate of the United States, giving the command! Men shot down in the faithful discharge of duty to law based upon a constitutional guarantee, and the word which encourages the assassin given by a man who has sworn on the Holy Evangely, and in the presence of his Maker, to support the constitu-tion of the country! But our Charles Sumner tells us that a new era has been inaugurated—an era requiring more than the wisdom and valor of Washington : more than the eloquence of Fisher Ames more democracy than Jefferson's : more research than Adams or Hamilton possessed; and that the constitution he has sworn to support, is, in the language of his associates, 'a league with hell'; and that those who made it 'were slaveholders and murderers;' that it shall not be obeyed, and that slavery shall, at all and every hazard, be uprouted and destroyed, in spite of all that has been pledged and written by the men of other days.

On the evening of the same day, the Washington Star, the minor organ of the administration, fol- small stir in that quarter. lowed up this flagrant attack upon Senator Sumner, wing language:

the law. Outside the building there is still a large crowd, many of them worthy citizens, attracted by at the moment that their speeches gave the first coverigity but most of them rioters and assassins, occasion to the riot!—N. Y. Journal of Com. curiosity, but most of them rioters and assassins, collected and summoned by Parker and Phillips acting under the suggestions of Charles Sumner. and his sattellite in Congress, Mr. Banks. Circulars have been addressed by the Abolition vigilance committee of Boston to the surrounding towns, urging the ' faithful to come to the city by the early trains. The following is a copy of the document. It bears the ear-marks of being the offspring of

Summer and Chase : We understand that Giddings of Ohio left this city last evening for Boston. He is undoubtedly hearer of despatches from Sumner and Chase and Banks. Why does not Sumner take the field in person, and lead the mob, whose passions he has inflamed by his recent speeches and letters! Why does he not expose himself to danger alongside of the deluded men whom he has designedly led astray!
Is he not deficient in courage and common man-hood! Men everywhere draw that conclusion. He prefers to affect the airs and grimaces of a Broadvay fop, upon the avenue and in the Senate Chamber, to leading his fanatical confederates to the acomplishment of the ends, for the attainment of which he has so often pronounced himself ready to sacrifice everything.

The insane idiots who composed that frenzied nob should have been treated as madmen or mad dogs are usually treated-caught and caged, if possible: but shot down, if they persisted in their course of death and danger. But what punishment is meet for such men as Sumner. Giddings & Co.? If it had not been for the incendiary, traitorous appeals of these creeping, crawling, cowardly ene-mics of the Republic, the abolition mob of Boston would have let off their excess of steam in the customary shricks, stamps and scolding.

If Southern gentlemen are threatened and assaulted, while legally 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 payonet's point—certain Northern men, now in our midst, will have to evince a little more circumspection than they have ever evinced in their walk, talk

Public sentiment in Alexandria, we learn, is inevery hour. The masses look upon Sumper as responsible for the death of Bachelder. They attribnot descend to acts of personal violence. Such conduct can find no justification. But let public conduct can find no justification. But let public opinion condemn these men everywhere, in the street, in the Capitol, every place where men meet. Let Sumner and his infamous gang feel that he cannot outrage the fame of his country—counsel treason to its laws—incite the ignorant to bloodshed and murder—and still receive the countenance and support of the seciety of this city, which he has done so much to vilify.

But if the traitors only received their desert in this world, the position to which they would be elevated is a gallous higher than any steeple. We rejoice that so far the majesty of the law has been ultimately vindicated, even at the point of the bayonet: but it would receive a higher and a more salutary vindication, if the REBELS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS; and to this complexion it must come at last.—[John Mitchel.'s Citizen.

so much to vilify.

While the person of a Virginia citizen is only safe from rudeness and outrage behind the serried ranks of armed men, Charles Summer is permitted to walk among the 'slave catchers' and 'fire eaters' of the South in peace and security. While he invites his constituents to resist the federal laws, Well, they are both ready for trial.

prompt to obey the call of the law, assembled; a company from the navy yard was early on the ground, and since that time, the constant presence of the military has preserved the peace of the city. One citizen, James Batchelder, has fallen. He carried the peace of the city.

TRIUMPH OF LAW.

THE RIOTERS OVERAWED AND DISCOMPITED. It is with great satisfaction we announce to our readers day restored to his owner by U. S. Commissioner Loring, after a full and impartial hearing, and was conveyed on board a revenue cutter, then lying at Boston, which is now on her way to Alexandria. The presence of near 200 U.S. troops, and a powerful police force, under the direction of the U.S. Marshal, supported by a brigade of Massachusetts militia, cooled the ardor of the mobites to such a degree, that they could see the laws of their country enforced, without pulling a trigger, or even attempting a rescue. Perhaps the ghost of the murdered Batchelder stood before them, and warned them to follow him. At any rate, their courage oozed out of the ends of their fingers, as usual with Abolitionists when they come to the scratch.—
They are mighty with the tongue—great in holding conventions and passing resolutions,—but that being done, their peculiar talent is exhausted.
The Worcester Transcript mourns that \$30,000 to \$50,000 should be drawn from the United States

Treasury, to enforce the surrender of Burns to his master. If it had been \$300,000, the money would have been well expended, rather than permit a law of the land, enacted to carry out a fundamental article of the national compact, to be trampled un-der foot. But who made this expenditure necessary! The Abolitionists. And if the Fugitive Slave Law is to be amended, we hope it will be so amended as to assess all future expenditures which may be rendered necessary by attempts at resistance or demonstrations of resistance by the Abolitionists, upon the Abolitionists themselves. This is no more than strict justice. They render the expenditure necessary; by all means, let them pay fiddler.

Burns is represented to be rather stapid, and will probably be better off with his master than anywhere else. Certainly, he would not fare so well in the hands of the Abolitionists, by a long way. Col. Suttle is every where spoken of as a worthy and estimable man. Had he been deprived of his property by an Abolition mob, the excitement among his neighbors and friends would have been intense. As it is, the affair has created no

Human life has been sacrificed-sacrificed in Advices have been received by letter in this city manner which shows that a previous intention exto-day from Boston, which represent everything safe and quiet inside the Court House in Boston. tion of opposition to legal authority. Offenders The United States troops are still on duty in the have been arrested; but why, we ask, and we bebuilding, to prevent a rescue of the fugitive, and lieve that the community solemnly and gravely deto protect the federal officers in the execution of mands, were not Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips the law. Outside the building there is still a large and other insurrectionist leaders taken into custod

INSURRECTION IN BOSTON.

'The city of Notions,'-the Athens of the North -the eye of America-the focus of education and intellectual light—the cradle of liberty—the lawabiding, God-fearing city of the Puritans-has been in a state of insurrection for several days during the last week. An infuriated despot mob-not of ignorant' excitable foreigners, either of German or Irish extraction—but of straight-haired, cool, cautious Yankees, distinguished by the genuine nasa twang, and descended in a direct line from the pilgrims of the Mayflower-have set the Constitu tion and the supreme laws of the country at defiance, subverted social order, taken possession of the Court House, (!) and perpetrated a high-handed murder of an officer of the United States govern-ment, while in the execution of a duty which he

was sworn to discharge.
On Friday, three fugitive slaves, from Maryland, were captured in New York, and surrendered to their lawful owners withoust noise or tumult. Boston must suffer sadly by the comparison in the mind of every friend of order, (!) whether east or west, south or north.

All the violence enacted in the capital of the old

Bay State is the result of the teachings of holy men of God-ministers of the gospel of peace-on of whom actually instigated the fanatical rabble their bloody work. The only law acknowledged by these apostles of sedition is, what they call 'the higher law,'—a code known only to themselves AND THE DEVIL. Any law, human or divine, that does not square with this law, they execrate, trample, and spit upon, as of no force or obligation.

According to the dogmas of Parker, and Phillips,

and Garrison, to take away the property of a South-ern planter by force or fraud is not to steal or rob, though the right by which he owns it is the only right to any property, the only one by which North-ern Abolitionists own any thing that is theirs—the

law of the land.
Under the sanction of the higher law, the rob bery of a white man is a meritorious act, and kill-tensely excited in condemnation of Sumner and his allies. We know that it increases in this city To slay a white man of the Caucassian race—a ing, is the highest crime known to the higher law. officer of mere human law, who assists in enforcing its authority—is a deed entitling the hero who acits authority—is a deed entitling the hero who accounsel of Summer. We hope that public sentiment against these abolition miscreants who infest Congress and our fair city, and all the atmosphere in which they move with the odor of a brothel, will the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for the freedom of man.

But if THE TRAITORS only received their desert in

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE

There is a determination on the part of the Ab-olitionists, and other enemies of the peace of the land, to make this city, if possible, again a scene of disorder and violence. Another attempt to resist the laws of the United States, and bring discredit upon Boston, is already on foot, and will be pushd onward, without scruple, as far as the ed onward, without scrupic, as far as these men dare go. Their inflammatory appeals to the fanati-cal and reckless part of our population have already been put forth, and everything to excite popular passion, and kindle a mob-spirit among the partizans of anti-slavery, is in preparation for the busi-ness of resisting law and authority. We most earnestly hope that the people of Boston will put down this attempt promptly and in the most decid-ed manner. Let the laws of the country be maintained, and the apostles of sedition and enemies of the public peace receive a rebuke that will assure them their old power of doing mischief is at an end. No more mobe—no more violation of law—no more tumults to disgrace our city and state. As long as we profess to live under a government of laws, let us take diligent care that none among us shall perpetrate an outrage upon public authority.

—Boston Courier of 27th ult.

ABOLITION RIOT AND MURDER. Every honest citizen must feel the deepest mor-

dification to reflect on what happened in this city, on Friday night. Another Abolition mob—the Court House, assaulted and a citizen stabbed to death in the exercise of his duty by an infuriated rabble of fanatics hot from the seditious harangues of the Abolition mob-orators, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and the rest of that tribe of bed-lamites! The whole city thrown into alarm and excitement, the militia called out, and the people of Boston again subjected to the disgrace of riot and resistance to law!

It is quite time for this community to do something more than lament over these outrages-they ought to be stopped at once, and their authors punished as they deserve. The question arises— Who are the real authors of this public violence and murder? The answer is plain—They are the incendiary mob-orators of the Fancuil Hall meeting on Friday evening, who openly proclaimed re-sistance to the law, and orged on an excited multitude to the deed of violence and blood that fol-lowed. These men knew well enough that the only effect of their inflammatory appeals to the passions of their hearers would be tumult and bloodshed; and this was just what they wanted, though they took care to sneak out of the way at the moment of danger. The most arrant poltroons that ever the sun shone upon, they expend their strength in stirring up an excitable multitude to deeds of midnight murder, and leave the murder-ous blow to be struck by ruffians who have more

courage than themselves.
Are these cowardly villains to go unpunished!
Cannot the law reach the originators and responsible authors of crime! Are they to get up more mos and more murders! Are they to plunge this city deeper and deeper in disgrace! We desire to know whose life is safe—what real security we have for the public peace, as long as these things are allowed to take place among us, and the miscreants who are at the bottom of the whole mischief—men whom every body knows as firebrands and common disturbers of the public peace—go at large, and are permitted (!) to collect the lauless, seditious and disorderly elements of our population around the public buildings of the city, for the express pur-pose of instigating them to deeds of violence and outrage. The sanctuary of justice (!!) is violated by an infuriated rabble, who stab to death its de-fenders. Every one knows who set on foot this outrageous proceeding; who it was that counselled and encouraged the murderer to lift the knife; Cannot the hand of justice strike the true culprits! The safety (!) and reputation (!) of the city are involved in the answer to this question.— Courier of 29th ult.

The Abolitionist incendiaries may congratulate themselves in having done no more than commit a useless murder. They have stained their hands with blood, and gained nothing by it, except the clear manifestation of the fact, that the people of Boston will not sanction riot, and bloodshed, and Boston will not sanction riot, and bloodshed, and violation of law. To this comfort and satisfaction, Messrs. Parker, Phillips and their abettors have the fairest or foulest pretensions. Whether it will encourage them to go on in preaching riot and bloodshed remains to be seen.—Boston Courier.

To the Editors of the Boston Post .- Gentlemen : At the request of my friends, Colonel Suttle and Mr. Brent, of Virginia, whose names have for several days past occupied so much of the public mind, I write you this. The exciting trial of the fugitive slave is now over; the United States cor-missioner, after much research and deliberation, has given his decision, and the fugitive, Anthony has given his decision, and the logitive, Anthony Burns, is on his way back to Virginia. No man in Boston can fairly say he did not have an impartial trial, and that he was not ably defended by counsel learned in the law and full of zeal for their client; and so far as sympathy could go, that it was not all on his side. In the name of my Virginia and the side of the side of the side. was not all on his side. In the name of my vir-ginia friends, I have to thank the citizens of Bos-ton for the firm and patriotic manner in which they have acted during the whole course of this exciting trial. To the United States marshal, to the civil and military authorities, to the United States district attorney, to his counsel, and to the citizens who took an interest in executing the laws of the land, in the name of Virgina and the South, Col. Suttle returns his warmest thanks. The South will never forget this act of justice; and when I shall return to my own State, I can say to Louisianians that Boston is a law-abiding city, and that I have seen the rights of Southern men respected and firmly maintained—that the order-loving citizens of Boston, in the broad noon of day, executed the constitutional law of the land. The North and the South are connected by every tie of blood, of friendship, and of interest, and cursed be the hand that shall ever break them apart. Boston is a great city, in many respects the first in the Union; it is the seat of learning and of science; she has sent out to the South and West many a noble son. and her daughters are now the mothers of Southern children. Shall a few misguided men make odious the whole of this great city! No, never. To the disconsolate widow of Batchelder—he who

To the disconsolate widow of Batchelder—he who fell in defence of the laws of the land—I have to say, that the city of Alexandria will take care of her. To the kind-hearted and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who actually subscribed and were inxious to purchase the freedom of Anthony Burns, I am authorized to say, that, after his return to Virgioia, they can fulfil their benevolent wishes. To the gentlemen of the Boston press who have sustained the law, the whole country is deeply indebted. Yours, very respectfully.

H. W. ALLEN, of Louisiana.

Retere House, Boston, June 2, 1854.

No Union with Slaveholders.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1854.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention asset bled at the Melodeon, in Boston, Tuesday morning, May 30th, and was called to order by Francis Jackson Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, it was Voted, That a Committee be nom inated by the Chair, to report officers for the Conven tion. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston, CHARLES S. S. GRIFFING, of Ohio, and ELIAS SMITH, of New York, were nominated and chosen said Committee

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Con

Voted, unanimously, on motion of Samuel May, Jr. that all persons present, whether from the New England States or elsewhere, friendly to the anti-slavery cause be invited to become members of the Convention.

The Committee of Nomination reported a list of per sons for officers of the Convention, which, with som additions subsequently made and accepted by the Convention, is as follows --

For President,

EDMUND QUINCY. Vice Presidents-FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston ; AN-DREW ROBESON, New Bedford; CHARLES L. REMOND Salem ; EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Worcester ; WILLIAM WHITING, Concord; SAMUEL J. MAY, Syracuse, N. Y. S. S. GRISWOLD, Mystic, Ct.; ANDREW T. Foss, Manchester, N. H.; WILLIAM GREEN, Hartford, Ct.; THOM AS GARRETT, Delaware ; JACOB WALTON, Jr., Michigan DANIEL MITCHELL, Rhode Island; JEHIEL CLAYLIN, Vermont; Lucius CRANDALL, New Jersey.

Secretaries -- SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Boston ; ELIAS SMITH New York city.

Committee of Finance-Elbridge Sprague, Abington ; Josephine S. Griffing, Salem, Ohio ; Reuben H Ober, Boston ; Eli Belknap, Hopkinton.

Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendel Phillips, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Lucy Stone, Andrew T. Foss, Charles S. S. Griffing, Henry C. Wright, Samuel J. May, Sydney Howard Gay, Elizabeth Wright.

The report was accepted, and the individuals named

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered, for the consideration the meeting, the following resolutions :-

Resolved. That resistance to slave-hunters and slav catchers is obedience to God; and, in whatever form they may appear among us, whether as President Marshal, or Commissioner of the United States, or as officers of the State government, or as Southern slaveholders or their minions, we pledge ourselves to resist them, each one by such means as he shall deem right and expedient.

Resolved, That no man should be allowed to be pu on trial before any court in this State, or in the nation on the issue whether he is a freeman or a slavebrute or a man; and that no court should be allowed to hold a session in this State to try a case involving such an issue. Resolved, That the govrnnment of the State of Mas

sachusetts having, in many ways, demonstrated its unwillingness and incompetency to protect its citizens against kidnappers, it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves against such assaults upon their dearest personal rights, by such weapons as the conscience and judgment of each shall allow them to use.

Resolved, That the citizens of the free States are bound to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to call every man to account before the tribunal of the people, who shall attempt to execute it.

ANDREW T. Foss, of New Hampshire, addressed the Convention with much feeling and eloquence upon the resolutions; and especially upon the state of things now existing in the city of Boston :-- a Virginia slaveholder being here, claiming Anthony Burns as his slave, and being supported in this infamous claim by the United States Government, its officers and its troops ; a mock trial going on before EDWARD G. LORING : and the whole city and State being aroused and exceedingly excited by the fact, and awaiting, with intense and painful interest, the Commissioner's decision. Mr. F. referred to the indignities and insults heaped upon many of our citizens, and particularly referred to the incarceration in the watch-house, for several hours, of an excellent and respectable lady (Miss Caroline Hinckley) for standing, contrary to orders, upon the steps of the Court House. As she sang aloud some libertysongs in the prison, her jailers were led to release her.

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, supported the resolutions in a very earnest and indignant speech. He characterized the slave-hunters' doings in Boston with great severity, and, though not technically a disunionist, expressed his conviction that the dissolution of this bloody and despotic Union must come, and his entire readiness that it should come. Mr. Blackwell, by way of contrast to the proceedings in this city before Commissioner Loring, referred to the treatment which the appointed agent of Massachusetts, the Hon. Samuel Hoar, received some years since in Charleston, S. C., because he went simply to test, before the United States Courts there, the lawfulness of selling free-born Massachusetts citizens into slavery for life.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., -after saving that the place of our present meeting did not seem to him to be the place for us, when the United States Commissioner might, at this very moment, be giving his decision to send Anthony Burns into Southern slavery, and that the more suitable place seemed to be around that Court-House, now turned into a slave-pen, moved that the Convention do now adjourn, to reassemble in the afternoon, if cir cumstances, should favor. But upon objection, from S. S. Foster and others, the motion was negatived.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, introduced the

Resolved, That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of a more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our own citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to meet a similar Committee that may be appointed by the Free Soil Convention now in session, to moture a plan for such organization, and report at a

Mr. F., in a speech, advocated the necessity of thorough organization to protect New England citizens from being kidnapped.

J. J. KELLY, of Boston, (a colored man, and intro duced as the man who bore the banner of the Worcester Freedom Club,) addressed the Convention. If, said he, Mr. Foster is a non-resistant, I am not. If the kidnappers should seize my infant, I would prove my declaration; -even if praying, I would cut short my prayers in righteousness-to hasten to strike the blow for my

H. C. WRIGHT rose to second the resolutions of Mr. Foster,-to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizen against kidnapping. He believed the present case of elave-catching was preconcerted at Washington, by the President and his advisers, to test the sincerity of the declarations put forth against the Nebraska Bill, and the further enforcement of the Compromises of 1850. The authority delegated to the different commanders of troops at neighboring military posts, to hold themselves at the

keep them in the free States. Who is ready to die in in this country would do it. [An individual in the audience interrupted the speaker by saying that he was but, upon being questioned, admitted that he had voted would do so again. This remark exposed fully his proslavery position.]

FRANCIS JACKSON spoke of his attempt to get access to the Court-House, and of his repulse; he had told the officers that he had lived and paid taxes forty years in Boston. Mr. May also related his attempt to enter, and repulse; having been with others driven through the building at the point of the bayonet, notwithstanding he exhibited a pass from the U. S. Marshal. Some one said that a Virginian was admitted upon stating that he was such ! Mr. WRIGHT resumed, and declared that Massachusetts was insulted and trodden in the dust; he alluded to the treatment of Mrs. Douglass and

Mr. John Onvis, of Boston, related a recent con versation held by one of Col. Suttle's slave-catching companions in this city, with an acquaintance of his, who having for some years resided in Texas, had acquired a southern air and manner, and was doubtless mistaken for a Southern man. This Virginian had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of Capt. Suttle (the slave-claimant) in this case ; and that this was a deliberate plan to override the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humble her in the very dust at the feet of Virginia and Slavery. Adjourned.

APTERNOON. Re-assembled at 3 P. M. FRANCIS JACKSON in the chair.

Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, said that came to plead the cause of man as man, not as black man or white man, but upon the broad principle of humanity. He urged those who believed in physical resistance to arm themselves and resist the enslavement of the man Burns ; but that he could not do so ; he could not oppose evil by any other than moral means. He had seen persons about Court Square with pistols in their pockets. No victory could be gained by such instrumentalities. The greatest victory that was ever achieved was by Jesus Christ, by the power of love and good will, and he had no doubt of the final triumph of this principle. The world had lost its faith in Christian principles, it considered Christianity a failure, but we had no true representation of the system among us We must not judge by what we see of the religion which Jesus loved and taught. (By one of the audience-Will Christianity rescue Burns?') Ans. I cannot say that it will ;-it could not rescue Jesus, and it may not have power to deliver me, or you, from temporal evil and death; but as I do not believe that a man is dead because his head is cut off, it follows that to be 'rescued' or delivered from our enemies is not always. the most essential thing. There is an old book which says, 'tho' being dead, he yet speaketh.' Many men speak louder after they are dead than when living. But, asked the speaker, will Colt's revolvers serve you Have not many of the most mighty warriors been made to bite the dust? He urged the adherence to peaceful principles until the evil nature of man shall be entirely enovated, and sin be swept from the earth.

John Prince, of Essex, supported Mr. Foster's resolu tions in favor of a thorough organization to protect the fugitive. He would have that organization extensive,

The Finance Committee here proceeded, by vote of the Convention to make the usual collections for the expenses of the Convention.

W. L. GARRISON expressed his doubte as to where we ought to be at this hour ;-he was sure our spirits were around that Bastile in Court Square where Anthony Burns lies incarcerated, and waiting the sentence to beginning.]-Secretaries. send him into slavery ; and he knew not but our bodies should be there too. The last speaker had expressed his surprise at finding that all Boston had caved in ! See, said Mr. G., what comes of the spirit of violent resistance; those who have talked the loudest, have slavery. been among the last. If he bore no arms, it was not because he was false to his principes, but because he was true to them. There were those who had talked loudly of bearing arms, but where was their fidelity to their principles? He commented also on Mr. Prince's idea of secret organization-he must entirely object to that principle ;-when we save a man, it should be 'before all Israel and the sun.' Secrecy and stealth are the methods of Slavery and Iniquity.

MRS. THOMPSON (colored) with much effect defended the peace method of resisting the slave-power, as the only effectual method of overcoming it. She referred to Mr Garrison's labours in the cause feelingly and

Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, explained, and again advocated the organization of secret clubs in every town in the

STEPHEN S. FOSTER farther explained his own position he said, should fight against slavery with his own weapons,-with those whose use he best understood, and in which he most trusted. If those were physical weapons, political organization—one purely for freedom, and the let him use them. He said that men in the country, (and he spoke especially of Worcester,) were ready to combine and organize against kidnapping, if those in liberty. In all these things, he said, he found himsel the city were not; and they were men who might be depended upon, in any extremity.

too frequent contrast of Boston and Worcester-city and often represented to him as anything but a good man. had been as ready to adopt every possible and practicable Garrison manifested. It is the duty of all, he thought measure, as those in Worcester or elsewhere. Mr. R. re- to aim at a thorough regeneration, social and individuferred to the fact that the banner of the Worcester Free- al, reaching to the very foundations of society. dom Club had been taken from them by one of the Bosgle, was triumphantly held.

MR. FOSTER explained that he did not mean to conbrethren. He wished a thorough organization, whose death." head should be in the city, and its body in the country.

much depressed, by the state of things existing at this tempt to sketch, as they will be published in full from moment in this city, and generally through the North, a phonographic report by Mr. Jas. M. W. Yerrinton. to speak as he would like to do. Still, he had no feeling akin to despair. Indeed, he saw very many reasons for disgraceful fact of a man seized in Boston streets as a encouragement, North and South. At the South there slave, and demanded to be given up into slavery, and is an increasing body of non-slaveholders, looking with with reference to the Free Democratic Convention to more and more disfavor upon slavery; while at the meet on the morrow, proposed that this Convention North a party is arising steadily and surely, which will omit its session to-morrow. He made a motion to that ere long combine with the early and radical friends of effect. freedom to throw off the yoke of slavery. Mr. M. alluded to the fact that the beginning of the present anti- the Convention to-morrow at the Music Hall would slavery movement was in the South, and with slaveholders. As long ago as 1817, the friends of the colonization scheme came to the North, and represented to the Northern people the deplorable condition of the slave tion would be a meeting for free speech. [No! from population, and the increasing demoralization of the white population, and with all real and eloquence besought the North to aid in mitigating and removing the speakers would be somewhat select, having been i these fearful evils, and held out the colonization scheme as a ready means to that end. The North responded; we were long deceived by that Society; but we saw at length (whatever the motives of its originators) that the Society became a mere tool in the hands of the slaveholders, a convenient medium for conveying away restless and dangerous slaves, and a safety-valve by which the consciences of individual repentant slavehold-

ervice of the slave-catchers here, proves this. They in short, that it was, as an anti-slavery measure, a mean to establish the right to bring their slaves into and great deal worse than nothing. Mr. May said he was known to be a lover of peace ; but his spirit was stirred defence of liberty—for principles?—that is the question. State street would establish slavery in Boston spon, and while he counselled a violent rescue, rather tion. State street would establish slavery in Boston upon, and while he counselled a violent rescue, rather to-day, if it could make money by it. How many would die for slavery? He believed every Catholic Irishman act not in the spirit of fighters, but of martyrs; in the same spirit which led brave men, at the risk of their lives, to rush into a burning building, to rescue a broan Irishman and a Catholic, and he would not do it! thet in danger, -not to kill or harm those who sought to enslave him. He wished also to remind citizens of Bosfor Mr. Pierce as President, and added further, that he ton, who were now declaiming against resistance to the many years since, led on by their wealthiest and most influential merchants, denounced the government measure, requiring letter postage to be paid in specie, and declared that ' the government must be resisted, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

SARAH PELLETT, of Syracuse, said the people of Syrause a few days since, were informed that a fugitive slave was about to be taken through their town on the Rairoad; and they assembled, three thousand strong, to rescue him. It was a false alarm-perhaps a designed hoax. For her part, she believed in forcibly rescuing a kidnapped slave ; not only in removing the rails. but in using powder and ball to put down the slavecatchers. She could stand over the fire, as her mother did, and run up lead into bullets. She appealed to the men and women of Boston to rise and redeem themselves from the stain which now rested on them, and show themselves worthy descendants of these true Spartan mothers,—the women of the Revolution. She said that the city council of Syracuse had voted that if the Central Rail Road (running through that city) should carry fugitive slaves on their way back to slavery, the rails should be taken up from their

Rev. Mr. Hassall, of Mendon, said, that two years ago he had risen to speak in this place, and had then prefaced his remarks by declaring himself no Garrisonian, though an abolitionist. Ever since that, said he, I have been getting nearer and nearer to the 'Garrisonians.' And since he came to this city, on Friday last, what he had here seen had determined him to adopt for his motto, henceforth and foreser, 'No Union with Slaveholders!' He was glad to stand in unity with the Society here represented, for he regarded it as the quintessence of anti-slavery. He referred to the Unitarian neetings which he had attended that day, -the prayermeeting in the morning, and the festival in the afternoon. While every other toric in the scope of religious liscussion was treated, there had not been so much as an allusion to the poor slave now imprisoned in the Boston Court-House, and soon fit was to be feared) to be sent back into life-long slavery.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, of Nedford, desired to say that, in the blessing asked at the commencement of the collation, he thought he did perceive a reference to the slave case. (!!)

Mr. Mar, of Syracuse, also said that, in the Report resented in the forenoor at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, a distinct recomme dation had been presented to recognize and aid the antislavery movement; and, moreover, on the motion of Southern man to strike said recommendation out of the report, that the Association had refused to strike out.

Mr. Fowler, of Cambridge, (a student in the Theo ogical School,) in a speech of considerable length, said he had had an experience in the Unitarian denomina tion, on this subject, which at times had greatly per plexed and alienated him; and then, at other times, h couraged him. It is true, as his friend Hassall had said, that no allusion was made, during the long Unitarian collation, to the slave case, till near the close; when he himself had made an earnest appeal to his brethren and friends present, who received his words with the warmest applause.

Rev. Mr. HASSALL said this had transpired after h left the collation-hall.

[Note.-We thought it strange that it was left to young student in divinity to do, at the close, what the elders and doctors of the law ought to have done at the

Rev. Mr. Foss rose to inform the audience that Mr. Fowler had been arrested, only the evening previous and put in the lock-up, only for speaking aloud, a Boston streets, his love of liberty and his hatred o Adjourned to the evening.

EVENING. EDMUND QUINCY, President of the Convention, in the chair.

lowing resolution :-Resolved, That the Government of the United State

has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that exalted service; and that w are therefore forced to seek the peaceable dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty Mr. C. said he considered division an evil in itself

union a good thing in itself; but he did not believe in the possibility of a true union, a real union between freedom and slavery. It was with pain that he had come to the conclusion that the dissolution of the Amer n regard to the use of warlike weapons. Every man, ican Union was an end to be sought for by all lovers o freedom, and right, and humanity; but he had fully come to that conclusion. It is our duty to form a ne equal rights of all. He opposed secret organizations regarding them as hostile to civil, social, and religious agreeing quite closely with Mr. Garrison,-more so with him than with any other speaker who had yet appeared Mn. REMOND, of Salem, here rose to complain of the on this platform; -notwithstanding Mr. G. had been so courtry. So far as he knew, the abolitionists of Boston Mr. Crandall warmly culogized the spirit which Mr.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, express ton Police; and said that on its being restored to them, self as coinciding with the spirit of Mr. Crandall's res and again attempted to be seized, it was rescued by a olution, but she thought that, few as we are, we could colored man of Boston, and though broken in the strug- not dissolve our union with the slaveholding govern ment of this country. Go where we may, we everywhere encounter the slaveholding and slave-driving trast the places unfavorably ;-he spoke of Worces ter, spirit. She compared the existing spirit in this combecause it was his residence, and he knew whereof he munity and country with what it was in the time of affirmed. They had always protected their fugitive Patrick Henry, who said, * Give me liberty, or give me

Some very eloquent remarks next followed from Luc-REV. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, said he was too STONE and CHARLES L. REMOND, which we do not at-

WM. L. GARRISON, after a few remarks touching the

SAWREL MAY, Jr., saving that the leading features doubtless be anti-Nebraska Bill and anti-Fugitive Slav Law, seconded the motion.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER asken if the Free Soil Conve some in the audience.]

Mr. GARRISON could not answer that. He suppose vited hither from Washington and elsewhere, such a Messrs. Giddings, Hale, &c. Mrs. FOSTER, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and WM. B. EARL

opposed the motion to adjourn. Mr. GARRISON saying he had no wish meeting, save with general consent, withdrew his me

A vote was then taken, and carried, to adjourn to t ers could be relieved, without infecting the general mass; morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

nbled at the Melodeon. FRANCIS as Johns R. Giddings,—to revolutionize the public sen-ACKSON called to order at 10 o'clock.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Mr. Anny Kelley Foster wished to ask Gen. Wil Charlestown, and Messrs. Stacy of Milford, Remond of son or question. What security has any one, said Mrs. Salem, and May of Boston.

F., ligiving his vote to the Free Soil party, that we

Mr. Paince, of Essex, further advocated his idea of ganization, or those who composed it, should be kept coalescing with the Democratic party, electing G theif work very effectually. Tact is necessary, as well slavery man anywhere to be found, on the Supreme as principle, in forwarding every good work. The Julicial Bench of the State. Who can assure us that Fancuit Hall meeting had recommended that the streets should be blocked with people, and the carrying off of Burns rendered impracticable. But this did not follow. Such men as compose the United States troops the heritage of the carrying off of the carrying of the c would not hesitate to clear such a crowd with the bayo- Mr. Conunx made a few remarks, favorable to th net and cannon. We must meet tyranny with an open free Soil party.

The resolutions offered by S. S. Foster respecting the Free Soil Convention, and a Committee of Conference therewith, were further debated by Messrs. Griswold of and was called to order, soon after 10 o'clock, by Fran Conn., H. C. Wright, S. S. Foster, and C. S. S. Griffing cis Jackson. of Ohio, and were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Fosten addressed the women, exherting them

o work for the anti-slavery cause, and stand beside their husbands, fathers and brothers at the present G. W. F. MELLEN spoke on the general subject.

AFTERNOON. Edmund Quincy in the chair. Mrs. Foster spoke on the past and present position the Free Soil party.

Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD offered the following resolu

Resolved. That anti-slavery is based upon those eter nal principles of equity which rest upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and can never cease to agitate until these great truths are universally recognized.

Resolved, That although the dissolution of the Union should take place, such dissolution would not absolve us from laboring in the anti-slavery cause.

Col. WHITING, of Concord, being in the chair, These resolutions were discussed by Mr. Griswold Rev. J. Claffin of Vermont, Mrs. Thompson, and Elizabeth Wright.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER offered the following resolution Resolved, That the Free Soil party, by supporting a Constitution and Union which, according to its own in terpretation, allow of the enslavement of one sixth of our population, and by electing to office many of the vilest pro-slavery men and doughfaces of the country, has proved itself devoid of principle, false to the cause of Liberty, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of those who would labor effectually for the ablition of slavery.

After some discussion of the same, the Convention adjourned.

Evening. Francis Jackson in the chair. HERBERT GLEASON, of Malden, expressed the hope

that we should have short speeches, unless the speakers tives. were endowed with peculiar power to edify. EDMUND QUINCY addressed the Convention. He said he was no orator, as Phillips is, and as Garrison is; he

was a plain, blunt man ; he only spake right on, and kingdom of God is within you.' It is the in-dwelling dea, will, sentiment, which make the man, and which, in the bosoms of true men, work out the widest and deepest changes in human society. Why have we Slahave it, and they love it, not for itself and its hideous round and excommunicate the church. features, but for what it gives them. In their minds, the Fifth Avenue, for tours abroad, for works of art and magnificent equipages, for dinners of ten courses and twenty-five kinds of wine, &c., &c., &c. Whence came the revolution which brought Charles the First to ery is Victory or Death; therefore, the block? Did it commence in 1642? No; but far back in the days of early Puritanism. The men who began it were the parish ministers who left their benefices and livings for conscience sake, and taught the Slavery and Liberty, and the formation of a Northern people their rights and their duties. Did the American Revolution begin in 1775-at Lexington and Bunker Hill? Surely not. But through the long years, when the exactions and tyrannies of the Home government were discussed at firesides and from pulpits, the popular mind was educating, and the generation was in ferred to their placing Boutwell and Cushing in office,training which was to accomplish that great work .-And see are preparing the way for a new and greater they held in this State, had not the Free Soil men given revolution,-we are pioneering the way for those who them their votes; and this, after having declared it to are coming to perfect it. We are educating the public be a pro-slavery act in the democrats to vote for these mind for it, and the public conscience is ripening under very men. Mr. F. made three distinct charges against the faithful lessons and rebukes it receives at the hands of the uncompromising abolitionists. Let us not then have any fear for our work, or for the manner of doing to be on the side of slavery, it still goes for the support it. In faith, and with assured vision, we are sowing of them both. around us and through the land the seeds of everlasting truth. God will watch and care for it, and give it an abundant and a glorious harvest. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, addressed the

ceting. He spoke of the very great difference, in many respects, between Syracuse and Boston, and the cons quent difficulty of making a comparison between them. He proceeded to explain the tone of censure and severity, which some might think he had used, in his yester-

At this point, WENDELL PHILLIPS was recognized entering the house,-for the first time during the Sessions of the Convention. Mr. Phillips's resolute and fearless course since the commencement of the fugitive slave case now pending in the city, excited anew the admiration of thousands, and had won for him a larger place in the hearts of the friends of freedom. Soon as he was recognized, murmurs of applause began, which soon swelled into tumultuous cheering. As he came to the platform, three cheers were called for Wendell Phillips, and given with an unequalled enthusiasm. Some unreflecting person in the rear called for three groans for Theodore Parker. Mr. Parker has been equally devoted with Mr. Phillips to the slave's welfare and the city's true honor, from the first hour of this kidnapping outrage. One feeble groan from two or three persons arose, and died away, unable to reach a second. Instantly followed the call, Three cheers for Theodore Parker, and another tremendous outburst of feeling came from the audience, telling of the wide place which Mr. Parker had in the regard and confidence of the

WENDELL PHILLIPS (being vehemently called for) came forward and addressed the Convention in a speech of very great power. [It will appear at length, from the phonographic report.]
Then followed loud calls for Theodore Parker, but he

vote thus; and went on to urge the Free Soil party to

Gen. HENRY WILSON being recognized in the audience was loudly called for, came forward, and made an mimated speech ; (which also will be fully reported.)

HENRY C. WRIGHT asked Gen. Wilson to tell us hou we are to 'change the hearts and consciences of the people.'
Mr. Wilson replied, 'By inculcating sound constitutional views, and voting for true anti-slavery men.' Mr. WRIGHT asked how men were to be brought to

shallnot be helping the worst pro-slavery m secret organization; not that the fact of such an or- fice? Heretofore we have seen the Free Soil party secret, but their modus operandi. The Underground S Doutwell, a timid doughface, to the Governor's chair, said and helping to place Caieb Cushing, (!) the vilest pro-

Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Convention again assembled at the Melodeon Rev. Mr. CRANDALL, of New Jersey, spoke well or

the irresistible power of the principle of good-will to al men. He acknowledged that the professed ministers of religion in the land had been criminally reglectful of their duty to the anti-slavery cause; but, he said, the people had been guilty too. He said it was the people' duty to go ahead of the ministers, when they kept back, and to become, themselves, true ministers of Christ and

N. H. WHITING, of Marshfield, made a clear and very impressive statement of the corrupting effects of our union with slaveholders upon Northern conscience and feeling. He showed the long and toilsome labor ye before the true abolitionists.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., in a few remarks, introduced the subject of pecuniary contributions, and moved that the Committee of Finance now proceed to receive donation and pledges of money to the anti-slavery treasury Seconded, and unanimously adopted. S. S. FOSTER, of Worcester, spoke of the necessity of

contributing freely to aid this cause. LUCY STONE followed on the same subject.

The brothers Hutchinson were introduced, and beau tifully sang together a song-"Let the bondman g

AFTERNOON. Edmund Quincy in the chair. Mrs. CATHERINE S. BROWN spoke on the sufferings of man, and her right and her duty to advocate this

On motion of S. May, Jr., six persons were added t the Vice Presidents of the Convention. Their names, having been printed on the list above, need not be re

THOMAS GARRETT, of Delaware, (one of those whose names were thus added,) and who is extensively known as a fast friend of the slave, and one who has aided near two thousand slaves in obtaining their liberty, was loudly called for, was introduced to the audience, came forward, was received with the warmest cheers, and made a brief statement of the case of some recent fugi-

The Hurchinson brothers again sang an anti-slavery song, "Slavery is a hard foe to battle," which was received with great applause.

Rev. CALEB STETSON eloquently advocated the idea told them that which they themselves did know. But that there never can exist any compromise between he thanked God that he had given the best years of his freedom and slavery .- between the right and the wrong life to the anti-slavery cause. (Cheers.) He knew not I may compromise with a man who demands of me my that he had done the slave any good, or if he had been bread and butter-giving him the butter and keeping able to help forward the day of his deliverance; but he the bread myself. But between things which are radidid know that he had greatly benefitted himself. And cally opposite to each other, there can be no comprowhat a work, said Mr. Q., has this anti-slavery agi- mise. In such an attempt the right perishes, the tation accomplished! The whole land rocking with wrong remains; freedom will disappear, and slavery agitation, brought about by just such meetings as we and oppression reign triumphant. He emphatically are now holding. These meetings are the laboratories declared his conviction that the time had come when we where revolutions are commenced. Jesus uttered a should adopt a system of entire excommunication, and hilosophical truth when he said to his disciples, 'The refuse all connection and intercourse with the slaveholder and kidnapper, with the violators of oaths and the breakers of promises. He spoke now of a social and political excommunication. As for excommunication from the church, he feared it was useless to speak of very in this country? It is because the people love to that ; he feared that all honest men would soon turn

On motion of S. S. Foster, the resolution on the Free Slavery stands for money, for gain, for prosperity; it Soil party, and that offered by H. C. Wright on the stands for clipper-ships, for houses in Beacon street and Dissolution of the Union, were taken up for discussion. Mr. Wright's resolution is as follows :

Whereas, the only ground on which Liberty

Resolved, That the only issue to be made in the present Anti-Slavery struggle is, the Dissolution of the American Union, which extends protection alike to Confederacy, on the principle of No Union with Slaveholders.

Mr. Fosten supported the resolutions at some length, going into a searching examination of the course and policy of the Free Soil-party in Massachusetts. He remen who never could have been placed in the offices the Free Soil party, viz. :

1. That, acknowledging the Constitution and Union

2. That it selects and supports pro-slavery men for 3. That it amalgamates with pro-slavery parties, and

helps to elect the vilest pro-slavery men to office. [It should be understood that a leading Free Soil genleman was in the audience at the time the above charges were distinctly made by Mr. Foster. No reply was

JOHN A. INNIS attempted a reply to Mr. Foster, in the course of which he was declared out of order for offensive personalities.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON commented on the manner is which the last speaker had used (or rather abused) the freedom of speech here granted, and upon the rowdy and indecent course of some young men, in the outskirts of the meeting, who had supported that speaker and in-

He then proceeded to speak of the slave-case at the Court House, and of the question, whether Anthony Burns would, or would not, be carried from Boston into slavery. He said it was no new thing in this country; reminded us that, every eight minutes day and night, week after week, year after year, and without any cessation, a new human being is kidnapped, and added to the stock of American slaves; and said that the large majority of those, who are now so shocked and offended at this case, have been for years defending and sustaining the system of slavery, have been themselves in closest union with slaveholders, and have denounced and vilified the Abolitionists generally in the most sweeping

After a few further remarks from H. C. Wright an Caroline Hinckley, on the slave case, adjourned to the

EVENING. Francis Jackson in the chair. Mrs. EMMA R. Cor, of Ohio, spoke upon the submis

sion of Massachusetts to the Slave Power, and upon the character of that American religion which countenances and protects Slavery.

Mrs. Josephine Griffing, of Ohio, spoke with much

feeling and effect upon the case of Anthony Burns, and the conduct of the City government and people of Boston therein. She replied also to an inquiry which had been made of her, how the funds of the abolitionists ar

Mr. Quincy read to the Convention the following resolutions, which were received with great enthusiass

and unanimously adopted, the Convention rising is send at able and faithful anti-slavery lecturers such

Resolved, That we would assure Richard H. Dam, Junior, and Charles M. Ellis, the counsel of Anthony Byrnes, of our warmest gratitude and our deepest at miration for the prompt and generons devotion with which they hastened to his help, and for the consummate skill, sagacity and elequence which they have havished in his defence against his kidnappers; and whatener may be the success of their labors, we know that they will find their reward in the approbation of their own consciences, the grateful appliances of the lovers of liberty throughout the world, and the beneable place they have won for themselves on the pages of their country's history.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be

requested to forward to Mesers. Dana and Ellis a copy of this Resolution.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with remarks by Messrs, Gannison and Phillips, which wen phonographically reported, and may be expected in full

The resolutions before the Convention, not already passed upon, were then put to vote, and were adopted [Note. The whole amount of cash collections and donations at the Convention, including the evening fee

taken at the door, was \$666,-a larger sum than ever

before taken. The amount of pledges, payable during EDMUND QUINCY,

President of the Convention. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., } Secretaries.

the year, is \$650.1

THE DEED OF INPAMY CONSUMMATED Yes-A MAN has been successfully kidnapped in Box. ton, and carried off to Virginia as the rightful property of another ! The friends of justice, freedom, humanity have been foiled in their efforts to deliver him, and the Fugitive Slave Law has again been enforced in close

proximity to Paneuil Hall and Bunker Hill. On Friday last, after a week of unparalleled excitament, Commissioner Loring gave his decision touching the case of Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive slave from Virginia; pronouncing him to be no man, but a thing-not an accountable being, but a mere chattel; pronouncing the Declaration of Independence to be alie. George Washington and his associates traiters and catthroats, the Golden Rule an absurdity, and Jesus of Nazareth an impostor; pronouncing despetism to be law, villany equity, man-stealing democracy; prenouscing God to be a respecter of persons, a despiser of the poor and needy, an infinite demon, who has mades large portion of the human race only for chains and slavery ; proncuncing all those who deny that man can be the property of man, whose souls are fired with indignation in view of the most terrible form of oppression under the sun, who aim to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor, to be rebels, fanatics and madmen!

Read his decision, as recorded on our fourth page; and, amidst the jumble of its words and the incoherency of its expressions, mark the cool audacity, the devilish intent, the unmitigated scoundrelism, which thoroughly pervade it. See on what ground this Satanic Commissioner declared Burns to be a fugitive slave-solely on an admission said by his kidnappers to have been made to them within the first ten minutes after they had him within their wolfish grasp !! No other evidence is deemed worth a straw. And this is law-'law which has its seat in the bosom of God'!!!

How little cause the South has for exultation, and in what estimation she will hold the miserable official flunkeys here who have tried so desperately to via her favor, the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last, very satisfactorily indicates:

Such an execution of the Fugitive Slave Law as that which we witness in Boston, is a mockery and an is-sult. It is perfectly manifest, that the sentiment of its whole community is against the law. The press, who affecting to deprecate any demonstration of violence, have inflamed the passions of the mob by denunciations of slavery, and pathetic pictures of the wrongs of the figitive. The municipal authorities openly incited the rabble to riot, and the Commissioner himself betrays corrupt prejudice against the claimant. Meanwhile, the most respectable citizens have been inactive, if not indifferent spectators of the violent scenes, and but for indifferent spectators of the violent seems, and would the stern demonstration of Federal power, the law would have been trampled under foot by an enraged populate.

The affair is not more encouraging to the S creditable to Northern patriotism. There is nothing in the treatment of Mr. Suttle to induce Southern gentlemen to pursue their slaves to Boston. Apart from the personal danger he has encountered, the expense of his Not only has he been annoyed by every sort of veration and insult, but he has been arrested on a criminal accusation, and will be brought to plead like a culprit

before a jury of abolitionists.

Although such be our view of the Boston riot, yet we are not at all disposed to a violent ebullition of passion. It is against our philosophy to quarrel with a mishap which teaches a salutary lesson, and promises a forte

One fact, at least, is settled :-No man can be carried from Boston as a slave, except by the military power of the United States, and at the point of the bayonet. Let another victim be seized, and the late excitement shall be as tranquillity itself, in comparison with what

Another fact is not less certain :- To sanction a deed, or to connive at its perpetration, is to commit it. Every man, therefore, who assisted in carrying Burns on board of the Revenue Cutter, is before God a MAN-STEALER, and far more deserving of the gallows than a common murderer. Of the preëminently guilty abettors in this work of diabolism, we shall have something more defnite to say next week.

The Baltimore Patriot save of the statement made is the Woman's Rights Convention by a woman speaker, that she is the sister of Col. Suttle, and that he was ben in New Hampshire : 'We have full authority for say ing it is not true. Colonel Suttle is a native of Virginia, and was born in Stafford county, and he has never been married. So the whole story is a fabrication. This ve state on the authority of a gentleman from Virginia, who is an intimate personal acquaintance of Col. Sattle. The woman was probably insane.

We are happy to publish the following card, as an evidence of honesty and manhood on the part of a city official, - faithful found among the faithless, which, under the circumstances, is worthy of the high est commendation. We learn, with great pleasure, that a handsome testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Hayes, as a proof that his noble conduct is appreciated by many in this community.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of Boston :

Through all the excitement attendant upon the arrest and trial of the Fugitive, by the U. S. Government, have not received an order which I have conceived in consistent with my duties as an Officer of the Point until this day, at which time I have received an order which, if performed, would implicate me in the execution of that infamous 'Fugitive Slave Bill. I therefore resign the office which I now hold as a Captain of the Watch and Police from this hour, ll o'clock, A. M.

Most respectfully yours, JOSEPH K. HAYES.

THE COURT HOUSE ATTACK CASE. The primary & amination before the Police Court was finished Wednes day afternoon. Justice Cushing decided that John C. Cluer, Henry Stowe, and Nelson Hopewell, (colored,) should be fully discharged ; Martin Stowell, John Mor rison, Walter Bishop, (colored,) and Thomas Jackson (colored,) were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murder; Albert 6. Brown, Jr., Walter Phenix, (colored,) John Wesley, (colored,) John J. Roberts and John Thompson, well held in \$3000 to take their trial for riot.

THE SATANIC PRESS. Read the devilish articles, in regard to 'law and order,' &c., on our first page. N greater villains live unhung than such editors.

SUMPH OF THE SLAVE POWER - THE IMNAPPING LAW ENPORCED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET - MASSACHU-SETTS IN DISGRACEPUL VASSALAGE

frier morning, all the avenues leading to the court poly morning, seemingly, with redoubled vigilance derer person who offered himself to enter was sort derery Property. None but those belonging to the cash's goard, reporters, a few members of the bar, and of Col. Suttle, and a few other privileged charnds of Col. Smite, and the privileged char-

About half-past seven o'clock, a detachment of the 4th neat U. S. Artillery, having previously been to the vari and received a field piece, marched up State The cannon was drawn by a pair of horses, and sted in Court square, a little south of the easterly rance of the court house, and pointing towards ourt street. Soot after, the artillery were relieved by detachment of U. S. Marines, who stood guard over formidable piece of ordnance. The cannon was kept that position until the time of taking away the fugithat position a short interval, during which detachment of artillery went through the motions of ading and fring, (without discharging,) for the evient purpose of giving information to the public as to the speel and precision with which it could be fired, if eccesary. The piece was then loaded with powder and ball, and the artillery men, with matches lighted, stood

restly to sweep the street, if necessary.

In consequence of representations from the U. 1 In consequence of representation and archal, Mayor Smith had made a requisition upon Major Gen, Elmands for all the Boston troops in his Accordingly, the several companies of M. V. M in the city began to assemble at their respective mories at seven o'clock in the morning, and soon armories at several resounded with the strains of marial music. The troops marched to the parade ground on the Common, where they formed into column, with Lancers and Light Dragoons on the right-the hole under command of Major Gen. Edmands. The following is a list of the troops :

let Ballalion Light Dragoons, Maj. T. J. Pierce-Co. Sational Lancers, Captain Wilmarth-78 rank and Co. B. Boston Light Dragoons, Wright-75 rank and

6th Reg't Artillery, Col. Robert Cowdin-Co. A

oth Reg'l Artillery, Cot. Robert Cowdin—Cogton Artillery, Capt. Evans—37 guns.
Co. B, Columbian Artillery, Cass—73 guns.
Co. C, Washington Artillery, Whorff—40 guns.
Co. D, Rosbury Artillery, Burrill—31 guns.

Co. D. Roxbury Artillery, Burrill—13 guns.
Co. F. American Artillery, Granger—30 guns.
Co. F. Webster Artillery, McKenny—35 guns.
Co. G. Bay State Artillery, McCafferty—37 guns.
Co. H. Shields's Artillery, Young—46 guns.
5th Reg't Light Infantry, Col. Charles L. Holbrook.
Co. A. Boston Light Infantry, Captain Rogers—45

6. B. New England Guards, Henshaw-28 guns. ulaski Guards, Wright-12 guns. Boston Light Guard, Follett-40 guns.

Co. E. Boston City Guards, French—36 guns.
Co. F. Independent Boston Fusileers, Cooley—36 guns.
Co. G. Washington Light Infantry, Upton—43 guns.

Co. H. Mechanic Infantry, Adams.
31 Ballation Light Infantry, Major Robert I. Burack-Co. A, National Guard, Lieut. Harlow, command-

co B Union Guards, Capt. Brown-40 guns. Co. C. Sarvfield Guards, Hogan - 39 guns.

Codets - Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets.

guirenant Colonel Thomas C. Amory, commanding -

At 9 o'clock, the hour of opening the Commissioner

court, all the avenues leading to that building were filled with a great multitude of human beings. No great outside excitement was manifested, but a deep feeling of shame and sorrow seemed to pervade all. Early in the morning, Mayor Smith issued the fol-

PROCLAMATION !

To the Citizens of Boston. To secure order through-eut the city, this day, Major General Edmands, and the chief of police, will make such disposition of the re-spective forces under their commands, as will best prospective forces under their commands, as will best promote that important object; and they are clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land.

• All well disposed citizens, and other persons, are urgently requested to leave those streets which it may be found necessary to clear temporarily, and under no irregulations are to obstruct or majort any officer.

groumstances to obstruct or molest military, in the lawful discharge of his duty.

J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston,

June 2, 1854.

This Proclamation was read on the steps of the Court House, by a man in a white hat, and was received by the crowd with cheers, groans and hisses.

The Commissioner came in at 9 o'clock looking haggard and care-worn, and evidently pressed down by a deep sense of the heavy responsibility weighing upon him. [For his infamous decision, see our fourth page.]

The outward appearance of the prisoner had undergone a marked change. He looked like a victim decked and adorned foe some great sacrificial occasion either of triumph or defeat. The officers in charge had, since the adjournment of the court on Wednesday, contributel among themselves an entire suit from top to toe : new hat of the latest fashion, new cut cont, vest, pants and gaiter boots, at a cost of forty dollars.

During the delivery of the decision, the prisoner fixed his gaze upon the Commissioner, and as the conversation between himself and master, sworn to by witnesses, was detailed, he listened with the most intense earnestness When it was stated that he said he was 'willing to go back' to Virginia, the prisoner shook his head very em phatically, as if to indicate that the statement was false one. This act was noticed by many persons, and created considerable surprise, as well as sympathy for the unfortunate man.

As soon as the announcement of the decision of the Commissioner was made known to the crowd on the out side of the court house, the police cleared the square of all persons, other than those who had special business

A force of police was stationed at every avenue leading to the square, with orders to admit none, excepting hose whose business required them inside.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Dana, attended by Rev. Mr. Grimes, called upon Mr. Freeman, and asked that they (Dana and Grimes) be permitted to walk, side by side, with the prisoner, or the Marshal, from the Court House to the transport ship. This the Marshal refused.

As soon as the news spread that ' Burns must go back, the front of Hon. John C. Park's office, in Court Square, was draped in black; and his example was not only followed by the other lawyers in that vicinity, but the merchants, and others, on the line of march to the Revenue Cutter. In one building, the ladies took their shawls and mantles, and hung them from the windows at which they were spectators, in testimony of their abhorrence of the deed. The Commonwealth office was speedily draped in black, and six United States flags, draped in black, were suspended from the upper story.

Presently a large coffin was borne upon the shoulder of men, to the corner of State and Washington streets and there held aloft by strong arms, for a considerabl time. An attempt was made to seize it, but it was bravely defended. It was afterwards labelled with the word Lineary, and suspended with strong lines drawn across from the corner of Court and Washington streets, to the Commonwealth building, and there remained un til the whole procession had passed under it. Stream ers of black were also spread across the street, at the corner of Court and Washington streets. From the store of the venerable Samuel May, corner of State and Broad streets, was extended across the street, drapery of black from which hung two American ensigns, union down ! The melancholy cortege had to pass beneath this token

A 11 1-2 o'clock, a grand official movement was made to clear the entire crowd from the streets and sidewalks leading from the Court house to the wharf. First, twenty-one military companies marched down Court and State streets in solid column, after which the police made the most strenuous efforts to clear the sidewalks. Over an hour was spent in this endeavor, which was not finally effected until the military formed lines on both its inmates at the point of the bayonet.

sides of the street to keep back the pressure of the mul-

appeared, they were greeted with hisses, groans, and shouts of derision. The terms 'Cowards,' 'Kidnappers,' sands of voices, and many of them hung their heads in shame. One universal sentiment of indignation, shame, and humiliation seemed to pervade the entire commun ty. Denunciations of Pierce, Cushing, Hallett, and an entire revolution in public sentiment had taken place since the rendition of Thomas Simms; and the onservative men in the city at that time, appeared yes-

terday to be foremost in denunciation of the inhum fugitive slave law, and all the proceedings under it. Every precaution was taken by the military and police, to render abortive all attempts at a rescue, and an excited multitude. They had with the cannon sixty the people were driven back through all the cross streets leading to State street, as far as Milk street, on the south. and Cornhill and Market street, on the north-strong detachments of troops and constables being posted at all the crossings.

At 2 1-2 o'clock, the procession started from the court house in the following order :

A detachment of the Boston Lancers in front, followed

A company of United States Infantry, from Newport ; and

A company of United States Mari nes. Of the volunteer guard of the slave in the pro

e Atlas thus speaks : ' A body of some 125 individu-, (we cannot call them men,) who had offered themrm of a hollow square, in the centre of which was the poor fugitive, the United States Marshal and his officers. They were armed with pistols and drawn cutlasses This body-guard was composed of the dregs of society; nearly all were blacklegs and thieves, most of whom have been or ought to be inmates of our prisons. The sight was a disgrace to a city which claims the title of the Athens of America, and the sooner the aid of such men is refused by government officers, the earlier law will be considered as law, and not as an exhibition of

Then followed the field-piece, drawn by a span of horses, and manned by six of the members of the 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, under Lieut. Couch, and second corps of U. S. Marines brought up the rear under Lieut. Queen.

Lieut. Queen.

The procession went down State street to Long wharf at a quick step, all the way receiving the groans and of joy.

The steamer towed the Cutter down the harbor as far at a quick step, all the way receiving the second an indignant people, not the least emphatic of which proceeded from the steps of the Merchants' Expanse, where, it being high change, a great number of people on barren as she filled away, which were respondour first men congregated.

Such a crowd as pressed on the sidewalks of State street we never lefore saw in Boston. At Commercial street, the procession turned off, and proceeded down that street, on the back side of Long wharf, to T. wharf. The suddenness of the turn, which could not have been anticipated, caused a great crowd at the corner. They attempted no violence, but those in front were pushed on by those behind, and, says the Transcript, undue harsh measures were used by the military on the occasion We are not aware that any one was hurt, but several persons were pushed down an open cellar way, and were in imminent danger of their lives, in more ways

As the column was passing what is known as the Commonwealth building, at the corner of State street, the procession was saluted with a shower of Cayenne pepper. A bottle containing liquid, supposed to be sulphuric acid, was thrown from the building, but it struck the pavement, was dashed to pieces, and its contents harmed no one.

Near the corner of Chatham and Commercial streets, teamster attempted to pass the line formed by Company A. Boston Artillery. He was ordered back, but refused to go, and swore at the military. One of the company thrust a bayonet into his horse, whereupon the crowd pressed in to see what was the matter. Probably supposing they intended an attack, Capt. Evans gave the order to his company to fire! The muskets were brought to the shoulders, when Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, who accidentally was near enough to hear the order, countermanded it, and thereby prevented the understand, died from the wound.

A horse belonging to a member of the corps of Lan-One man, named John M. Clark, from Vermont,

being somewhat excited, received a sabre wound on the where medical aid was procured for him.

A gentleman connected with the evening press of this city had been to the custom house on business, and refused a passage; he again attempted to move along, of such disreputable conduct. when the soldier thrust his bayonet at him ; it went through his shirt collar and grazed his neck, causing a slight flow of blood. At this time, a policeman came streets. The military were then to be stationed at the up, and politely passed the gentleman through the entrances, and if the lines were broken, they had orders lines.

A young man (says the Herald) by the name of Ela, who is in the employment of Dr. Marsh, Roxbury, came into the city Friday afternoon to procure a bottle of medicine. On his return homewards, when in Commercial street, some of the soldiers saw the bottle in his hand, and suspected it was vitriol, whereupon a soldier and one or two others laid hold upon the youth, broke his bottle, inflicted a wound upon his body with a bayonet, cut him in the head, and otherwise severely injured him. Mr. Ela is a most inoffensive young man, and gave no occasion for this ruffianly attack upon him.

It is bad enough to be placed under martial law, without numbering the defenders of the peace among the peace-breakers.

Several arrests were made during the day for disturbing the peace; among the persons committed to the station house was William Jones (colored,) one of the witnesser for the defence, and W. H. Bass; the latter was armed with pistols. Jones was arrested in State street for disturbing the peace by his zealous harangue relative to the wickedness of the proceedings. As he passed along in custody, he was repeatedly cheered.

The avenues leading to the various banks being closed up by the military, many of the brokers were unable to settle their stock contracts, and quite a number of merchants, who could not get to the banks to pay their notes, were obliged to pay the expense of a

Large numbers of persons were on the steps and roofs of the Custom House. The windows and doorways in the vicinity of Long wharf were thronged. At one o'clock, a military company marched to T wharf, stopping all passage to that wharf, and the report was circulated that it was from here the fugitive was to be

At the time, the steamer John Taylor was lying in the stream, with her steam up, realy to go when she might be wanted. The riggings of vessels in the vicinity were thronged with spectators. Long wharf was kept clear of heavy teams, from about half-past 12 o'clock. At about that hour, the 'Black Maria,' with paupers for Deer Island, passed down, and created some sensation. A colored woman, who supposed that it contained the fugitive, fell upon her knees, and was pulled out by the crowd, just in season to prevent being run over.

Most of the occupants of stores on Long wharf closed their doors at about 1 o'clock, many of them wishing to show their detestation of the deed about to be consum-

mated. The marines on Long wharf were assaulted with mis siles, but the order of 'aim' was effectual in scattering the assemblage. The artillery were soon after assailed pearance. Previous to his removal, he re-

As the fugitive and his guards passed upon the steam lower end of Long Wharf, gave forth groans and his Cheers were given for Dana and Ellis, and groans for Loring and Hallett. Twice or three times, persons calland 'Man-Stealers,' were shouted at them from thou- ed for cheers for President Pierce, but the response was

Some delay in starting the boat, after receiving or hard the object of all this commotion, was oc by getting on board the field-piece from the Navy Yard, other prominent kidnappers, were upon all lips, and and on hand in Court Square Priday morning. Col. curses loud and deep. It was everywhere apparent that Dulany would not leave it, subject, as it might be, to insults from the crowd. He therefore ordered it to b dismounted, and carried on board; which order was executed under Capt. Couch, of the artillery, assisted by a file of marines under Capt. Rich. During this opera tion, the officers and soldiers had to stand a fire mor irritating than that of bullets, the jeers and groans o charges of cannister shot.

Burns was lodged on board the steamer John Taylo at T wharf, and taken directly into the cabin out sight of the immense multitude gathered on the wharve and shipping. A large number of sailors vented their indignation at the proceedings by most vigorous and long-continued groans and hisses.

At 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, the steamer left the wharf, and proceeded down the harbor to the Revenue Cutter Morris, which had been previously towed down to the castle. The slave was attended by Deputy U. S. Marshal

John H. Riley, together with officers George J. Coolidge Asa O. Butman, Charles Godfrey and William Black who were detailed to accompany Burns on his passage to Virginia.

The reporter of the Herald, who was on board the Cutter, gives the following particulars :-

Going down the harbor, we had an interview Burns, and he appeared much depressed in mind. He said that he should never see Boston again, and it made said that he should never see Boston again, and it made him feel bad to part with so many friends. Some person, to encourage him perhaps, remarked to him that his friends would buy him. Burns shook his head, and said that he did not think they would. He seemed considerably elated when the excitement in the city was alluded to, and said, 'There was lots of folks to see a olored man walk through the streets.'

The people on board of the Cutter paid Burns every

The prople on board of the Cutter paid Burns every attention. One man brushed his clothes, which were somewhat dusty, and Burns facetiously remarked that he hadn't got a sixpence to pay for the trouble.

The fugitive's master, Col. Suttle, and Mr. Brent were on board of the Cutter, and have gone, with Burns to allow the sum of the cutter and have gone with Burns to allow the sum of the trial, and Brent manifested an excess of ion.

ds of cheers as she filled away, which were respond

The steamer, on her return, landed the U. S. Mariner at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and at about 9 o'clock, as quietly moored at the end of Union wharf.

Thus concludes the exciting events connected with the arrest and departure of the fugitive, Burns; but the effect produced upon the mind of the community re-mains to be seen and told.

The cutter Morris passed the outer station at halfpast 4 o'clock, and at sunset was ten miles east of the outer station, with a light southerly breeze.

In the evening, Gen. Edmands and other officers the Brigade, partook of a collation at the Albion. His Honor the Mayor was present, and gave a sentiment complimentary to the military, for the fidelity aud promptness with which they had discharged their diffianlt and arduous duties.

There were immense numbers of people in the city. from out of town. The estimate at least 50,000 persons. The city had the crowded appearance of a holi

We hope, says the Bee, to have no more such weeks Neither Boston, its people or humanity, could bear up

The conduct of a portion of the military, says th Chronicle, is open to severe censure it was indecrous, unsoldierlike, unmanly, and in some cases eve brutal. Some of the companies, we are happy to state, conducted in the most praiseworthy manner, but the conduct of others will tend, and in no small degree, to bring odium on the volunteer militia, and unless they look well to their acts hereafter, they will fall in the public estimation as rapidly as they have risen within fatal result which must have followed. The horse, we few years past. When a respectable citizen respectful ly asks a commander of a corps by what authority he orders the citizens out of the streets, and is answeredcers, who was on duty in Commercial street, was fatal- None of your business, G-d d-n you; when a comry me back to old Virginny,' thus manifesting the utmost indifference to the feelings of many citizens ; when a head. He was taken by the police to station No. 1, company participates in Bachanalian pleasures in State street ; when an officer evinces such deplorable ignorance of his duty as to order a shop-keeper to close his store, because he sees fit to drape it in mourning ; wher was returning to his office, when he was stopped by one such scenes are perpetrated in Boston, we shall not reof the soldiers on duty. He told his business, but was main silent, or cease to express our unqualified censure

The Commonwealth says : 'The orders given to the police were to clear the to fire without giving notice, and in case of a disturb ance, the officers were instructed to save themselves, for the soldiers would fire indiscriminately.'

Such a sanguinary order as this, should consign Mayor Smith to everlasting infamy.

Just as the steamer John Taylor left the wharf, a ma eried out, 'Well, I'm glad the nigger's gone.' Scarce ly were the words out of his mouth, when a saile stepped up, and, with the exclamation, 'You lubber, knocked him down. The fallen man got up and showe fight, when he was knocked down a second time. H attemped to run off, when some one shoved a board between his legs, which again tripped him up. At last he reached the military, and claimed their protection.

The Herald has a card from Capt. Cass, of the Co umbian Artillery, (Irish,) in which he denies the story that his company volunteered. He says they were ordered out.

R. H. Dana, the senior counsel for the defence, pas out of the square about 11 o'clock, on Friday, and as soon as the crowd saw him, he was greeted with twelve hearty cheers. THE PURCHASE OF BURNS. At a meeting of the offi-

cers of the first battalion of Light Dragoons, at the Fourth Ward House, on Saturday afternoon, Major Pierce presiding, a committee was chosen to confer with the other officers of the first division, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of Burns. The following resolve was also passed :-

'That while we regret the unpleasant duty which he devolved on us to-day, yet we hold ourselves in readiness as citizen soldiers, at all times, and at all hazards. when called upon, to support the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this

This is 'to plate sin with gold.' Queer conscience do these kidnapping accomplices possess. Their money perish with them !

Burns is alleged to have escaped from Richmone Virginia, in March last, and has been in Massachusett about sixty days. He is said to be a natural son of distinguished Virginian, and his mother is now living on a plantation in Stafford County, Va. He is quite intelligent, and being a healthy young man, command ed a high price for his labor, and constant employment He is about twenty-eight years old, and can do all kinds of field labor, as well as store and city work. He is fine specimen of the mixed Anglo-Saxon and African races, six feet in height, and very dark. He has a sca on his left cheek, and a severe cut on his right hand evidence of hard usage.

Burns was dressed in an entire suit of black, the gift of some friends, and presented a very respectable apwith the officer against having his hands confined. H they should put on his old clothes again, and not le

handouffs disgrace his appearance. His rewas regarded, and he was allowed to go as he desi much to his gratification.

Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Boston, in a sermon 'upon times,' on Sunday, stated that Burns, the fugitive, was REGULAR ORDAINED AND PRACTISING MINISTER OF THE BAPTIST PERSUASION.

Rev. Mr. Grimes, minister of the Baptist church (colored,) the counsel of Burns, R. H. Dana and Mr Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and some others, had an interview with Burns, a short time previous to his departure. The scene was one touching it the extreme. The reverend gentleman exhorted him to be of good cheer, for that freedom of manhood which was now denied him, would ere long be regained.

Messra. Dana and Ellis tendered him their sympath, in his misfortune, and were sad beyond expres their efforts, given with earnestness and hope, had no been attended with success. Burns, grateful beyond terms to convey his emotions

thanked them repeatedly and affectionately through the thick falling tears. The party then left. It was an interview long

Several negotiations to purchase Burns were preferred on Friday, after the decision of the Commiss but they were not listened to. It is said that Col. Sut

tle, on leaving the city in the morning, left the most peremptory orders 'to trade' at no price, even if \$100,000 were offered. It appeared in evidence that Marshal Freeman had about forty men employed inside the Court House at

the time of the attack, but that they did not arm themselves with pistols or cutlasses till after Batchelder was We gladly hear that Albert G. Browne, Esq., of Sa

lem, refused to accept the permission to visit his son in prison, when he learned that the humble friends of ome of the colored prisoners were refused admittance.

We learn from Mr. Brown, that when his answer wa eported to Sheriff Eveleth, that gentleman immediately gave orders to admit all the friends of the colored prisoners, who had until then been excluded. THE SLAVE TRIAL. Fetridge & Co. have published

the whole account of the Boston Slave Riot, with a verbatim report of the trial, a verbatim report of Judge Loring's decision, corrected by himself, the arguments of the counsel on either side, as written and corrected by themselves. . The work has been stereotyped at the Boston Stereotype Foundry, in a beautiful manner, is copy-righted, and contains about one hundred pages Price 25 cents.

THE POPULAR FEELING. Upon the receipt of the in-Loring to be sent back into slavery, the bells of the

At Worcester, a large meeting was held on the Com-mon, immediately after the receipt of Commissioner Loring's decision; the bells were tolled, and the stores of most of the prominent merchants were draped in mourning: The flag of the United States, reversed, furled, draped with black, and raised half-mast high, was hoisted on the liberty pole on the Common. There were no manifestations of partylem in the universal gloom that overspread the city. Merchants and me-chanics, who have never united with each other in any political demonstration, united in the display of their indignation at the insult which has been offered to Massachusetts.
In North Danvers, Manchester and Haverhill, Mass.,

the bells were told.

In Acton, the monument erected in that town to the In Acton, the monument erected in that town to the memory of Capt. Davis, who fell at Concord Bridge on the 19th of April, 1775, was dressed in deep mourning, on account of the rendition of Burns, and the American flag was reversed at half-mast, and also in mourning. The church bells tolled a requiem for dead liberty. 'We never (says a correspondent of the Commonwealth) saw so solemn a day, yet so full of hope and firm determination.'

PAWTUCKET, June 2 The news of the surrender of Burns has just reached here, creating a profound sensation. The bells are toll-ing here and in the adjacent towns.

The bells in Fall River and places in that vicinity

were tolled on Friday.

We heard of some buildings in Salem being dressed n mourning.

The City Council of Providence have voted not to

make the usual celebration on the 4th of July, but to toll the bells one hour at sunrise, noon, and sundown, on account of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,

and the recent event in Boston.

The city authorities of Worcester have also decided not to celebrate the Fourth of July.

When the intelligence was received in Natick that Loring had surrendered Burns to the slave-catchers, the bells of the churches in Natick were tolled for half an hour. On Monday night, a public meeting was held, which was fully attended, and spirited addresses were made by several sentlemen. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the Fugitive Slave thanking R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., and C. M. Ellis, Esq., Bill, and in favor of petitioning for its repeal

hung in effigy, in North Bridgewater, on Saturday night. The inscription upon the image (which remain-ed during the Sabbath) was— . Commissioner Loring :

The memory of the wicked shall rot.'

Four effigies were discovered suspended upon the common, in Worcester, on Sunday. They were severally labelled, 'Pontius Pilate Loring, the unjust Judge;' 'Ben Hallett, the kidnapper;' 'Caleb Cushing, the bloodhound;' and 'Frank Pierce, Satan's journeyman.' They were committed to the lock-up. They were attached with halters about six feet long, to the halyards of the Liberty Pole, one of the ends of the halyards of the Liberty Fole, one of the ends of which was fastened to the pole, about thirty feet from the ground, and the other to the top of a large elm. A good deal of pains must have been taken in their prep-aration, as all the figures were well stuffed, with mask haces, hats decorated with the emblems of mourning, boots, &c. The Spy describes them thus:—

'Mr. Cushing's eye appeared to be as badly damaged as was his leg in the ditch at Matamoras. The mask had fallen from Loring's face, and displayed him as the hollow-hearted sycophant that he is. 'Forma Viris of preferred nihil.' The form of a man, and nothing else. Hallett's spectacles had dropped from his nose, but his countenance wore the usual fiendish expression which characterizes the man. Frank Pierce appeared to have taken a drop too much, and we should judge that the circumstances under which be then was would compel him to forego his usual practice of attending The demand for it has been very great. We shall sup-

A correspondent at Haverhill writes to the Com-monwealth, that 'the Prebident, Douglas, Cushing, and Judge Loring, were hung in effigy here last night, and burnt this morning about 7 o'clock.' Errigies on Boston Connon.—At about one o'cloc

Saturday morning, three effices were found on Bostot Common, suspended to the Liberty pole, bearing the following inscriptions:— Marshal Freeman-Chief of the Boston Ruffians and aveholders' Bloodhounds. Benj. F. Hallett, U. S. District Attorney and Attorney

General to the Prince of Darkness.

Commissioner Loring—the \$10 Jeffries of 1854. Errigies. The popular amusement of hanging Com

marked upon the collar. The effigy of Commissioner Loring was discovered on

Tuesday increasing suspended from an elm tree in the main street of Watertown, bearing the following inscription:— Edward G. Loring, \$10 Agent of Suttle, Brant & Co.'

In Weymouth, on the night of Tuesday, an effigy of Commissioner Loring was suspended upon a sign-post. Underneath was written, 'Commissioner E. G. Loring, a Northern bloodhound, bought for \$10.'

REWARDS. The Mayor and Aldermen have offered \$200 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. James Batchelder, and the same amount for infor-mation which will lead to the arrest of the parties who assaulted Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., some days since.

The Times is endeavoring to excite animosity against the Commonwealth, by its statements regarding the throwing of vitriol and red pepper from the 'Commonwealth building.' We deem it proper to state, as a matter of fact, that these articles were not thrown from this office, or by any person connected with the office, and that some quantities were thrown from other buildings in the neighborhood. We regarded it as an ignoble kind of warfare, though we have not heard of any great pity or indignation expressed except by those who, like the writters in the Times, are paid for it.—Commonwealth.

THE FUCITIVE SLAVE CASE. The following despatche nancoted with the recent fugitive slave case, are pub-abed in the Washington Union of Saturday:

Bosron, May 27, 1854.

To the President of the United States 27, 1854.

To the President of the United States 27, 1854.

To the President of the United States 27, 1854.

In consequence of an attack upon the Court House last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards we killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops from Fort Independence stationed in the Court House. Every thing is now quiet The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WATSON FREEMAN,

U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.

Washington, May 27, 1854.
To Watson Freeman, U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass. Your conduct is approved. The law must be exuted. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On Tuesday last, the following despatch was sent WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854. To Hon. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass.

What is the state of the case of Burns?

SIDNEY WEBSTER.

BOSTON, May 30, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER The case is progressing, and not likely to close Thursday. Then, armed resistance is indicated. The case is progressing, and not likely to close the Thursday. Then, armed resistance is indicated. But two city companies on duty. The Marshal has all the armed posse he can muster. More will be needed to execute the extradition, if ordered. Can the necessary expenses of the city military be paid, if called out by the Mayor at the Marshal's request? This alone will prevent a case arising under the 2d section of the Act of 1795, when it will be too late to act.

B. F. HALLETT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854. To B. F. HALLETT, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass.
Incur any expense deemed necessary by the Marsha and yourself for city military, or otherwise, to insur the execution of the law. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On the same day, the President ordered Colone On the same day, the President of the Army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the U. S. Marshal, as part of the posse comitatus, in case the Marshal deemed it necessary, the two companies of the U. S. troops stationed at New York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours, ready to proceed at any moment.

Boston, May 31, 1854. To SIDNEY WEBSTER

Despatch received. The Mayor will preserve the peace with all the military and police of the city. The force will be sufficient. Decision will be made day after force will be summer.

to-morrow of the case. Court adjourned:

B. F. HALLETT.

Yesterday morning, the following despatch was re To SIDNEY WERSTER.

To SIDNEY WEISTER.

The Commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police force to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col. Cooper's arrival opportune.

B. F. HALLETT. The Union, after commending the President, as it duty bound, thus praises the United States officials in this city :

We cannot permit the occasion to pass, without thanking the United States officers at Boston for their firm, moderate and intrepid conduct. We expected as much from a democrat so well tried in contests for State-rights as that elequent and profound jurist, Benjamin F. Hallett; and we only re-ceho a general public sentiment when we repeat, that we have already en-dorsed our high admiration of the fidelity and courage of Marshal Freeman, who, like Mr. Hallett, was ap pointed to office by President Pierce.

CLERGYMEN'S CONVENTION. The Meionaon Hall, in Boston, was well filled, on Thursday of last week, with clergymen of all denominations, but mostly of the Orthodox Congregational order, to consider the duty of the pulpit in the present crisis. The subject of slavery was discussed with great freedom, and the general expression seemed to be, that the pulpit should act upon t hereafter by concerted and systematized efforts.

A Committee of twelve was appointed, to call a Gene ral Convention of Clergymen, at an early date, to de vise measures for united and constant opposition to the encroachments of the Slave Power.

Among the speakers were Lyman and Edward Beech er, Dexter and Clark, of Boston, George Allen, of Wor cester, Trask, of Fitchburg, Walcott, of Providence Cleveland, of Northampton, and others. In the course of his remarks, Professor Stowe said- I pretend to no great things, but I here say that this beard don't leave this chin until the repeal of the fugitive slave law is secured.' We hope this clerical movement will be followed up by earnest and decisive action. At a meeting of the Methodist clergymen of Boston

nd vicinity, on Monday, resolutions were adopted, for their defence of Anthony Burns : also thanking the Loring, the Kidnapper's Commissioner, was Hon. Charles Sumner for his protest against the Nebraska bill, and his able and eloquent defence of the clergy of New England. A committee of five was also appoint ed to co-operate with the committee of ministers appointed at the conference of clergymen, held at the Tremont Temple last Thursday, to consider the encroach ments of the Slave Power.

> CHRISTIAN POLITICS. Messrs. Crosby, Nichols & Co. have just published the discourse delivered in this city on Sunday last, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, at Williams Hall. It is an able, earnest and eloquent production, elicited by the rendition of Anthony Burns, and met with so much approval by those present at the delivery, that a meeting was organized after the services, and a resolution adopted to publish the sermon and all the exercises. Give it the widest circulation.

> Rev. Theodore Parker also preached on the same sub ject, at the same time, in the Music Hall, from the text Matt. 26: 14-16; and 27: 3-4-with masterly ability, glorious fidelity, and immense effect. Three or four thousand persons were present, and multitudes unable to gain admittance. The discourse was reported in full by Messrs. Slack and Yerrinton, and appeared the next morning unabridged in the Commonwealth an extra by that paper, which also contains the fina speech made against the Nebraska Bill by the Hon Charles Sumner, and the speech of the Hon. John P Hale, made at the recent Free Soil Mass Convention.

PETITION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE Law. A petition has been left at the Merchants' Es change, which has received the signatures of a large number of the most prominent merchants of the city We recognize among the signatures, (says the Transcript,) names of many leading men who have never before given their influence on the anti-slavery side missioner Loring in effigy is indulged in pretty extensively. In South Reading, last Saturday morning, an effigy of the Commissioner was found hanging upon the Common, with the name of the opprobrious personage

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled : The undersigned, men of Massachusetta, ask for the repeal of the act of Congress of 1850, known as the Fu-

The Transcript says that it had intended to copy some of the names on this petition, but that it refrains from a fear of infringing upon the copy-right of the Boston Directory! Thousands have already signed it.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. This Convention held at the Meionaon in this city on Friday last, was very fully attended, notwithstanding the popular ex ent during that day in regard to poor Burns. Its proceedings were highly interesting; but it is imposs ble for us, in our present number, to find space to recor any of them.

More Kidnappers Amour .- We learn that five ma hunters arrived in Boston, last Friday or Saturday, and are now stopping at one of our hotels.

It was reported that a slave was seized in this city, Saturday, and carried to the Navy Yard; but this was

FROM THE WOMEN OF WOBURN.

dward Greeley Loring, Commissioner Edward Greeley Loring, Commissioner:

'Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the Chief Priests, and said unto them, What will you give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.' Matt. 26: 14, 15. And thus Christ was sold into the hands of his enemies. In imitation of the arch apostate, you have sold Christ in the person of Anthony Burns. That your name will go down to posterity with the stain of blood upon it, is as certain as in the case of the betrayer of the Author of our religion.

It is not to this end that we send you the enclosed thirty pieces of silver, but in order to show, in this marked manner, our abhorrence of your deed. We wish to show to the world that, in our view, no law can justify crime.

justify crime.

Judas did the whole thing legally; he received his pay from the proper authorities. He even consulted with them before he came to his decision. You, sir, with them before he came to his decision. You, sir, with them before he came to his decision. You, sir, have acted in the same manner;—you have had your band of men and officers,' from the CHIER RULES, your Freeman, your Hallett, and together you have betrayed innocent blood; at your door, also, lies the blood spilt in your city.

It is said that you have been in our beautiful town. We ask you never to come here again. We feel that we have been disgraced by your act in the eyes of the world, and that we could not bear your presence.

Sympathising with the inhabitants of your district, we also ask you to resign your office as Judge of Pro-

we also ask you to resign your office as Judge of Probate. We feel that the rights of the widow and orphan cannot be safe in your hands.

Signed by thirty women of Woburn.

Woburn, June 3, 1854.

STATEMENT.

As the subscriber was standing in a wagon, with a As the subscriber was standing in a wagon, with a number of other persons, to him unknown, near the south east corner of the new block on Commercial street, at the head of the passage in the rear of the stores on Long wharf, at the time the fugitive slave Burns was carried by, he was assaulted by a man who gave him a sword cut on the back of his left hand, and who gave his name as Capt. Evans, Co. A, and reported his business to be to 'kill just such damned rascals as you (meaning the subscriber) are. 'The assault was committed just before he (Evans) ordered his men to be in readiness to fire. The object of this notice is respectfully to request those persons who were present at the ly to request those persons who were present at the time, and saw the transaction, to leave their names at

22 Union street. Boston, June 5th, 1854.

Over Done. We find the opinion prevails through-out the business community, that the city anthorities have made a very decided mistake in their action with reference to the proceedings of this day. They have assumed a fearful responsibility in virtually proclaim-ing martial law for so many hours, and practically making 'negro-catching municipal business.—Tran-script of Friday.

Justice to ourselves demands that we should be absolved from the imputation conveyed in the above para-graph. We not only did not advise the Mayor to call graph. We not only did not advise the shayor to can out the military to escort the poor fugitive to the slave vessel, but ewrnestly entreated him to do nothing to implicate the city of Boston in the disgraceful proceedings. We were desirous that the U. S. authorities should bear the whole responsibility of returning to slavery a freeman of Massachusetts. The Mayor is the only one of the 'City Authorities,' so far as we know, who or-dered the Military of Massachusetts and the Police of Boston to assist in an act which belonged exclusively to the U. S. authorities. GEORGE F. WILLIAMS

B. L. WILLIAMS, W. WASHBURN, TISDALE DRAKE, Aldermen A. B. MUNROE

Assault on Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq. On Friday evening, as the above named gentleman was walking in Court street, in company with Anson Burlingame, Esq., while passing Allen's cyster salcon, at the corner of Court and Stoddard streets, one of a gang of rowdies suddenly struck Mr. Dana a severe blow on the head, which prostrated him to the pavement. The ruffian instantly fied, and was pursued some distance by Mr. Burlingame, but effected his escape, together with his companions. Mr. Dana was taken up into Dr. Salter's office, where it was found that one of his eyes was badly hurt, and a tooth was broken. The blow was probably given with a slung shot, or some other danwas badly hurt, and a tooth was broken. The blow was probably given with a slung shot, or some other dangerous weapon, and it is fortunate that the injuries inflicted are not more serious. Mr. Dana was seen in our streets Saturday morning. Doubtless the cowardly assailant was one of those vicious scoundrels whom Mr. Dana had occasion to allude to in his recent speech in the slave case. It is hoped the rascal may be ferreted out, and brought to justice. We learn that no policemen were within call at the time. The ruffians ran into one of the houses in Stoddard Avenue. They approached Mr. Dana from behind, and struck the blow without his seeing them.—Transcript. his seeing them .- Transcript. On Wednesday, a notorious North End rowdy,

Wm. Oxford, alias Wm. Sullivan, alias Geo. W. Hucksford, was arrested and taken before the Police Court, charged with this offence. The examination was deferred till Tuesday next, and he was committed in default f bail in \$500. Mr. J. W. LEIGHTON, Constable, wishes it stated that

fugitive, and wishes it distinctly stated that he is not concerned in such 'dirty business.' We understand that 'Joel A. Leighton' is not an 'officer,' but a hanger-on about the Court-House, for whatever jobs of the sort may happen to turn up for him.—Commonwealth. Previous to the arrest of Burns, there were a large number of fugitives in this city. Many of them have since left for places of more safety than Boston has proved to be. Among those who left thus suddenly were two who had purchased furniture, and were about

to be married .- Traveller. If a man from Massachusetts, to do dirty work in a slaveholder's family, is what Col. Suttle wants, we ad-vise him (says the Springfield Republican) to give up Burns, and take Hallett. We'll engage, nobody will get up a riot to rescue him!

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 3d 6th mo., 1854. Enclosed are \$2 for THE LIBERATOR. At a time like

this. I cannot lose sight of the pioneer paper. I fully agree with thy remarks at the meeting of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, in respect to the first duty of the friends of freedom. We must do what has never yet been done, convert the North. We must use this sad and painful occasion for this purpose. We must forget all past differences, and unite all our strength. Our work now is not in Virginia or Carolina, nor even at Washington; it is here-in Massachusetts. Get the people of the State right, and there will be no more of these hateful Commissioner trials; but

around every inhabitant will be thrown the protection

of just laws. If I had any love for the Union remaining, the events of the last few weeks have 'crushed it out.' But I do not forget that the same power which is needed to break from the Union may make the Union the means of abolishing slavery. At any rate, what we want now, is an abolitionized North. To this end, Unionists and Disunionists can both contribute. At least, let us have union among ourselves. In our hatred of slavery, our sympathy for our afflicted colored brethren, and in our indignation against the oppressor, we are already united-and let us now unite, as far as may be, in action. For one, my heart goes out to all, who in any way manifest love of liberty, and pity for the oppressed

Ever thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison. LORING MOODY will speak on the relations of the North to Slavery, in Raynham Sunday, June 11.

Middlebero'....Tuesday,
Malden....Sunday,
Melrosc....Tuesday, 1 WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, will give a lecture on Sunda; evening next, at 6 o'clock, in the old Methodist church MILLVILLE, with special reference to the presen

All letters and communications for the undersigned should be sent to him at Leicester, Mars., until further notice.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

MARRIED—In Salem, June 1st, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Jacos D. GILLIARD and HELER S. PUT-

tachment charged upon the building, and cleared it of said if they were going to send him back like a feld from a new building, with bricks and mortar. A de-

POETRY.

THE ECLIPSE. Thou doest well to hide thy face, oh Shn, And darkly veit thy shame suffused brow; For never since creation was begun, Hadst thou such cause to blush for earth as now. It matters not which side thou look'st upon, There is no zone where Liberty is safe, No hemisphere where justice may be done : No isle or continent doth Ocean chafe, That Morning finds not in the chains of Wrong,

Which day doth rivet-Night make doubly strong The lands most blest by thee hath Slavery curst. Withhold thy beams! I little reck how long, For Right is vanquish'd, Hell its bounds hath burst And Satan seeks the light, and glories in the worst. Salem, May 26, 1854.

From the Bristol (England) Temperance Herald. THE TWO BRIDGES.

Very lately I saw, in a wonderful dream, Two bridges thrown over a rapid stream : In the channel between each rocky shore, The waters rushed down with a hideous roar. These bridges were called, by the voice of the nation, TERTOTAL, the first, and the last, Moderation; And both, in my dream, were examined with care, For of diverse materials and structure they were; While I narrowly marked the vast crowds as the

passed

Over both of those bridges, the first and the last, The former was built all of stone, in huge blocks, And had for foundation immovable rocks; The road was fine gravel, the pathway was wide, And a parapet wall was raised up on each side. No toll-gate was there, for the passage was free, No work for ' Rebecca' at all could I see, And safely the passengers passed in high glee. I heard them all sing, as they passed the wide river, . Teetotal's the bridge-teetotal forever!

But words cannot utter the doleful relation. Of all that I saw of the bridge Moderation, Of all that I heard in my marvellous dream, And of thousands who perished while crossing

This bridge, though by many declared to be good-Nay, the best-was constructed entirely of wood; For, on piles standing upright, the pathway was With planks long and smooth horizontally laid : But I saw with surprise, though the stream was so There was no palisado raised up on each side, To prevent any passenger, passing that way, From plunging down headlong, grim death's certain

And much did I wonder to mark in my dream. That the path crossing over this terrible stream, Only right in the middle was perfectly level; For the planks on each side downward sloped on a be-And the nearer they verged to the farthermost shore, Their outermost edges shelved downward the more.

Now, strange to relate, though this dangerous bridge Had nowhere an inch of parapet ridge, And the sides were so shelving and slippery too, Yet multitudes daily this path would pursue, Notwithstanding they paid a tremendous high toll, And risked the destruction of body and soul

It is true, you might cross by the bridge Moderation. This roaring, wide river, without perturbation, And only have daily a trifle to pay, If you kept to the middle and narrow pathway; And therefore 'twas held in the highest esteem, As the very best way to pass over the stream.

But, alas ! I beheld, and my heart was appalled, Though the middle pathway was so highly extolled ; So that no one, AT FIRST, from its track would declin And every one thought he could keep the right line ; Yet the bridge, as I learnt, was so strangely enchanted And travellers by demons so fearfully haunted, That, although they commenced at a moderate rate, And paid a small toll at the entrance-gate. Yet many would quickly and heedlessly stray To the smooth sloping path, and a higher toll pay; For tollmen in numbers were ranged on each side, Where the giddy were noticed to slip or to slide : And, though strange it may seem, yet the p

As the hope of escaping destruction was least, Till they paid altogether, I happened to hear, In hard sterling cash, FIFTY MILLIONS a year ! While I stood by this river, both bridges in view. This bridge Moderation and Tee ota' too, And marked the crowds passing, I saw with affright, (For though 'twas a dream, 'twas a terrible sight,) That while by Tectotal great multitudes crossed Safely over the river-not one being lost; From the bridge Moderation-from each shelving side That fearfully hung o'er the perilous tide-Many thousands, while heedless or frantic, were hurle To the dreadful abyss, and the nethermost world.

Now, shuddering with horror, I thought in my dream That, turning away from this terrible stream, I saw near the chasm, where this dark river runs. A gray-headed father addressing his sons. * Look-look, my dear boys,' with emotion he cried, At the bridge Moderation, so long and so wide, With its slippery planks, shelving down on each side. But mark, I entreat you, that narrow pathway, So level and smooth, with so little to pay, Tis a dangerous road. My dear children, beware, For death and destruction lurk secretly there. If once on that bridge a sixpence you spend, Your joyful beginning may fearfully end. Now look at TENTOTAL-that bridge of renown. For its fame is reechoed from city to town, And its friends are now marching with banners up

Proclaiming its praise to the end of the world. Then join in their ranks, sign the pledge, my dear boy: And seize the delight the tectotaller enjoys; For surely your hearts with delight will o'erflow If God on your efforts his blessing bestow, And one fellow-creature be rescued from wee :-At first being rescued from vile degradation, And afterwards saved with a gospel salvation. Then trust in Him only, seek His promised aid, And holdly press onward, by nothing dismayed."

The father thus spake, and was joyful to find His sons were determined, and all of one mind. In shunning instanter, without besitation. As deceitful and dangerous, the bridge Moderation : But, in shouting 'Tee-total forever !' they broke The spell of my dream, and I quickly awoke. Resolved not to lose such a lesson, -no, never-I joined in the cry of 'TESTOTAL FOREVER!'

STAND POR THE RIGHT! Stand for the right, though falsehood rail, And proud lips coldly sneer; A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right, and with clean hands Exalt the truth on high; Thou'lt find warm, sympathizing hearts Among the passers by.

Men who have seen, and thought, and felt, Yet could not boldly dare The battle's brunt, but by thy side Will every danger share.

Stand for the right, proclaim it loud, In honest hearts, and thou'lt no more Be doomed to stand alone.

THE LIBERATOR

OUR PEELINGS AND OUR DUTIES.

A deep sadness, amounting to sickness of the heart is the state natural to a lover of justice and freedom in the city of Boston, on this third of June, the day after the rendition of Anthony Burns, either to a life of the has been an unusually exciting one. In these latter most rigid slavery, or, more probably, to a death of days of villany, and accustomed official baseness and protracted torture under the lash. If there were anything to be done to avert this co

lamity, or if any speedy means could be devised to prevent its repetition, active indignation and vigorous work might take the place of this sadness. But there is nothing. By no possible means can we now help the miss rable slave; and, the character of the people remain ing what it is, I see not how any different result can be expected from the next experiment of the kidnappers whether it be tried a week, or six months hence. Bos ton is content to be ruled by the Slave Power. We know not what future degradation may be in store for us; but it really seems as if this trial had been, as it was intended, a thorough one, not only of our principles, but of our sensibilities, our capacity and extent of endurance. At the infamous schools of "vivisection," in Paris, students of surgery practise upon living animals, bought or stolen for that purpose, the operations which they hope subsequently to perform upon men An unfortunate dog or horse, being first confined by nails or cords in an immovable position, is made to suffer the tortures of successive surgical operations, until gitives, were to the jury unknown. Nor did this mas he dies, the more agonizing and exhausting being economically deferred to the close, that he may last the longer. Thus in the case of Anthony Burns, every form of injustice, deception, violence and contumely has been successively tried upon the defendant, and upon whoever in the city manifested concern for him. The progress of the case, from the falsehood and violence which marked the arrest, to the meanness which pro nounced the concluding judgment, furnished constant and cumulative evidence that the subjugation of Boston to the Slave Power, if not already complete, was to be effected at this time and by these means. But it was already complete. The case was allowed to proceed for a whole week, as if to try whether the city, which lacked manliness to snatch the captive at once from the hands of the kidnappers, would at last recall its ancient (supposed) love of freedom, and assert its manhood. No voice came from the public at large, none from the Governor of the insulted Commonwealth, none from the Mayor of the disgraced city. With the present facilities for travelling, half the male population of the State might have come to Boston the very day after the kidnapping was known, or any other of the six days following, taken down the slave-pen, stone by stone, if necessary, and set the man free without spilling a drop of blood. They did not care to take the trouble; they did not see that the enslavement of this poor man was their own enslavement, their own infamy. A few lawyers spun their web of legal contrivances to release the prisoner, and obstruct the movements of his captors, which the agents of the Slave Power promptly broke through, as usual, but nothing was done, save the abortive attempt at rescue on Friday night, which failed for want of numbers and con-

The vengeance to be inflicted on Burns yet remains but as far as Boston is concerned, the tragedy is ended The kidnapped man, captured by means of a deliberate lie, barred from access to his friends, until he could be intimidated by the conspirators against him, tried in a court surrounded by armed men, (armed, not to intimidate the Commissioner—he was ready enough to do the dirty work-but to exclude and over-awe the public ;) and sentenced, equally against evidence, law and justice, has been carried out of Boston at noon-day, with the co-operation of its mayor, and its whole military and the slaveocracy, and that ultimately he will scent out police force, and the supremacy of the slave power over the North is again made manifest.

But, it is said by many people, the termination of this case has aroused a spirit of indignation in the community, that will prevent the repetition of such an outrage. Believe it, those who will. When was a victor ever much disturbed by the disapproval of the conquered party? Success compensates for a thousand such indignations. The kidnapper comes here, seizes a citizen of Boston, pays a commissioner the usual extra fee (of \$5) for a decision that the man is his slave, obtains a special proclamation of President Pierce in his favor, gets from Marshal Freeman and Mayor Smith, (at the expense of the United States,) whatever help is needed to carry him off, finds the whole military force of Boston | query of a delegate, inquiring what these principles a government vessel to Virginia, there to be welcomed with exultation and delight by the chivalry of that State, the only persons whose good opinion he values. What does he care for the indignation of the defeated Yankees he has left behind? Moreover, if such had been his pleasure, he could have sold this kidnapped man in Boston to better advantage than in Virginia. His own price was offered him, and he refused it. The whole course of the case, as well as its result, affords direct encouragement of the strongest kind to other man-stealers to make Boston their hunting-ground, and we shall probably soon have more such eases. And yet some people would have us believe that all this is to be counterbalanced by the barren 'indignation' of a few thousand people, who stood passively by in the streets to see Burns carried away. The end is not yet.

Does the sadness, which these events inevitably in spire, amount to, or tend towards, discouragement Are abolitionists now to judge the cause of the slave hopeless, and consider themselves discharged from further action in the premises?

In my judgment, not for a moment, nor in the least degree. It remains true that 'now is our salvation nearer than when we first believed,' and also that we must ' work out our own salvation' and that of the slave. The times demand more zeal, more energy, more perseverance, and more diligence than ever. The positions which we have heretofore teken, the declarations we have always made; are now corroborated by additional evidence. If we have miscalculated at all, it has been not in relation to the right principles to be held, or the right methods to be pursued in this work, but in holding an opinion too favorable of our countrymen who call themselves republicans and Christians. We have too hastily taken for granted of the people at large, what the other, holding aloft a banner wet with the blood of Garrison did of the clergy at the commencement of his the slave and the tears of the runseller's victims. career, namely, that they would do their duty when it was clearly pointed out to them.

If any means exist for the abolition of slavery mo speedily than a reeducation of this whole people in the principles of justice and freedom, I confess my ignorance of them. We have assumed, that such principles were implanted in the nation by its pilgrim settlers and its revolutionary sires. In spite of the counterbalancing evidence furnished by the persecuting spirit of the former, and the concessions to slavery made by the latter, we have hoped against hope that the profession of democracy and Christianity in their descendants was a truth, and not a lie. We were deceived, and may take to ourselves such consolation as arises from having erred on the side of charity. But our business now is; be no doubt that the infamous wire-workers who have not to fold our hands in discouragement, but to gather so long reigned over the Democracy, and corrupted it wisdom from our enlarged experience, and gird our- by their presence, will receive the defeat and quietus selves to the execution of the longer and harder task their unparalleled diabolism merits. that now opens before us. Next week I hope to speak o two of the particulars in which our action needs to b made wider and deeper hereafter .- c. K. W.

. The scientific term for cutting up alive.

JOHN MITCHELL AN EPIGRAM.

Where the wild waves o'er 'vex'd' Bermuda roll, Lay chain'd a 'felon's' form with Mitchel's soul: Escaped to vex'd America, we find John Mitchel's carcass with the felon's mind.—w. ;

A CARD. John Mitchel, Felon, having felt the whip, Is candidate for a slave-drivership.

He'll take good care his slaves shall never slip.—w. J. L. ROBINSONIANISMS.THE OLD LINE DE-MOCRACY, AND FREE SOIL CONVEN

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27, 1854. My Dean Gannison : A few items of the occu of the past week in the capital of this State may not b uninteresting to your readers, especially as the wi ascality, the history of a case just argued before the U. S. District Court will not startle the minds of vo readers as it ought to have done in the purer days of the republic. In fact, originating, as it does, upon the soil of Hoosierdom, where the Robinsonian dynasty reigns, and which is so glorjously represented in the U. S. Senate by a petit wiseacre, whose keen perception has discovered the Declaration of Independence to be a self-evident lie, nothing could be more natural. The case is briefly this- plain and unvarnished' though it be, it may, to the blind, fanatical eyes of abolitionist reveal some of the beauties of the law of 1850, and in duce them to forbear their extravagant opposition to i Through the patriotic efforts of a certain Marsh-al.

four citizens of Lagrange and Steuben counties were re ported to the present slaveocratic regime for harboring and concealing the escape of and aiding and abetting ter fugitives from service. From the indictment as presented by the prosecuting attorney to the Grand Inquest, and by them found as a true bill, the owners, names, age sex, and former place of residence of the supposed for terpiece of indictment allege whether they were whites mulattoes, or blacks. And upon this gloriously uncertain document, even less descriptive than thos morceaux of elegant literature occasionally published by woman-drivers when in pursuit of their victims, die the Robinsonians demand the conviction and punis ment of four respectable, industrious and inno low-citizens. G. S. Orth and E. H. Brackett, Esqs., Lafayette, and Hon. G. W. Julian were counsel for the accused, and right gallantly did they defend them from this miserable prosecution. Upon a motion to quash the indictment, an animated debate ensued, Messra Brackett and Julian defending the motion with marked ability. One point was maintained with especial elo quence, viz., that the actual presence of the owner upor free soil, in active pursuit of the absconding slave, was necessary in order to constitute him a claimant within the meaning of the act; and that, without this actual presence and active pursuit, no crime could be com ted in violation of the provisions of the statute, by harboring or concealing, or aiding and abetting fugitives The Court (Judge Huntingdon on the bench) quashed the indictment'upon other grounds, however, than this main point relied upon by the defence-leaving this question open for future decision.

But the patriotism of the Old Line Democratic Roll insonians was not to be dampened thus, and whilst I am writing, a new Grand Jury has been empannellednew indictments are being prepared, and a Deputy Marshal has been despatched to the Southern Empire t search out the lost masters of her slaves; with slaves color, age and sex unknown. Oh! tempora! Japhe n search of a father had no such Herculean labor t undergo! for he had a prodigious nose by which to be directed; but the forlorn Deputy, wandering through the wide dominions of the sunny South, a bell in his hands, and unleashed bloodhounds following despondingly in his track, has no lamp to guide his weary feetnought to cheer his faltering footsteps, save the far-distant prospect of a contingent fee. Of the smelling qualities of this master-hunter, I cannot speak, not having the honor of his acquaintance; but have no doubt remembering somewhat indistinctly the case of a cer tain ____ Ellington, and John Freeman, that deserv ed success will crown his noble efforts in the cause of the master or masters, mistress or mistresses, who for months have suffered the loss of ten valuable slaves thus

quietly, and without a murmur. The Old Line Democracy have been making quite display of their principles. Their State Convention was numerously attended, indeed, without 'insineya ting,' we might say it was well packed. They have frankly faced the music, and with more boldness, perhaps, than prudence, throwing off their old disguises have met the issues long since tendered them by aboli tionists and temperance fanatics. They have fully en dorsed the principles of the Nebraska Bill, (although none of the assembled sachems, slaveholding Mr. Chairman Bright included, could answer the impertinent the motto, ' No search, seizure, confiscation or destruction,' at their mast-head. Much unanimity prevailed evidently manifesting the presence of a superior senatorial manager from Washington. John L. Robinson, Esq. was also quite a prominent chief among the fraternity and conducted himself with characteristic courtesy an moderation. A Mr. Thompson of this city having very improperly and singularly questioned the correctness of his statement, that temperance lecturers and clergymen protesting against the Missouri Compromise were 'itin erant vagabonds' and 'unprincipled scoundrels,' the valiant Marshal gallantly drew his cane, and would doubtless have justifiably sacrificed the Doctor as a traitor to the orthodox Old Line Democracy, had not less devoted defenders of the faith impudently interfered and thwarted his designs. After the usual amount o confusion always consequent upon the effervescence of Old Line Democratic Patriotism, and the passage of a resolution applauding the course of Senators Douglas Dallas and Bright, the Convention rested from its labors, and adjourned.

That this Convention did not truly represent their constituency is evident from the loud murmurs of discontent already heard, and which, as its action is fully represented to them, must grow louder and louder. Escially in the Northern parts of the State, the signs of the times plainly indicate a rebellion by the people, at the infamous attempt made by the leaders of the party to force them upon a platform odious to their convictions of right, and abhorrent to their sympathies. There will doubtless be a union, open and undisguised, between the Free Soilers, Whigs, and those Democrats who are unwilling to stand upon the rum-cask as their platform, having in one hand the slave-driver's whip, and, with

The action of the Free Soil Convention plainly tends to such an union. Its meeting was conducted in harmony and hope. Undismayed, they viewed the passage of the Nebraska outrage as the harbinger of a better day. They resolved to make no nominations for candidates at the ensuing election, but to call upon all persons opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to co-operate with them, and recommended the calling of another State Convention for the nomination of a ticket in opposition to O. L. Democracy. Messrs. Julian and Craven addressed the Convention, reviewing the action of the Democratic Convention, and exposing the iniquity of their principles.

If the proposed union he rightly formed, there ca

Yours, truly,

CONSPIRACY AND MURDER AT WASH. INGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854. Near the hour of midnight last evening, one of the most diabolical conspiracies against the life of a pure and virtuous female that was ever concocted, was consummated amidst the fendish bacchanalian exultation of her professed but faithless friends, and under th mourning eye of those who had striven hard and long to avert the villanous stab of the faithless assassins.

The conspiracy has been concocting for many years but it was not until the last few months that the precise mode of assassination had been agreed upon. Prior

nefarious plot against the beautiful goddess, Liberty (for the victim is no less a personage,) it was agreed that freedom of speech among her friends was mor likely to perpetuate her existence, and under a crypeace, peace, when there was no peace,' they agreed to stop the mouths of her truest friends. As the plot went on, however, it was discovered that the beauty of gradually gaining for her numerous friends. The first step taken was to set up a specious goddess, whom they called 'Popular Sovereignty,' trying to delude the friends of Liberty into the belief that this was the effspring of their favorite. Freedom of speech was again permitted, to enable these professed patriots to disseminate their vile and insidious slanders upon the true friends of their intended victim, and to establish their own idol on the throne, and in the estimation of the peo

The character of this rival to Liberty can be best de scribed as the daughter of infamy and oppression. So far from being what her name implies, she is intended to exercise a power which is in direct violation of the rights of man-ruling with force and fraud those who do not happen to have the power to extricate themselves from oppression and servile bondage. The object of the

adapted to consummate the last deed of infamy which was accomplished last night,) had succeeded in raising was accomplished last night,) had succeeded in raising sufficient accomplices, by their bribes and sophistry, to enable them to perpetrate this diabolical murder, they determined to resort to their former plan of gagging the mouths of the friends of Liberty. In their first attempt, they failed, in consequence of the stern opportempt, they failed, in consequence of the stern oppo-sition, for thirty-six hours, of their opponents. Through the inadvertency, however, of some of those who were believed to be the friends of Liberty, the conspirators succeeded by a stratagem in deferring the commissio of their foul deed until they got more completely or ganized, under the pretence of giving a longer time to the friends of Liberty to speak in her favor. Although they had given her friends permission to defend her, and, if possible, preserve her by efforts of five minutes each until to-morrow, [Wednesday,] fearing this liberty might secure the overthrow of their schemes, they deter-

mined to resort to means the most unusual and unex-pected, by which to stop this slight privilege or right of defence to the prisoner, and thereby to leave not only Liberty herself dumb, but to deprive all her friends of Liberty herself dumb, but to deprive all her friends of the opportunity of speaking in her behalf. Under these circumstances, whenever any friend endeavored to speak for her, he was met by the cry of 'Question question," ' Order, 'order,' &c., which, being interpreted, signify 'Crucify her,' 'crucify her.'

As this was going on, the fire-bell began to ring, and flashes of light were seen. The conspirators, in consideration of the deed they were about to perpetrate, trembled with fear, that the just vengeance of gration of the building they were about to desecrate, and which their fathers had dedicated to the very goddess they had met to destroy. The alarm, however, being considered a fire at a distance, and this fact being ascertained, they went on with the mock-trial to which they had pledged themselves. Having overruled the customary course of law and debate, thus shutting up the mouths of her friends, they determined to execute the unoffending prisoner that very night, and, amidst scenes of beastly intoxication and fiendish exultation, Liberty, the fairest goddess that ever blessed earth with her smiles, and filled heaven with gladness, was cruelly betrayed by men who professed to be her disciples, and stabbed by those who had sold themselves to the oppressors, and became the tools of a powerful and treache rous crew of slave-breeders, and those who sell their offspring for gold.

Some of the most sanguine apostles of the lamented victim believe that she will rise again. But this is considered a fanatical idea.

It is proposed to bury the corpse on the plains of Ne braska or Kansas, while it is intended that thousands of unoffending victims and slaves shall follow in the train, with their hands chained and their hearts sad. There is some rumor, however, that they will be met by a large concourse of fanatics,-followers of their murdered friend-who will endeavor to raise her aga to life. These people believe, that if not present in the the statute, section 10, declares 'shall be held, and flesh, she will be in the spirit, and that she will ulti- taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact mately enable them to 'open the prison doors to them of escape, and that the service or labor of the per that are bound,' and to 'let the oppressed go free.'

We may say, that the number of conspirators estensibly engaged, and who signified their assent, was 113; absolutely from my jurisdiction, and I am entirely whilst the number of friends to Liberty was 100. It is and absolutely precluded from applying any eviwhilst the number of friends to Liberty was 100. At is add about 1 ft, therefore, there is in the case well known, however, that besides the 113, there were evidence capable of such application, I cannot make who were the principal instigators of this notorious plot, and who were even present on this occasion to overawe by their presence any timid conspirator who might be weak enough to allow conscience for one moment to influence his action, and deter him from committing the deed of infamy.

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.

The issue between the parties arises under the U. S. statute of 1850, and for the respondent it is urged that the statute is unconstitutional. Whenever this objection is made, it becomes necessary to recur to the purpose of the statute. It purports to carry into execution the provision of the constitution, which provides for the extradition of persons held to service or labor in one State, and essanding into another. It is applicable, and application, than this has not been offered against the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent the another the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent the another the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent to the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent the 19th of March last, and the testimony of the complainant being that the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent to the 19th of March last, and the testimony of the complainant being that the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, and the testimony of the complainant being that the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent to 19th of March last, and the 19th of March last, and the evidence of the respondent to 19th of March last, and the 29th of March last, and the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent to 19th of March last, and the 19th of March last, and t

provisions and processes are the same.

The arrest of the fugitive is a ministerial, and and he has done so. not a judicial act, and the nature of the act is not altered by the means employed for its accomplish-ment. When an officer arrests a fugitive from and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached ment. When an officer arrests a fugitive from justice or a party accused, the officer must determine the identity, and use his discretion and information for the purpose. When an arrest is made under this statute, the means of determining the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the means are used and the act done, it is still a ministerial act. The statute only substitutes the means it provides for the discretion of an arresting officer, and thus gives to the fugitive from service a much better protection than a fugitive from justice. much better protection than a fugitive from justice can claim under any law.

If extradition is the only purpose of the statute, and the determination of the identity is the only purpose of these proceedings under it, it seems to me that the objection of unconstitutionality to the son always whose knowledge is perfect and positive and whose testimony is not within the reach of statute, because it does not furnish a jury trial, to the fugitive, is answered.

he fugitive, is answered.

There is no provision in the constitution requir ing the identity of the person to be arrested should be determined by a jury. It has never been claim-ed for apprentices, nor fugitives from justice, and if it does not belong to them, it does not belong to if it does not belong to them, it does not belong to the respondent. And if extradition is a ministeri-al act, then to substitute in its performance, for al act, there to substitute in its performance, for the discretion of an arresting officer, the discretion of an arresting officer, the discretion of a commissioner instructed by testimony under oath, seems scarcely to reach to a grant of judicial power, within the meaning of the United States constitution. And it is certain that if the power given to and used by the commissioners of the United States courts under the statute is unconstitutional—then so was the power given to and used by magistrates of counties, cities and towns, by the set of 1793.

He saluted Mr. Brent also, and by his christian name—'How do you do, Master William!' (To the appellation 'Master,' I give no weight.)

Col. Suttle said. 'How came you here!' Burns working down at Roberts's, on board a vessel—got tired and went to sleep, and was carried off in the case of 1793.

Mr. S.—Anthony, did I ever whip you?

B.—No, sir.

by magistrates of counties, cities and towns, by the act of 1793.

These all were commissioners of the United States—the powers they used under the statute of States—the powers they used under the statute of the United States. They were commissioned by that, and that alone. They were commissioned by the class, instead of individually and by name, and in this respect the only diff-rence that I can see between the acts of 1793 and 1850, is, that the latter reduced the number of appointees, and confined the appointment to those while, by their professional training, should be competent to the performance of their duties, and

It is said the statute is unconstitutional, because it gives to the record of the court of Virginia an effect beyond its constitutional effect. The first section of the fourth artice of the constitution is directory only on the state power and as to the of Congress over the tribunals of the United States or the proceedings therein. Then, in that article the terms records and judicial proceedings' refer to such inter-parties, and of necessity can have no application to proceedings avowed ex-parte. Then if the first section includes the record, it expressly declares as to 'records and judicial proceedings,' that congress shall prescribe 'the effect thereof,' and this express power would seem to be precisely the power that Congress has used in the statute of 1850.

Other constitutional objections have been urg here which have been adjudged and re-adjudged by the Courts of the United States, and of many of the states, and the decisions of these tribunals absolve me from considerations. me from considering the same questions further than to apply to them the determination of the su-preme court of this state in Simms' case, 7 Cushing, 309th page, that they 'are settled by a course of legal decisions which we are bound to respect, and which we regard as binding and conclusive on the court.'

conspiracy was to destroy the life of Liberty, so that her influence could not be felt in the vast territories of the United States, and in order that oppression, under the guise of 'Popular Sovereignty,' might rule in the land.

After the conspirators, (the leader of whom was one Stephen Arnold, aided by an old Colonel who was well state, in the mords and substance of the constitution. But in this, the record follows the 10th section of the statute of 1850, and the context of the section confines its action to cases of escape from one state, &c., into another, and is therefore in Stephen Arnold, aided by an old Colonel who was well But a special objection has been raised to the re

practical action and extent strictly conformable the constitution. our reverend chief justice in that case, 7 Cushing 318, may well be repeated now, and remembered

always. The chief justice says—
'Slavery was not created, established or perpet unted by the constitution. It existed before—it would have existed if the constitution had not been made. The framers of the constitution could not abrogate slavery, or the rights claimed under it. They took it as they found it, and regulated it to a limited extent. The constitution, therefore, is not responsible for the origin or continuance of slavery the provision it contains was the best adjustmen which could be made of conflicting rights and claims, and was absolutely necessary to effect what was made. The regulation of slavery, so far as to rohibit states by law from harboring fugitive slaves, was an essential element in its formation, and the union intended to be established by it was essentially necessary to the peace, happiness and highest prosperity of all the states. In this spirit, and with these views steadily in prospect, it seems to be the duty of all judges and magistrates to expound and apply these provisions in the constitu-tion and laws of the United States, and in this trate, trembled with fear, that the just vengeance of spirit it behoves all persons bound to obey the Heaven was about to arrest their iniquity by a confla- laws of the United States to consider and regard

It is said that the statute, if constitutional, is wicked and cruel. The like charges were brought against the act of 1793; and C. J. Parker, of Maschusetts, made the answer which C. J. Shaw cites and approves, viz: 'Whether the statute is a hursh one or not, is not for us to determine.

It is said that the statute is so cruel and wicked,

that it should not be executed by good men. Then into what hands shall the administration fall, and in its administration what is to be the protection of the unfortunate men who are brought within its operation! Will those who call the statute merci-

less commit it to a merciless judge?

If the statute involves that right, which for us makes life sweet, and the want of which makes life a misfortune, shall its administration be confined to those who are reckless of that right in others, or gnorant or careless of the means given for its lega defence, or dishonest in their use! If any mer wish this, they are more cruel and wicked than the statute, for they would strip from the fugitive the best security, and every alleviation the statute

As I think the statute is constitutional, it remain for me now to apply it to the facts of the case.

The facts to be proved by the claimant are three.

1. That Anthony Burns owed him service in

Virginia. 2. That Anthony Burns escaped from that ser-

These facts he has proved by son escaping is due to the party in such record

Thus these two facts are removed entirely and

it. The 3d fact is, the identity of the party before me, with the Anthony Burns mentio

This identity is the only question I have a right to consider. To this, and to this alone, I am to apply the evidence; and the question whether the respondent was in Virginia or Massachusetts at a certain time, is material only as it is evidence on the point of identity. So the parties have used

escaping into another. It is applicable, and appli-ed alike to bond and free—to the apprentice and the slave; and in reference to both, its purpose, me, cannot be—his means of knowledge are personme, cannot be-his means of knowledge are personal, direct, and qualify him to testify confidently

The testimony on the part of the respondent is

common in judicial proceedings, and the trial of Dr. Webster furnished a memorable instance of it

and whose testimony is not within the reach of error, and that is the person whose identity is questioned, and such this case affords. The evidence is of the conversation which took place between Burns and the claimant on the night of the arrest

When the complainant entered the room where Burns was, Burns saluted him, and by his chri tian name— How do you do, Master Charles! He saluted Mr. Brent also, and by his christian name— How do you do, Master William! (To the appellation 'Master,' I give no weight.)

Mr. S.—Anthony, did I ever whip you!

B.—No, sir.

Mr. S.—Did I ever hire you out anywhere where

This was the testimony of Mr. Brent Inconversation took place was confirmed by use mony of Caleb Page, who was present, and a the remark that Burns said he did not consist tain Snow's vessel. The cross-examination showed that Col. Suttle said—' I make romises, and I make you no threats.

To me this evidence, when applied to the To me this evidence, when applied to the tion of identity, confirms and establishes the mony of Mr. Brent in its conflict with that do on the part of the respondent, and then on whole testimony my mind is satisfied level reasonable doubt of the identity of the repeat with the Anthony Burns named in the recent it was objected that this conversation was not nature of admissions; and that, too, by a man a pified by circumstances and fear, and these erations would have weight had the second of the contractions would have weight had the second of the contractions.

and by circumstances and tear, and the crations would have weight had the open used to establish the truth of the which they referred to—i. e., the usage, the wind of money, nursing, &c. ; but they were used to such purpose, but only as evidence in reference in reference identity. Had they been procured by hope of they would have been inadmissable; but of a dered there was no evidence. On the law and facts of the case, I consider

claimant entitled to the certificate from me

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