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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania and the subscriptions for the Liberator. If The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper, the Louist, Sanuel Philasick, and WESTELL PHILLIPS.

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 24.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Blaveholderst

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

EF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdi

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SCURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPCLATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLEVES—an

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

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

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1039.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

We shall not be surprised, if the repeal of the fugitive slave bill should be moved as an amendment to the Ne-braska bill; and although it is not to be expected that brasks bill; and although it is not to be expected that the metion will prevail at the present time, it will be well for these members who thus set the example of an well for these members who thus set the example of an melliog a compromise of so solemn a nature as that which public the slavery agitation of 1820, for a period of thirty years, to lay to their consciences that they take upon themselves the responsibility of a renewed agitation, for which compromise can be no remedy.—Boston Daily Altertises.

If the repeal of the fugitive slave bill should be moved as an amendment to the Nebraska bill, we venture to predict that the motion will be voted down by an overwhelming majority. The obliga-tion to surrender figitive slaves does not rest up-on the Compromise of 1850, or that of 1821, (the latter of which expressly provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves escaping into the territory now covered by the Nebraska-Kansas bill.) but upon the Constitution. The Constitution will re main, when all Compromises are dead; and will compel the enactment of an efficient law, for the surrender of fugitive slaves, whenever, by any means, such a law shall fail to exist. So that nothing would be gained by Abolitionists and their coning would be gained by Abolitionists and their con-federates by repealing the fugitive slave law, un-less they were prepared also, as many of them doubtless are, to trample the Constitution un-der foot. Good citizens who find themselves sting in concert with the Abolitionists at this uncture, (which fact may well admonish them of their danger,) will, therefore, do well to consider whether their regard for the 'faith of contracts' is so great, that because the same power that enacts a law repeals it, therefore they will be guilty of a a law repeals it, therefore they will be guitty of a wanton violation of a real compact—a solemn compact—upon which this great Confederacy of States was founded, and upon which alone it now rests or can rest. So far as Abolitionists are concerned, including those who, not liking to be called Abolitionists, out-Herod them in Abolition malice and enunciation, they have already done their worst denuciation, they have already done their worst in regard to the fugitive slave law, and, therefore, their threats to procure its repeal are simply ridiculous. No doubt they will do it if they can; and so they would have done at any time if it had been in their power. Indeed, they have more than once made the attempt; but with such atter unsuccessfulness, that in the Senate, at the first trial, server they are the number of votes in favor of successfulness, that in the Senate, at the first trial, a year or two ago, the number of votes in favor of the measure was only four! They can get groun if they like, with all the aid they can get from the 3,000 clergymen, and the Anti-Nebraskaites generally. We are not concerned for the result.—N. Y.

From the Boston Daily Mail. THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

So far, order has triumphed over the seditious efforts of reckless fanaticism, if we except the forbearance which still suffers the prime instigators of riolence to remain at liberty. We still claim, in vindication of the law—and our sentiment is echoed by a large portion of the press, far and near-that sodere Parker and Wendell Phillips should be indicted for murder. They were most officious in exciting the passions of the mob by the most inlammable appeals. They openly advised a resistance to the United States authorities-they incited the rioters to surround the Court House, and indirectly occasioned the murder of Batchelder. Encouraged by the madness and threats of an exasperated multitude, they justified every act, no matter how serious, that might be ventured upon, to rescue the slave-and even counselled rebellion against the federal government. Still these firebrands of society stalk abroad, with the blood of brother dripping from their finger's ends. Mercy may tolerate and endure them, but Justice will remain unsatisfied while they go unwhipped and unhung. Theirs is a deep and inexcusable guilt —for, judge them as leniently as we may, they are guilty of deliberate lawlessness-an offence akin to treason—and a murder unprovoked and apparently

The history of Boston has never before witnessed such a combination to resist the laws of our own government, and the lovers of order have reason to ngratulate the authorities for the prompt manner ich the outbreak was quelled, in its incipiency. But for the efficient measures adopted-measures divested of all appearance of rancor or revenge, on the part of the City and Government authorities, still more serious and direful consequences might have ensued. Here, where ripe intelligence and popular sovereignty prevail, the lawlessness of the people is a crime unlooked for ; and the hand of power, consequently, hesitates to strike. We do not complain of this. On the contrary, it proves the vital strength of our institutions, and we rejoice that it can be so. Nevertheless, forbearance must not degenerate into a toleration of lawlessness; and whenever and wherever the disposition exists, to abuse the healthful privileges we enjoy, there the stringeney of power and the riger of the law must be most thoroughly and effectually invoked.

From the same. THE PURCHASE OF BURNS.

We confess, we could prefer no objection, should our abolition neighbors resolve to purchases every slave south of Mason and Dixon's line. But they would find it too expensive. They have not the capital at their command. These wild, enthusiastic philanthropists have very little bottom. They are notoriously lazy. They seldom produce anything the thing themselves, except windy speeches and crazy harangues. Who ever saw one of them at work—
engaged at honest labor—such as their colored
brethren at the South are required to accomplish?
They detest and repudiate the very idea, and from this idiosyncrasy arises, perhaps, their sympathy for the slave. They are always ready enough to speculate on the hard-earned money of other peo-ple, but if the release from want or bondage of their w-men depended upon their own sweat, a night of destitution and tyranny might reign supreme throughout the world. During the last two days of the past week, time enough was idled away about the Court House, which, if properly employed, would have yielded an amount sufficient to purchase half a dozen negroes—and the blood of a white man would not have been upon their heads. And then he precedent of making Massachusetts a marke for Southern slaveholders is wrong-wrong, because the very act of purchase defeats an existing law. We are but a single member of a compact—and however odious a law may be, it is the legitimate result of that compact, let us abide it till the power and potency of truth shall be vindicated in its

repeal. Men who set themselves up as the pio-neers of principle will make little progress, if they The African cannot excite our hatred, no more than he can command our admiration, and our own

ourselves on a social equality with those upon whose front God has inscribed a distinction.

But other men, with more of the animal than we aspire to, profess different sentiments. We have e amongst us, whose apparent delight it is to go down a link in the great scale of creation, and plant themselves on a par with an inferior race. Instead of shedding their sympathics about the wringing and aching hearts of oppressed white men and women, they battle, brute-like, for the nominal rights of the negro, who in his highest state of culture can never climb over nature's barriers to equality. Such men as Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and their condittors, despairing of distinction in all legitimate arenues to eminence, seek notoriety by outraging common sense, and trampling upon the very law that protects them. Are they beyond amenability to the law of the land! John C. Cluer and a heat of his confederates, who are still a grade lower among the co-horts of riot, rapine, nutiny and murder, have been arrested, and are held to answer for their rebellious conduct, before a legal tribunal. The same roice of justice-the same regard for the peace of the community-demands that Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips be arrrested as accessories to the murder of Batchelder. But for their unmitigated harangues, blood would not have been spilled, nor the disgrace of murder by an infuriatd mob stained the escutcheon of the Common-realth. Let them be arrested and tried for murwill serve to quell the spirit of insubordination in

From Dodge's Literary Museum.

SEDITION AND SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS. slave, Anthony Burns, have induced us to depart political bearing, and join our voices in condemna-tion of those political fanatics, who, in the name of 'liberty,' trample upon the law which is the only safeguard of liberty; and, assuming to be the only true friends of the rights of man, have mocked at and disturbed the proceedings of a just and lawful tribunal, inflamed the passions of the ignorant and reckless, incited them to tumult and vio-lence and murder, and left no stone unturned by which to stain our streets with the blood of an-

an order that their demoniac zeal might have free swing, the passionate demagogues to whom we allude have poured forth their tirades in Fancuil Hall, at the corners of the streets, in sacration is moment, though the latter soon become shamed of the companionship. It is fortunate, however, that this association of knaves and dupes can never become formidable. The law vindicates Hall, at the corners of the streets, in secret conclave, and even from the sacred desk, in foul fulmination against the Constitution of the country, and the character and guaranteed rights of many of the best citizens; and, with a spirit as shameless as it is lawless, they have stooped to fals-shoods which should forever blot their names from the list of were driven away by a mere handful of men in the ould forever blot their names from the list of honest men, while with tircless industry and treasonous craft they have despatched inflammatory messages to the people of neighboring towns, mis-representing the true state of the case, and awakng groundless prejudices, and calling to arms and

The spirit of such men is fiendish and full of evil. To the Editor of the Herald :-The spirit of such men is fiendish and full of evil.

Animated by but one idea, they stubbornly refuse the appeals of reason, and arrogate to themselves a higher degree of humanity, purity, wisdom and love of liberty, than was possossed by the revolutionary fathers, the founders of the fabric of governments of the fabric of governments. The founders of the fabric of governments of the fabric of governments of the fabric of governments of the fabric of governments. The fabric of governments of the fabric of governments of the fabric of governments of the fabric of governments. rnment, which has given us the blessings we enmarchy, in whose gory embrace would be crushed

Are these railers against the Constitution and ts requirements wiser or better men than those who framed it? Are they wiser or better than those who framed it? Are they wiser or better than those revolutionary patriots who proved their devotion to human freedom by pouring out their life-blood to preserve it? What is it they would do or have! Let their characters be closely scanned, and they will generally be found to be disappointed oliticians, determined to mar, if they cannot make, o dishonor, if they cannot be honored, to be no-orious, at all hazards, and rather to be leaders f mobs than followers of the counsels of the wise nd pure.

It is wondrous that the impious and treasonable arangues of such men should have been tolerated long as they have been. It is wonderful that ny large number of men can be found in a Chrisian community to listen at church to the words of one, who places himself on an equality with he Redeemer of the world, or that a crowd can be found, in a republican land, to listen tamely to men who openly curse the Union and its founders, and, with blasphemous ravings, invoke its dissolu-

The moan of that poor widow, whose husband fell a sacrifice in the discharge of his duty, ap-peals to heaven against them, and his orphan boy will yet live to implore divine vengeance upon their heads. Fellow-citizens! friends of human liberty! let your condemnation be loud and deep against those mad-brained speech-makers, who would overturn the whole glorious structure of your Union, or the simple sake of their own aggrandizement and for the simple sake of their own aggraudizement and the accomplishment of visionary good. They would hazard the existence of all the liberties you enjoy, for the miserable triumph of their own mad for the miserable triumph of their own had scoemes, and ask you to accept of their crazy lead-ership in preference to the long-tried guidance of those immortal patriots who made you what you are. Scorn them! Shun them! Support the Con-stitution and the Union, and be faithful to the conditions they impose.

The moan of that poor widow, whose husband

From the same ' Literary' sheet.

THE PRESS AND THE MILITARY. The patriotic manner in which the Press and The patriotic manner in which the Press and Military of Boston have responded to the demands of good citizenship, in the late exigency, is a proof of how much the people owe to these powerful agents of good or ill, and how firmly they can rely upon the pen and the bayonet when public salety is at take

Almost without exception, the public journals have given their great influence in support of the laws, while the military, with an alacrity worthy of their fathers, 'in the times that tried men's souls,' have forsaken their ordinary avocations, and placed themselves under arms, in obedience to the

calls of a more imperative duty.

Amid the melancholy and disgrace which have temporarily hung over the fair fame of the city, these features of the proceedings have been pleasant themes for reflection. They are sureties that the brains, bones and sinews of the population

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. | self-respect forbids that we should so far outrage the very instincts of nature as to voluntarily place the very instincts of nature as to voluntarily place ruffians, though for a time they may succeed in ourselves on a social equality with those upon effects after bloody notoriety, and the creation of efferts after bloody notoriety, and the creation of enormous expense to the city, will inevitably be foiled and punished. We hope that speedy meas-ures will be taken by the proper authorities to bring to trial the leading spirits of the late dis-honorable tumults. They richly merit the severest penalties provided for seditions men.

From John Mitchel's 'Citizen.'

BATCHELDER AN IRISHMAN. We believe that Batchelder, who was killed at Boston by the rioters, was an Irishman by birth, and it is satisfactory that the Irish, as soldiers and citizens, took the side of justice and the Constitu-tion during the disturbance. As to the howling and cowardly rioters, it is needless to say anything, as a mob, whether right or wrong, is brutish in its nature, and prone to rascality. What shall I do nature, and prone to rascality. 'What shall I do to become famous!' asked an ambitious individual of the Delphic oracle. 'Kill a man!' was the significant response,—and it is pretty evident that Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips have not studied its wisdom in vain. Those African Patriots have had their lintels stained with the blood of more than one white man, in consequence of their insure love of notoriety, and more blood will yet be shed, if the officials of Boston are, as Wendell Phillips boasted, 'all sympathisers' of the cowardly instigator of murder, considered above wealth. Let them be arrested and tried for mur-der, and let justice make an example of them that will serve to quell the spirit of insubordination in Massachusetts forever! lips assembly of fanatics and fools, with their double-distilled moonshine of universal brotherhood, while they excite a mob to murder; and their maudlin transcendentalism which staggers through The recent outrages committed in this city, in consequence of the arrest and trial of the fugitive would like to send it to the watch-house, where Don Quixote's vagrant volumes were detained. On from our general rule in relation to matters of a the whole, it is well that our countrymen should continue to scorn the sentimental incendiarism of these men, and hold themselves always ready to take up arms in defence of the Constitution and the true liberty of the country. By so doing, they may succeed in proving, at last, that it is not Irishmen who break ballot-boxes at New Orleans, or attack Boston Court-houses with ineffectual battering-

were driven away by a mere handful of men in the honest discharge of their duty. From the Boston Herald. POSITION OF THE IRISH ADOPTED

ants of Tories, assisted by paid rowdies who man-age to seduce a few real Americans into their ranks

for a moment, though the latter soon become

Boston Daily Times, of this morning, in which it is joy. By the bonds of that fabric we must abide, stated that John C. Clure, one of the alleged abors see it fall. We must abide by them, or welcome lition rioters, is an Irishman. Now, it is known to the Citizens of Boston in general, and to the Reporter of the Times in particular, that John C. Clure is a Scotchman. Since the passage of that questionable enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law, it has been openly and violently resisted, and vio lated in this city and elsewhere, by the descendants of the Puritans only-but in no instance have Irish Adopted Citizens co-operated with them. Citizens of Boston, of Irish birth, have taken a solemn oath to sustain the Constitution and Laws of this glorious Union—and, to their honor be it spoken, thay never have, and never will be found to act inconsistently with the proper observance of that solemn obligation.

Yours, very respectfully, Thomas Sweney, Late publisher and proprietor of the American Celt. Boston, May 29th.

ARE THEY AFRAID?

Court House, Boston, June 1st, 1854. EDITOR OF HERALD-Sir :- The Commonwealth magines that the U. S. troops will 'run away' on the appearance of a few thousand Abolitionists ion. Yet it is so, and it is these men, the fruits if whose abominable counsels have lately begun state one fact:—Two men of the Artillery were, and are now, sick, and were to have been sent to to be gathered in bitterness and blood. Their study, day and night, is to foment ill-blood, disturb the peace, defy the law, and stigmatize and slay its supporters. And this they do in the name much for the Commonwealth. AN ARTILLERIST.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Courier states that at the Cadets' supper on Wednesday evening, Governor Washburn repudiated with indignant earnestness the insinuation that he sympathized with the murderous and treasonable sentiments uttered in Fancuil Hall on Friday evening. The report, he said, was an absolute and unqualified falsehood. He complimented the mili-tary for the part which they had taken during the week past, in maintaining the public peace, and he

thanked them sincerely.

Col. John C. Park was also present, and made speech. He told the men if they were called out to maintain the public peace, and to assist in the enforcement of the national laws, to do their duty, Although a past member, he volunteered his services for the emergency, should it come.—Boston Mercantile Journal

TRIUMPH OF LAW.

We have a desire that violence should be rebuked and traitors punished—that justice should take its course, though the heavens fall. We desire that the fanatics of Boston shall know that the fugitive law will be executed in that city.

We trust the next step in Boston will be the

punishment of the murderers of Batchelder, the chief of whom is Theodore Parker. Boston stands disgraced until this is done. It will not do to strike only at the miserable tool who fired the shot. He is a thousand times less guilty than those who counselled violence, excited the mob, and fled at the first sound of collision. They are the real murderers. It is their hands that are dyed with the blood of the man who was shot down like a beast when in the execution of his sworn duty. strike only at the miserable tool who fired the shot. They are the man-slayers—Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips.—Detroit Free (!!) Press.

SELECTIONS.

their banks, post-office, places of business, compels them to shut up their stores, turns them back at the point of the bayonet if they attempt to pass to their affairs, for a whole day suspends all business; in order that it may publicly defy Northern senti-

ment in its most sacred home.

This event has taken us all by surprise. Great as is the audacity, or let me call it courage, of the South, we did not suppose there was a Southerner bold enough to come to Boston at this time, in the midst of the universal indignation against the Nebraska villany, to look for a Slave—or, that if he came, he could by possibility succeed. The day before the arrest of Burns, I was riding in the cars with one of the conservative gentlemen of Boston, who had sustained the Compromises in 1850, and I said to him—'Do you think they could carry back a Slave from Boston now!' 'Not they,' said back a Stave from Boston now! 'Not they,' said he, 'my acquaintances are all opposed to the Abolitionists, but I don't know one who would consent to it.' So when I heard in Western New York that a black man had been arrested in Boston as a fugitive, instantly I said, 'I am glad of it!' I said it in my simplicity. When I arrived in Boston on tive, instantly I said, 'I am glad of it!' I said it in my simplicity. When I arrived in Boston on Tuesday, and saw the soldiery, and the city in the hands of the Slave Power, I felt a weight of sor-row which death cannot cause. I had just return-ed from visiting the new-made grave of my father. I had just come from among his children bereaved by his death of the best of parents, of one who lov-ed them with a wonderful affection, one whose mile was a perpetual blessing, whose face was like that of an angel. But the sorrow for his loss was not bitter, it was tempered with joy. They shed tears, but no bitter tears. They were no mourning for him, for they could not mourn for one whose life was good, whose days were many and happy, and whose death was the beginning of a higher life. But now I feel like putting on mourning. Now I would say, 'Hung be the heavens in black'—now I feel heaviness in the air, as though it were full of sin. On Friday afternoon as Landachter.

ardly. It is not bereavement which is the greatest evil. How true are those words—'the sting of death is sin.' My wife said to me, 'I cannot wear mourning for father; for it seems to me that a Christian ought only to wear mourning for his friends when they have committed some great sin. Now would be the time for this community to put on mourning—to wear black crape on the arm; be-cause Honor is dead, because Humanity is dead, because Massachusetts has been placed, and by her own acts, beneath the feet of Virginia.

I do not wish to speak harshly of the Commisto Slavery upon grounds on which half his legal friends will not sustain him. I believe him honest, but biased against the cause of human liberty. by his habits of mind, and his immediate associa-tions. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, he wrote articles, defending its constitutionality and necessity, in the newspapers of this gity. I have not those articles at hand, but I recollect that they seemed to me at the time to contain arguments, the fallacy of which, on any other subject, he would have easily seen. He argued, for in-stance, that the person claimed as a Fugitive could lay no claim to the constitutional guarantees of berty, because Slaves were not parties to the Constitution. He thus assumed the very thing to be proved, that the person claimed as a Fugitive, was a Fugitive, and a Slave. And he has now deided the case of Burns according to the 10th Section of the Statute, rather than the 6th. According to the latter, he would have had jurisdiction over

the three questions of Slavery, Escape, and Identity. These three points the claimant attempted to prove, thus selecting the 6th Section as the one un-der which he chose to proceed. But Mr. Loring decides that these two points of Slavery and Escape re beyond his jurisdiction-thus narrowing im ensely the chances of the defendant. According o this ruling, you or I may be seized to-morrow and the two points, that we were Slaves, and that we escaped, would be considered as established by a piece of paper brought from the South by the person claiming us. Consequently, if the Comnissioner had evidence that I was really the James reeman Clarke described in the Virginian Record, he has no right, legally, to do anything but send me back. He would not do it; but by his own in-terpretation of law, he ought to do it. He would ot do it, because I am white, and because he not do it, because I am white, and because he thinks he knows that I never was a Slave. But there is nothing in the law about white or black, and Northern free-born men are turned into Slaves very easily in this country. Witness the case of Northrop, born in Connecticut, kidnapped in Washington, and for years a Slave on the Red River. Witness that poor fellow, who, born free in Pennsylvania, was turned into a slave in Maryland, and ylvania, was turned into a slave in Maryland, and lately escaped from Charleston to Delaware Bayon the outside of a steamer, under the guards, from which he was picked off, half dead, to be sent back

which he was picked off, half dead, to be sent back to Slavery by a Delaware Commissioner.

'Nephew,' said Algernon Sidney, in prison, on the night before his execution, 'I value not my own life a chip, but what concerns me is, that the Law which takes away my life may hang every one of you, whenever it is thought convenient.' Commissioner Loring's interpretation of this Law may send you or me, your wife or daughter or mine, into Virginia as a Slave, whenever it is thought convenient. It will not be necessary for the Georgia Legislature to offer \$5,000 again for the head of Garrison. All that is necessary is, that a cerof Garrison. All that is necessary is, that a cer-tificate shall be made out describing him, or Wen-

dell Phillips, or Theodore Parker, as an escaped Slave, and Commissioner Loring being satisfied of their identity must send them back—or change his

THE RENDITION OF ANTHONY BURNS.

Extracts from a brave and eloquent 'Discourse on Christian Politics, delivered in Williams Hall, Boston, on Whitsunday, June 4, 1854, by James Frieman Burns under the Law. I blame him for sending back willing to act as Commissioner under the Law. on Whitsunday, June 4, 1854, by JAMES PREEMAN
CLARKE, Minister of the Church of the Disciples':

Ah! but says he, if good men do not administer it,
it will be left to be done by bad men. It seems to I have invited you here this morning to meditate on the events of the week; the phenomenon which has occurred in the streets of Boston. The SLAVE POWER, which has triumphed in Congress over the rights of the North, which has violated secret compacts, and broken contracts after having taken its own share of the consideration, has come North to Boston, has taken possession of our Court House, of our City Government, our whole Police force, our whole Military force, and suspended and interrupted the business of our citizens until its demands could be satisfied. Not contented, as before, with carrying its victim away under the cloud of night, it this time must have a more open triumph, and turns our citizens out of their own streets, their banks, post-office, places of business, compels inquence to overthrow these securities?

> Finally, there is the work of individual consecration to the cause of Freedom. What better time than this to make that consecration! Here on this Whitsunday, the first after the rendition of Burns, let us each and all consecrate ourselves to labor and pray and speak and suffer for the cause of Universal Freedom. If we have done a little, let us do more. If we have spoken softly, let us speak more loudly. Let us enlist in this warfare for life.

For myself, I here renew, before you, my dedication of myself to this cause. I pledge myself to devote to it the rest of my life, be it longer or shorter. As a Christian, and as a minister of the gos pel, I devote myself to it. I am ready to give to it time, thought, heart, hand, means. I am ready to act with all in this cause, who will act with me, from the most timid conservative to the most ultra radical. Henceforth I shall reckon it no small part of my professional work to speak, to act, and to pray for the American Slave. I have done something of this hitherto. I did not learn my opposition to Slavery here, or yesterday—but years ago, and in the midst of Slavery itself. I have friends among the Slaveholders whom I love and prize, and always shall do so. I can see reasons why they should continue to be Slaveholders and defenders of Slavery. I can excuse them. But I cannot excuse any Northern man, born on free soil, nursed on the bosom of a free mother, who can in any way encourage or support a system, which degrades man into a thing, which corrupts society, separates families, and gives irresponsible power over men and women to the meanest wretch who has a little money. For Northern defenders of such a system, I have nothing but an irresistible

But let us end in Hope. We are to-day east down, but not destroyed. Fraud and force, allied full of sin. On Friday afternoon, as I rode through the beautiful environs of Boston, most beautiful now, I felt as though our prosperity and happiness were poisoned by this baseness—as though our own good fortune had made us selfish, and mean, and cownadly. It is not because the state of the surrence of the state o lusions fade away, what will most console us? That we have kept the Compromises inviolate, and bave aided in sending back one of God's poor into unrequited toil, to die on a plantation, far from family perhaps, a Slave? Will that console us? Will it be pleasant to think that all the respectability and wealth of the community have said, 'Ye did well,' if the voice in the conscience whispered, 'You are the accomplice of man-stealers'? Which had we the accomplice of man-stealers '! rather be, in that dying hour-a Commissioner, sending back the Slave-a Mayor, calling out troops to repress public sympathy with the victim—a Marshal, earning base bread by doing the Slave I do not wish to speak harshly of the Commissioner. No doubt he has a sufficient weight on his own mind and heart to-day. Miserable as is the condition of poor Burns, I do not know but that it is to be preferred to that of Edward Greeley Loring. He had an opportunity of setting the man free on grounds which every Boston lawyer would have every yoke and let the oppressed go free—and who admitted to be sufficient. He has sent him back shall hear Christ say at last—Inasmuch as ye have to Slavery upon grounds on which half his legal done it to the least of these my brethren, we have done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me '!

THE RENDITION. Anthony Burns has been delivered up to the kid-

Anthony burns use seem of the best jurists of Massachusetts, predicated on the principles of legal evidence and common law, have been disappointed; the hopes of the people of Massachusetts, spring-ing from their traditions, their faith in justice and in humanity, have been blasted. Commissioner Loring has adjudged that Burns shall go back to bondage. For \$5 he has sold his brother to Suttle. He has outraged the eternal principles of law; he has insulted the majesty of Massachusetts; he has trampled upon the dignity of manhood, and defied the eternal decrees of God. Let Commissioner Loring think of this day's work: let him dream of it. Let him hug the memory of it to his bosom, when he sits among his children, by his own fire-side; let him tell it to his wife, as he sits beside her in the house of prayer; let him mingle the re-collection of it with the solemn services of the euchaconlection of it with the solemn services of the eucharist; let him lean upon it as he struggles with the angel of death, on the shores of the eternal world; let it occupy his soul and sense, henceforth and forever. We ask no other revenge upon Commissioner Loring. Poor Burns! Poor American, and son of an American!! We could not save you son of an American!! We could not save you from a doom worse than death. We, your countrymen; we, the descendants of fugitives, and the grandsons of heroes, could not protect you, fugitive and hero. We, like you, are subjects of Virginia, and while you must go back, we must submit to see you go back. Oh, for a resurrection of the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill! Henceforth we will not dare to whisper their names. Let us e silent until we can redeem the honor, so griev ously shorn from our brows, which our fathers left us. Let us be patient until we have broken the voke which makes Massachusetts an appendage of Virginia .- Worcester Spy.

MAYOR SMITH. We presume no man ever descend MAYOR SMITH. We presume no made ever descend-ed from the height of popularity so suddenly as Mayor Smith, of Boston. Elected by a union of ill parties, and by an overwhelming vote, in two days he descended below zero in the estimation of his fellow citizens. His servility to the Slave Power will never be forgotten or forgiven by the people of Boston.—Wercester Spy.

The Mayor of the city has, in my opinion, distraced us, and shown himself eminently unfit for is position. Orders were actually given the Military (called out by himself) to aim at the citizens, close to the scene of the old Boston Massacre! If they had fired, the results no man can tell, but they would have been deplorable.—Rev. J. F. Clarke.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. PHILLIPS, PARKER, QUINCY.

We can well conceive how the men of Massachusetts, who have so much to glory in, so much to foster their State pride, must have been humbled in the dust at the spectacle of last Friday. Bunker Hill monument should have been shrouded in black; and as the temple at Jerusalem when the Roman conquerors broke into it, there must have been heard in Faneuil Hall the voices of the mighty dead, saying. 'Let us depart.' The Commonwealth, which an eminent English traveller has pronounced 'the model State,' has received a wound, never to close until every foot of that sacred soil has been rescued from the pollution of the accursed Fugitive Slave Law.

Humiliating, however, as the events of last week We can well conceive how the men of Massachu-

Humiliating, however, as the events of last week are to the pride of Massachusetts, foully as they blot her honor, it still remains a proud satisfaction that ancient, liberty-loving Boston was, on that shameful occasion, lineally represented by inheritors of some of her most honorable names: Wenderly Phillips, concentrating and exemplifying in himself the best culture of New England, the son of the first Mayor of Boston, for years preceding his Mayorality, President of the State Senate, when that office had a dignity in the eyes of the people, such as attaches to no office now, not even the Presidency of the United States. In Wendell Phillips, the spirit of the old Bay State preserves its identity. He is a living warrant that it still lives, and must triumph as of old: EDMEND QUINCY, a son of the second Mayor of Boston, whose administra-tion was an era in the history of that city, and who still lives with a Roman reputation for and fearless antegrity, a grandson of one of the Rebels of the Revolution, sustaining the same relation bels of the Revolution, sustaining the same relation to the cause of Liberty now, that his grandfather did before him: and Theodore Parker, the New England Preacher, whose grand-father fought at Lexington. Who has a better right than these men to the position they occupy! They were born to it. They are bound to stand where they are. We bless God for these living pledges of the final victory of Justice and Humanity. That victory may be delayed. In the meanwhile, what grander results can we ed. In the meanwhile, what grander results can we look for from the struggle than such men as these, whom it has formed, and is still forming! New

England has yet something to be proud of, and to be inspired by, besides the Past. THE LESSONS OF THE PAST WEEK.

What a spectacle was that of Friday in Boston! tate street under martial law, the Court House held at the point of the bayonet, loaded cannon pointed to command its approaches, citizens denied access to the public streets, business suspended, the judicial tribunals interrupted, an outraged community aroused to a pitch of indignation never before experienced, 2000 men under arms, and all for what? to send back one poor, trembling fugitive to the blessings of slavery

The supremacy of the law has been maintained, and who ever doubted that it would be in law-abidand who ever doubted that it would be in law-toiling New England! But what has the South gained by it! We can tell in part. It has exhibited Slavery in a new aspect, and one that has wounded deeply the Northern heart. The spectacle has irritated, disgusted and embittered thousands and tens of thousands of Northern minds beyond all previous example. It has opened the eyes of multitudes to look upon Slavery as they never looked upon it before. It has excited a wide spread etestation of the Fugitive Law, as an outrage upon humanity, upon justice, upon the principles of liberty as handed down to us by our fathers, and created an abhorrence of the system which demands such a law, more general than has ever before exsted. It has convinced the understandings of housands that their own comfort, their own prosperity, their own safety, demand a united, a firm, manly resistance to the further encroachments o he Slave Power, and a speedy release from the obligations of a statute whose execution compels such sacrifices and such offensive exhibitions.

It is well that Boston saw that painful and humiliating sight; well that the merchants witnessed the soul-harrowing procession from the ves-tibule of their own Exchange; well that the blood of her peaceful citizens was made to curdle in their veins by the unwonted display of bayonets, and sabres, and all the implements of war in battle ar-ray; well that our judges recoiled at the clang of ray: well that our judges recoiled at the clang of arms and the challenge of sentinels within the precincts of their temple of Justice; well that the people, to the atmost limits of the Commonwealth, and throughout all the Free States, should have their indignation stirred to its very depths, as it never was before, by this practical and glaring demonstration, on their own soil, of the inhumanity and tyranny of Slavery. The forcing of this bitter pill down their reluctant throats, so closely upon the consummation of the Nebraska iniquity, was the drop too much in the poisoned chalice, and it will have its effect.—Salem Register.

THE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.

Suppose Southern people weigh the consequences of this transaction. Is this offensive interposition of the Federal Power, within a sovereign State, a afe precedent? Is this constant resort to a Standng Army, to enforce an odious Federal enactment, avorable to the stability of Republican institutions! When the people of the Free States, forgetting all their divisions, shall have united, and assumed the possession of the Federal Government, and an An-Slavery Administration shall have command of it-Slavery Administration shall have the precedents furnished by Pro-Slavery Administrations!

Mr. Suttle has got his fugitive back, but at what cost! How many Northern People have been con-

iliated? How much opinion has been manufac-ured in favor of the Fugitive act? How much of he opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and the Slave old allies in Boston hung their heads for shame. Not a voice was heard in apology for an act, whose enforcement is felt as a disgrace and humiliation. All over the free States, the indignation aroused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been blown into a flame by this last demonstrawhich dictated it, has been disarmed! Their

We ask, in all carnestness, is it decent, is it safe, is it Democratic, to keep on the Statute Book, an act so revolting to the States in which it is inan act so revoluing to the States in which it is in-tended specially to operate, that it is impossible to enforce it, unless at the point of the bayonet, with the whole military power of the Federal Govern-ment, amidst tumult and bloodshed! It needs no ment, amidst tumult and bloodshed! It becaus he prophetic eye to foresee that, if this thing is to be continued, the Federal Government will become a stench in the nostrils of the people, and the States be driven to fall back on their extreme rights. be driven to fall back on their extreme rights.— Nothing now postpones this catastrophe, but the consciousness, on the part of the people of the free States, that they have the power, by an appeal to the ballot-box, to secure the control of the Federal Government, so that, until they have tried this, they are responsible for the unjust and oppressive exactions upon them, and have no excuse for re-ing to revolutionary remedies.—National Era.

THE NEED OF MEN IN DEPENCE OF PREEDOM.

The following article is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER; one of the Editors of the New York Independent. It has the ring of the metal of 1776.

In our country, it is getting to be impossible to execute the Fugitive Slave law, except by regiments of armed, mercenary soldiers. We thank God for that. Men cannot well be kidnapped in open day, except at the point of the bayonet; there is some hope in that. And it is instructive and somewhat satisfactory to see what a complication of crime in that. And it is instructive and somewhat must be run through, of various kinds, in order to get successfully at the commission of this crime of man-stealing. Men must run the gauntlet of various black, abominable villanies, before the devil himself seems willing to trust them with this last infernal wickedness. The latest mode of man-stealing connived at and sustained by United States authority, involves lying, treachery, and slander to begin with, and deadly assault and perhaps murder to finish. Our fashionable man-stealers dare not go openly, and charge a man with being a slave, but they must get out a warrant charging him with but they must get out a warrant charging him with being a thief, a burglar, a forger, a counterfeiter, or capital criminal in some shape; and having thus decoyed the law with its ordinary officers, to get him into prison, they then and there abandon the charge by which they succeeded in entrapping him, and claim him as a slave. By means of laws made for the punishment of robbers, murderers, and menstealers, they succeed in stealing men; and if themselves arraigned for false imprisonment, or assault of character and person, they can easily get bail from base, pandering cotton-peddlers, who start to do their bidding more obsequiously, with alacrity and conquered prejudices, than any coffle of poor black victims, ever started to their toil be-

or poor black victims, ever started to their ton bemeath the lash of the slave-driver.

The fact that in the greatest of our New-England
cities, immediately after the fraudulent passage of
the Nebraska bill—a passage accomplished only by
the meanest subterfuge and trickery, by an act of
dishonesty which would send any private individual
acting in the same way in converged life, to the seting in the same way, in commercial life, to the State's prison—a man can be arrested and captured on a false accusation of crime, and by this means entrapped into the power of a slave-hunter, and then, without any reparation for this outrage, that the standing army of the United States can be marched, hound-like, to maintain the slave-hunter in his hunt, and that the military force of the very In his nunt, and that the initiary love of the State and city where this outrage occurs can be ordered out to the support of that standing army, while a mandate of the Chief Justice of the State Court is despised, and neither men nor soldiers can be found to carry that into execution; this fact, these facts disclose a state of things, a palsy in regard to freedom, and a subserviency in regard to slavery, that men can easier in silent anguish conemplate, than in proper language describe.

template, than in proper language like the such iron of despotism enters into our souls. That such a thing could be, here in this free country, is worse than dim eclipse over half the nations. bright sun that shines upon us, this pleasant air that breathes around us while we write, seem to sympathize in the tragedy that is thus taking place in the heart of free New England. It is a debasement and an injury unutterable, that such a thing could be. 'Agonies, and love, and man's unconquer able mind, the great allies of freedom,' where are they now! Must we be free or die! Is that the voice of poetry alone? Or is it freedom to be set by law to forge fetters for others, and to have regiments of hired soldiers over us, compelling us to do 'with alacrity' the infamous work of riveting those fetters on the trembling victims of bondage!

If we had but one word, and that one word were lightning, we would plunge it into the bosom of

those who are doing this wrong. The word of God justifies us in the most solemn imprecations of Divine wrath upon them. It is in regard to precisely such wickedness, that the word of God calls down the speedy vengeance of the Almighty, and adds, 'The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance; he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked; so that a man shall say, Verily, there is a reward for the right-ous; verily, he is God that judgeth in the earth.' We defy the ut-most ingenuity of criticism to apply this tremendous adjuration to any other crime than just this: of oppressive, iniquitous, and violent betrayal and sacrifice of the freedom and the rights of others. And yet these men prate about the importance of obedience even to unjust law, as if the whole salvation of our country stood upon the execution of unrighteous law, and not upon righteousness and justice; and as if continued obedience to unjust law would not take away the spirit of noble humanity, and the life-bloed out of the freedom of a country, quicker than any thing else. What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, thou that, when thou sawest a thief, consentedst with him, thou that givest thy mouth to evil, and thy tongue frameth de-ceit, thou that frameth mischief by a law, and condemnest the innocent blood ! '

What is the framing and enactment of unjust dreadful form of crime! There can be nothing so injurious, nothing more offensive to God, nothing so disastrous to a nation, nothing so fearful to morality and liberty. When a nation is under such despotism, and submits, then it dies. It is dreadful to think that the reign of such evil can even be begun among us, and endure for a moment. Wordsworth's grand sonnet comes to memory :

. There is a bondage which is worse to bear Than his who breathes, by roof, and floor, and wall Pent in, a tyrant's solitary thrall: 'Tis his who walks about in the open air, One of a nation who must henceforth wear Their fetters in their souls; for who could be From self-reproach, reproach which he must share With human nature? Never be it ours With human nature? Never be it ours To see the sun, how brightly it will shine,

And know that noble feelings, manly powers Instead of gathering strength, must droop and pine And earth, with all her pleasant fruits and flowers, Fade, and participate in man's decline.' Now, if this is to be the law, this the type of our

social state; if the one grand interest o try is the establishment and security of slavery; and if a standing army is to be maintained, and foreign dragoons are to be quartered in our city, for the purpose of enforcing the Fugitive Slave law, while at the same time all the most solemn compacts for freedom are deliberately broken; if our Union, and the strength of government thence derived, are to be divorced from the interest of freedom, and turned to the support and extension of slavery, as if, to use the admirable illustration of President Wayuse the admirable illustration of President Way-land, an insurance company established for protec-tion of fires-should be turned into a corporation for setting fires and keeping up the conflagration; any thing were better than this; this is anarchy of the worst kind, anarchy consolidated into despotism. A prolonged and most terrific revolutionary con-flict were better than this; indeed, revolutionary the duty and necessity of the people in such a state of things. The yeomanry of a country ought to pour into a city thus beleaguered and overawed by mercenary soldiers, and, as in the case of Bunker Hill and Lexington, bring the anarchy of oppression and despotism to an end, or change it into a legality of conflict for freedom. If the people are betrayed in the very refuge of their rights, and de-frauded of their own expressed judgment and will, betrayed and denied their voice and power in the Hall of their Representatives, if the government turn into a treasonable despotism against them, then there is no other resort but to their own reserved and revolutionary rights and powers. the words of Patrick Henry, an appeal to arm and to the God of hosts, is all that is left them.

But for this purpose, should things come to such a pass, MEN are needed, and not mere soldiers. Organization is needed, leaders are needed, wisdom, firmness, piety, are needed, the principle and the firmness that spring from a supreme regard to Ged, and unshaken reliance on him in a righteous cause. These were the men, the leaders, and the principles of wisdom, in the revolutionary and the principles of wisdom, in the teases, our conflict for our freedom. Then, in most cases, our elergymen were not found preaching submission to unjust human law, nor proclaiming the throne of iniquity as in fellowship with God, because thrones will prepare and set forward both men and leaders. that can neither be bought nor dismayed. He will surely do this, if it be his good pleasure to use our country for the freedom of the world; for a living nation cannot advance much farther towards the conquest of the world for Christ, with the carcase of slavery chained to its embrace, and diffusing a moral pestilence through its system. Now, if soldiers are needed to enforce and keep guard over this Pierce at the head of the nation!

unnatural and hideous amalgamation of slavery and freedom, men are needed to strike it off. Not all the laws of all the nations could make it just, or binding, or lawful in the sight of God, or give it a claim to men's reverence or protection. But men are needed, with a conscience toward God, determined to render unto God the things that are God's,

nets, and admit only such as please the party that

brought them there.'
On Friday he met a Prussian gentleman, who was very familiar with the principles of administration of his own government, and was now study ing the working of ours. He was carefully watch ing the movements of Boston in the removal of the slave. He went among all the throngs of the people, in several streets, and had been stopped seve-

ral times by the guard.
'Oh,' said he, 'this whole scene reminds me of Prussia. The presence of the soldiery, the martial law proclaimed by the Mayor, the sentries stationed at the streets, the military officers riding up and down, scattering the crowds before them, people driven about from place to place, by the soldiers and police, the insolent, overbearing and rude treatment of some of the citizens by some of the armed men, and others clothed with power, the you down, if you dare to assert your just rights. preventing men going to their usual places of business, banks, offices, &c., this is what we were used to in Berlin, Breslaw, and Potsdam, and other cities, of Prussia, especially after the King had subdued the people in 1849, dissolved the constitution, which they had formed, and violated all his pledges of freedom to his subjects. This reminds me more of home, of our King and his system of government, than any thing I have seen or expected to see in America.'-Boston Atlas.

number of complaints that have reached us in re-gard to the action of the Mayor, in putting the streets of Boston under martial law, and preventing persons from using the streets and avenues for lawful purposes to which they are dedicated we have consulted the statutes in relation to the subject. It will be seen by those who examine the laws, that the Mayor exceeded his authority, and had the military executed their orders to fire upon those who came within the space guarded by militry force, they would have committed murder in the wish to be relieved from the imputation now resting upon them, that any share of the odium of the ty rannous proceedings of yesterday rests with them.

By Massachusetts law, no mayor alone can or der the troops called out to enforce the laws, to fire upon the people. That great power is only given to the Governor, the Judge of any Court of Re-Spanish, French, etc. The United States has record, or the high sheriff. Of civil magistrates, other than the three classes above named, orders mer. Indeed, it has ignored the existence of Hayfrom two are required before arms can be used to disperse any unlawful collection of people. The law places Mayors and justices of the peace upon the holding Dominica, (at war, or at odds, all the the same footing in respect to this matter, and time with its neighbors,) and thus prepare the way they must be on the spot, so that the military, in for the annexation of another Slave State, with the language of the statute, can 'there receive' or-ders from the civil magistrates. While Mr. Carnon was Secretary of State, he

In this view of the case, the gallant conduct of

PURITAN LAW. Order passed at a session of the General Court of Massachusetts, Nov. 4, 1646:

The Generall Courte conceaving themselves such a lawe for ye future as may sufficiently deterr all others belonging to vs to have to doe in such vile & most odious courses justly abhorred of all w'th him, of ye Indignacon of ye courte thereabouts, Lustice theoreof, ye prescuting of this ord'r is Under such circumstances, what will left to ye care of our honored Gouv'rn'r for pr'sent.

By both houses.

Under such circumstances, what will the North do! One aggression of Slavery is followed so

General Court Records, page 85.

The marginal notes to this paragraph are 'Wit-

THE BOSTON PRESS OF MONDAY. The Courier is blessed with the meanest editors and the meanest

correspondents, of any paper in the city. One of the latter, 'Civis,' writes that 'There have many proud days for Boston, but none, I sincerely be-lieve, to make us prouder of our old Commonwealth And he goes on to talk about the laws of the land being calmly and deliberately sustained against 'traitors, maniaes and cowards. He is especially grateful to the military, who saved our sisters, wives and mothers from outrage, and rebuked the infamous seditionist and the poor pitiable fanatic, the lawless demagogues, the co ardly instigators to midnight assassination.' &c.

de. The poor flunkey winds up with some affected indignation against those who passed the Nebras-ka bill. Another writer, 'A Hater of Mob-liberty,' sends five dollars for the purchase of Burns, nd says that he 'would have given up.' This ex-action than not have him delivered up.' This ex-stance is a second of the second up.' and says that he would have given fifty yesterday hibits his position very accourately.

Balance for Slavery.

We hope the public will see to it that such mer as Watson Freeman, Benjamin F. Hallett and his son, (this case seems to be an exception to the general rule, that monsters do not propagate their own species,) Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker, are not forgotten. Their great progenitor, Cain, was sent out into the world with an ineffaceable mark upon his brow; let his children not be de-

prived of their just right to the same distinction, but let them henceforth and forever feel the weight of public contempt and scorn. As for Suttle, the slave stealer, we are inclined to believe that he is a lineal descendant of Satan himself, for it is recorded that the serpent was the most subtle the beasts of the field-the name and breed having probably been corrupted by transmission. ant imp, Brent, are descendants from some of the first families in Virginia or not-at any rate, they are worthy of the distinction .- Dedham Gazette.

A REAL PATRIOT. While the crowd were anx-A REAL PATRIOT. While the crowd were and iously awaiting the appearance of the mournful cortege which was about to convey Burns to the hateful torment of a life of slavery, a venerable man, in a Quaker's garb, made his appearance at the corner of State and Washington streets, with a majestic swell of truth, and there pour out a beart full of pathos and beauty, that would banish every consideration of expediency and propriety, and encarpet bag in hand, and edged his way along in the direction of the wharves. One or two persons reconsideration of expediency and propriety, and enconsideration of expediency and propriety and enconsideration of expediency and enconsideration of expediency and propriety and enconsideration of expediency and enc Garrett, of Delaware, whom the Fugitive Slave Law has stripped of all his property. His farm was sold about two years since, in order to raise the money to satisfy an execution, levied for a fine of \$5000 under the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Garrett finds himself a poor man in his old age, but he has that which is better than riches, viz: a conscience void of offence towards God and man, and the happy consciousness of having enabled eighteen hundred and forty slaves to exchange the condition of

REMINISCENCES.

While the trial of poor Burns was pending in Boston the following were among the placards that were poste throughout the city :--

elaim to men's reverence or protection. But men are needed, with a conscience toward God, determined to render unto God the things that are God's, and not mere soldiers, who are ready to render God's honors and prerogatives to Czesar.

How the Scenes of Last Week in Boston appeared to the Scenes of Monarchies. A correspondent informs us that during the exciting times connected with the removal of the negro Burns, he met an English gentleman of great intelligence, who was watching the movements then going on. He said:— In England, the law forbids any military force to remain even in any town; where there is an election going on for members of Parliament. If they happen to be there, they are required to march elsewhere until the election shall be over, in order that no undue influence should arise from the presence of force. But here you have your very Court House, your Hall of Justice filled with soldiery, at the exclusive command of one of the parties, whose sentries guard all the avenues of access with bayonets, and admit only such as please the party that brought them them?

Myearkel Freemen (Marshall Excessed)

MURDERERS, THIRVES AND BLACKLEGS—Employed by Marshal Freeman !—Marshal Freeman has been able to stoop low enough to insult even the U. S. Marines, by employing Murderers, Prize Fighters, Thieves, Three Card Monte Men, and Gambling House-Keepers to aid him in the rendition of Burns.

[Here follow the names of some of the Marshal's as-

These are the characters with whom the officers of the U. S. Marines are called upon to act. Let the people mark them ! They are in the Court They are petted by Hunker Democrats .-They are supplied with money and rum by the United States, by order of Marshal Freeman. Such scoundrels, freemen of Massachusetts, are

employed to trample upon our laws and insult you and supplied with arms and ammunition to shoo Will you submit quietly to such insults?

AMERICANS, TO THE RESCUE! AMERICANS! Sons OF THE REVOLUTION! A body Artillery, have volunteered their services to shoot down the citizens of Boston! and are now under arms to defend Virginia in kidnapping a citizen of Massachusetts! Americans! these Irishmen have called us 'Cowards, and sons of cowards!' Shal we submit to have our citizens shot down by a se of vagabond Irishmen !

PARTHER AGGRESSIONS.

Scarcely had the Nebraska infamy been consum nated, before we find the traitor Douglas introduc ing into the senate of the United States, the fol

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign relation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recog-nizing the independence of the Republic of Dominica, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same.'

Those who remember the history of our diplomatic connections with this Republic will see at once that the resolution is full of fatal results. Upon this the Morning Leader, of Cleveland, says:

St. Domingo is divided between two governments the eastern half known as Hayti, ruled by blacks poses to acknowledge the independence of the Slave holding Dominica, (at war, or at odds, all the

sent to Dominica as secret agent, Hogan, of New Major John C. Boyd, in countermanding the order York, whose business it was to prevent the success to fire, given by Capt. Evans of the Boston Artil- of the black Haytiens in establishing their freedom lery, saved us from the evils incident to such usurpations as mentioned above. Massachusetts but it was so foolish, or so absurd, that it was has thrown around her citizens the most ample legal protection against the inconsiderate action of minicans revolted from Hayti. Soloque, after he those dressed in a little brief authority.—Transcript. was chosen President of the later, made an effort to subdue them-but failed, declaring his purpose

however, to renew hostilities again.

Then the American Consul, Green, and anothe secret agent, WALSH, undertook to 'arrange,' under the auspices of Mr. FILLMORE. Two objects were the deneral Courte concerving to heare witnes ag'nt bound by the first op'rtunity to heare witnes ag'nt ye hainous and crying sinn of man stealing as also to pr'scribe such timely redresse for w't is past and to pr'scribe such timely redresse for w't is past and Hayti from attacking it. Walsh was sent to Port au Prince, to bully Sologue, now Emperor, but was so badly baffled and beaten, that our governwile & most odious courses justly abhorred of all good & just men doe order yt ye negro Interpr'tr' w'th others unlawfully taken, be by the first op'rtunity at ye chardge of ye country for pr'sent sent to his native country of Guynny, & a letter w'th him of ye indignacen of ye capte thereshouts.

Extract from the third volume of Massachusetts has not time to account aggressions, that the North has not time to acquiesce. It must yield uncon ditionally to each successive act of the Slave Power The marginal notes to this paragraph are 'Witness ag'nt man stealing,' and 'Negro to be sent The class aristocracy have triumphed once, and are now rejoicing over our calamity; but

Wise men ne'er sit and wail their loss, But cheerly seek how to redress their harm

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION. The Boston correspondent of the Dover Morning Sta in giving an account of Anniversary Week-says

this Convention-We did not hear the leaders of this organization och as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Pillsbury, &c -but with the spirit of those we did hear, with

scarce an exception, we were in hearty sympathy
-though we could not, without abatement, endorse all their sentiments. The other feature to which we referred above was woman oratory; to this (we mean, of course in public) we are not used. It was to us almost novelty, of course it claimed of itself somewha

our attention. In the evening, we had two speci mens, the one from a Miss Wright, the other from Lucy Stone. Miss Wright spoke well, but too long, the common fault of speakers on such occa-sions. Indeed, it is a nuisance that ought to be abated. In this case, long before the fair speake consented to take her seat, the restive multitude especially those behind who could not hear dis-tinctly, gave hints and suggestions in the contin uous stamping of feet, and pounding of canes; but on, straight on, went Miss Wright as though fated

at the time when they are done, to stop.

Lucy Stone followed, rigged out and out bloom

Her voice is not so strong or distinct as Miss Wright's, but there is in it more music-more pathos. She, like the previous speaker, struck boldly and strongly for the disunion of these States but she gave utterances as to the villany of slavery, and the duty of freemen, which, in strength of sen-timent and richness and beauty of style, were worthy of the most accomplished orator. Now and then our prejudice or squeamishness, or something better or worse, would suggest, that if God design ed woman for public speaking, he would have gi en her a roice of sufficient compass to be heard be half an audience like that which filled the Melo

if not naughty things, so that on this occasion we were disappointed to hear so much good and so little bad. This women-speaking, in the present circumstances, may be justified as a prevention against the crying out of the very stones, amid so many dumb ministers and gagged pulpits.

It is said by those who have carefully inve t tigated the subject, that the betrayal of our Savious by Judas Iscariot was conducted throughout in a strictly legal manner. No law was violated, ex-cept by Peter, who cut an officer's ear off.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JUNE 16, 1854.

CELEBRATION OF THE POURTH OF JULY.

There will be a Mass Celebration of the Fourth of July, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in the beautiful Grove at Framinghamthe particulars of which will be given in another number. Let it be observed, every where, as a day of deep humiliation and sorrow, with appropriate emblems, and with direct reference to the recent triumphs and present designs of the Slave Power-in accordance with the timely suggestions contained in the following Circular Boston, June 12, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:

We submit to your notice the following vote of the
BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, and ask for it your favorable consideration. Is it right, that at so momentous a crisis as this, the opinion of the State should be
gathered only from individuals or public meetings?
Should not the constituted authorities of the State make their protest heard throughout the nation by some action which all will feel and understand?

THEODORE PARKER, SAMUEL G. HOWE, C. K. WHIPPLE, LEWIS HAYDEN, EDMUND JACKSON, CHARLES M. ELLIS, J. B. SMITH, FRANCIS JACKSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee. At a meeting of the Boston Vigilance Committee, as-

sembled June 8, 1854, it was
Resolved, That our Executive Committee request the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to imitate the worthy example of the City of Providence, and omit the usual celebration of the fourth day of July next, and to mark by the tolling of bells, and other appropriate means, their sense of the disgrace and humiliation of the North by the success of the Nebraska Bill, and the fresh insult offered to the Commonwealth by the kidnapping of ANTHONY BURNS in the City of ADAMS and HAN-

The subject of an appropriation for the celebration of the 4th of July came before the Common Council of Providence last week, when Mr. A. Paine offered and supported, in an able speech, the following resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen :-

Resolved. That on account of the passage of the Ne hasha bill by Congress, and the recent proceedings under the Fugitive Slave Law, the City Council will make no appropriation for the public celebration of the Declaration of Independence, but that, on the feurth day of July next, they will cause the bells of the several churches of the city to be tolled for one hour, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

This is the action on which was predicated the reference to the 'example of Providence' in the above Circular. We are sorry to have to add, that the City Council have since rescinded their vote, and appropriated \$2000 for a festive celebration. This is so like the North! and so unlike the South!

JUDGE CURTIS. This distinguished expounder of United States Laws, in the Circuit Court of Boston, (says the Worcester Spy,) does not appear to be at all satisfied with the limited number of captives taken on the night of the attempted rescue of Anthony Burns. In his charge to the Grand Jury, delivered in the Court Room, on Wednesday P. M., he laid down the law upon so large and comprehensive a scale, as will make it rather necessary for Marshal Freeman, and his band of cut-throats and assassins, to take a drag-net and run it over the State, for the purpose of capturing and condemning to condign punishment, every person in Massachusetts who disapproves of kidnapping, and who dares to say that his soul is his own. Judge C. says:

"My instruction to you is, that language, addressed to persons who immediately afterwards commit an of-fence, actually intended by the speaker to incite those addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such a counselling and advising to the crime as the law contemplates, and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicted as a principal.'

The design of Judge Curtis is very evident. He wish es to secure the arrest of Messrs. Russell, Parker, Phillips, and others, who participated in the Faneuil Hall meeting, and as many as he can of those who were in the square on the night that the slave pen was attacked by the people.

. THE CIVIL AND THE MILITARY POWER. The Boston Daily Advertiser, of the 9th inst., contains a long and able review of the proclamation of Mayor Smith, of Boston, issued on the morning of the day in which the Mayor stated that Major General Edmands, and the Chief of Police, were clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land. The article is from the pen of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, one of the ablest Whig lawyers of Boston, for some years City Solicitor, and clearly shows that the conduct of the Mayor was in violation of all law and all precedent.

COLONEL SUTTLE AT HOME. The Alexandria paper of yesterday state that Col. Suttle, the owner of the fu gitive negro Burns, arrived at home, on Wednesday, He left Boston in the revenue cutter, bound for Norfolk Burns, arrived at home, on Wednesday.

will bring him to Richmond.

Col. Suttle speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the President throughout the whole affair. He also

Notwithstanding the complacency and exultation of this successful slave-hunter, the latest intelligence from him is, that he came to the North a warm friend of the Union, but has returned to Virginia a determined Disunionist. Et tu, Brute? A free rendering of which means, Get out, you brute! The Worcester Spy pertinently says-

Anthony Burns has arrived at Alexandria. The dhounds should have some bones to guaw, after the

Alas, for poor Burns himself! And yet, if our voice could reach his ear, we would rehearse for his encouragement Wordsworth's beautiful sonnet to Touissaint, the hero of St. Domingo, 'the deep damnation of whose taking off' is an imperishable portion of history : - thou most unhappy man of men !

Oh, miserable !----where and when
Wilt thou find patience ?--yet, die not; do thou
Wear rather in thy bonds a cheerful brow; Though fallen thyself,—
Live and take comfort. Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee! air, earth and skies; There's not a breathing of the common wind That will forget thee; thou hast great allies, Thy friends are exultations, agonies, And love, and man's unconquerable mind.'

To the brief-sketch of the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, in Boston, on our last page, it should have been added, that the Hutchinsons were present, and sang in their sweetest manner, and that FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. made a generous donation of ed by enthusiastic plaudits, which gave conclusive evi-FIFTY DOLLARS. The Convention was highly successful.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON. For the valiant and effect tive Sermon delivered by this noble man, in regard to the kidnapping of Burns,-which occupies a portion of our third page, -we are indebted to the Worcester Spy.

It will be read with thrilling satisfaction.

On Saturday last, Mr. Higginson was arrested as on of the Court Square ' rioters,' and, waiving an examination, gave bonds to the amount of \$3000 for his appearance for trial. John Hancock was once a rebel.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE PRESDENT OF THE N. E. CONVENTION AND THE COUNSEL OF BURNS.

> LETTER FROM MR. QUINCY. DEDRAM, June 8, 1854.

My Draw Str. I have the honor to transmit to you by the direction of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, held in Boston this week, the annexed resolu tion, which was adopted at the fullest moment of the last evening session, the whole audience rising in respons to it, with the warmest enthusiasm and the strongest marks of emotion.

I think myself happy, even under the depres this cruel hour, that I am permitted to be the channe through which this faint expression of gratitude reach you, representing, as I am sure it does, the feelings of hundreds of thousands of the best minds and hearts in the country. And I avail myself of this opportunity to express the sense of personal obligation I feel, in comoon with all honest men, for the service you have done in behalf of human liberty; and, with respect, I am, dear Sir,

Your grateful friend and servant, EDMUND QUINCY.

[The following is the resolution above referred to:] Resolved, That we would assure Richard H. Dana, Junior, and Charles M. Ellis, the counsel of Anthony Burns, of our warmest gratitude and our deepest admiration for the prompt and generous devotion with which they hastened to his help, and for the consummate skill, sagacity and eloquence which they have lavished in his defence against his kidnappers; and, whatever may be the success of their labors, we knot that they will find their reward in the approbation their own consciences, the grateful applauses of the lovers of liberty throughout the world, and the honor-able place they have won for themselves on the pages of

their country's history. ANSWER OF MR. DANA.

Boston, June 5, 1854. DEAR Str.-I have just received your very kind note,

nclosing the resolutions of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in compliment to Mr. Ellis and myself, for our efforts in behalf of the fugitive Burns.

However much we may differ on certain points and modes, I trust nothing will ever pass under the signet of the Seven Diamonds" to any of my race, which is not substantially in the cause of independence and liberty on each side.

Be so kind as to return my grateful acknowledgments to the New England Anti-Slavery Convention for their prompt and liberal expressions of their feelings of sympathy and regard. The issue has been unfortunate for the poor fugitive, but I firmly believe that the entire transaction, from its beginning to its ending, has been over-ruled for the best purposes of impression on the feelings and understandings of men.

Believe me, dear Sir, ever yours, RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

EDMUND OUINCY, Esq. * In allusion to Mr. Quincy's seal of arms

ANSWER OF MR. ELLIS.

Boston, June 5, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR-For the generous, warm and kind exression of feeling conveyed in the resolution of the Convention, and the note you have done me the honor to send with it, accept my hearty thanks. I assure you they gave me the greatest pleasure. I shall keep them tokens from those whose approval is itself a reward.

Those who got the man did not gain the cause. Hitherto, in the main, it has not been so. Years ago, in the days of Latimer, I went for the first time to a trialor to a man-catching-at the jail. That would not do now. Such things as we had to bear last week will not be borne much longer.

It does one good to breathe in the fresh air, and see now bright and pure almost every thing looks just after this unexpected tempest. Nobody looked for this. When poor Burns was first brought up, we protested against the hot haste and utter disregard of law or lecency with which he was to be sent off. No one who ever gave a just thought to the laws could repress his indignation at what was going on. Any man would have interposed, had it been a strange dog to be shot. I would not have believed that anything could do what see has been done. At first, things were inclined to go after the old sort. But people feel they have borne

I think the chief cause of this is, that they now see, cibly impressed upon them, that they have been cheated rendition of Burns was accomplished, in which the and betrayed; but it matters little what the cause is that starts the slide; once in motion, it must on. This is only another proof that there is no staying it.

I am happy to have you feel that my poor efforts have done something for the good cause. I am, with great respect,

Your friend, C. M. ELLIS.

THE VERDICT RENDERED. The call for a meeting in the Third Christian Church last evening, attracted large numbers, the house being filled at an early hour to its utmost capacity by al

He left Boston in the revenue cutter, bound for Norfolk: but being detained by head winds, he and Mr. Brent took the opportunity afforded by a vessel fallen in with off Sandy Hook, to put into New York, which city they reached on Tuesday. The cutter continued her course to Norfolk with the negro Anthony on board, in charge of the United States Marshal and his assistants, who H. Woods, Vice Presidents, and John Freedom, Section 1981.

Mr. Peneton, on taking the chair, addressed th bestows unqualified praise upon B. F. Hallett, Esq., the United States District Attorney; Mr. Freeman, the United States Marshal; the citizen soldiery of Boston. and the police and assistants of the Marshal. These all did their duty in the firmest and most faithful manner. meeting, urging the importance of persevering efforts handed in their names to canvass the city.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Ezra R. Joh son, Marshal L. Potts and Wm. H. Woods, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who subsequently reported the following, which were unanimously adopted :-Resolved, That we, the citizens of New Bedford,

public meeting assembled, return our unfeigned and sincere thanks to those champions of 'Liberty,' city authorities propose to give a public dinner to Asa Messrs. Dana and Ellis, for their able defence of our un-O. Butman, Pat Riley, and the other member of Mar- fortunate brother Anthony Burns, who fell a prey to the shal Freeman's body guard, who kept watch over the captive while on board the cutter. It is right that these Bloodhounds should have some bones to gnaw, after the

> Resolved, That the names of Cain, Benedict Arnold and Edward Greeley Loring, form a beautiful trio, the last one being the Boston kidnapper and slaveholders' pimp, consequently the most detestable; and we will use all lawful means to effect his removal from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk county, which he so shamefully disgraces.

> Resolved, That the mournful peals which went forth from the Allen Street Church, on the reception of the news which consigned a fellow-creature to a condition worse than instant death, are emblems of Christian sympathy, and emphatically express the sentiment that they remembered those in bonds as bound with them. Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be mad

> with the Slave Power is the dissolution of the presen existing American Union. Spirited addresses were made by E. Johnson, G. Wai per, L. C. Ray, and J. H. Kelley of Worcester, which ere listened to with marked attention, only interrupt

> dence that the people love that freedom which is the God-given right of all human beings. Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be sign ed by the officers, and published in the papers of this city, the Liberator and Commonwealth.

At 11 o'clock, the meeting adjourned. SOLOMON PENETON, President. AUGUSTUS W. MONROE, Vice Presidents. YM. H. WOODS, JOHN FREEDOM, Sec'ry.

New Bedford, June 6, 1854.

Here is one of those examples of fidelity to conscience Here is one of those example, which are altogether to

and to the cause of interly, anomalous in the world. For practical good sense, istegrity of life, and devotion to the right, Mr. Warne, he has long been highly regarded by those who him had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Emphatically working-man, carning his daily bread by the street of his brow, he has proved himself 'one of nature's note. men '-that noblest work of God, 'an honest man.

A COMMISSION RESIGNED

To His Excellency, EMORY WASHBURN, GOPETREE of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Srn,-I have just returned from witnessing the lates Sin,-I have just retail the city of Boston, It va with mingled feelings of shame, indignation and some that I saw the progress and end of that most base and dastardly act, by which the agents of twenty million of people in this ' land of the free and home of the of people in this man, as much entitled to libertie you and I, and send him into the hell of American in

I send you herewith a commission of a Justice of the Peace, which I received from one of your predecesson in office (Gov. Boutwell). I cannot longer retain it. and thus swear to support a government which he shown itself at once so mean, cowardly and devilin u this has. By holding it, I might be called upon to be that which every pulsation of my heart, every reflection of my understanding, and every dictate of my judgment forbid. I do not wish, nor will I consent to have, are voluntary union with a nation of kidnappers and date. drivers, which, with the cant of universal liberty a its lips, is engaged in ceaseless efforts to extend and perpetuate the vilest system of oppression that ever my

In returning my commission, and renouncing all al. legiance, henceforth, to this slaveholding Union, I fel called upon to say to you that there is fearful gall somewhere in this State for the deed of Friday hg. How far you are accountable for the deadly bler which has been aimed at the liberties of Massachusen, I cannot tell. Your own conscience, and that public opinion to which you owe your position as its Chie Magistrate, can, perhaps, determine better that L But it does seem that if the Executive of the Common wealth had done its duty, there might, at least, here been a jury trial to ascertain whether God made Asthony Burns a man, and endowed him with right whose possession and exercise are essential to the deveopment and perfection of his immortal nature, g whether he made him a chattel, with no other use is life than to minister to the caprice and avarice of Co. Suttle, of Virginia. Even this poor privilege was to nied him, by those who have, again and again, yes after year, for more than three quarters of a century, proclaimed to the world, as a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Crator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these right, governments are instituted among men.' O, what mockery is all this pretension of ours! But, however you may be able to exculpate yoursel

from any participation in this great sin, there can be no doubt that the city of Boston, which once had hely hands laid in baptism upon its baby brow '-that Bos ton which still holds within its bosom old Fancuil Hall, and which covets, even now, the soil and history of that Bunker Hill . Where erst th' embattled farmers stood,

that Boston which is written all over with glorious re miniscences of the struggle for independence against the colossal power of Great Britain, -even that Bester has become the home and pliant tool of Southern bit nappers and slave-drivers-a huge blood-hound, when business is to hunt men, and send them to die, like Thomas Simms, under the remorseless lash of slaver. In this capacity, she is preparing for herself, in the language of old Tristam Burgess, 'an immortality of infamy greater than that of him who burned the ten ple of Ephesus.' He merely destroyed a temple of wed and stone, she seeks to destroy the ' temple of the list Ghost.' She strives to trample the life out of immeral

This deed has been committed, this infamy fastered upon the Boston of revolutionary fame, mainly for the sake of that 'poison to men's souls,' gold! Is then any thing so mean or so infernal that men will not in it for gold? It needs base men to do such a work a that of carrying Anthony Burns into slavery. Then s never any lack of that material. As has been said a noble man of our own day, . Put up your black, pints flag of slavery in the market-place, offer money sol office, and they will come like carrion vultures to their prey.' Boston has shown that she has an abundant supply of them.

But the deed is finished! The battle of slavery bu been won. Mayor Smith can congratulate his myrmidons that 'order reigns in Warsaw.' How many more such victories slavery can afford to win, the future will

It seems now there is no law in Massachusetts but that of slavery. No man is secure in the possession of freedom any longer than he can defend it by his own right arm, or prove, to the satisfaction of some ten dellar slave-catching Commissioner, that he was never held as a slave by some Potter in Georgia, or Suttle in Viginia. In such a state of things, we are thrown back upon those reserved rights which man ever has, of defending his life and liberty-rights which governments did not confer, and can never take away. In this utter prostration of all real law-in this base subserviency of the Pilguim State to the despotic power of slavery, those who love liberty should enter into such combinations and cement such a union as will give to all effectual security against being seized by national blood-hounds, hurried before some Commissioner Curtif or Loring, and sent into returnless bondage.

Breaking the voluntary relation I have had with this nation, which is chiefly employed in the propagation and extension of human slavery, I am ready to unite with all who believe that ' man is more than institu tions,' and that no form of government is of any value which does not protect the liberties of its people.

This has practically pronounced the Declaration of Independence a lie, and branded the Washingtons. Hancocks, Adamses and Jeffersons of the Revolution a traitors to legitimate rule, who should have met with a felon's death. Ought not every honest man to renounce and denounce such a nation as this? Its destruction is as sure as the coming years. The retribution will be proportionate to the enormity of its crimes, and the magnitude of the light against which it has sinned. I believe a man who will aid in carrying a human being into slavery can never be expected to find any thing so mean, or unjust, or diabolical, that he will not do it. provided he have the sanction of some counterfeit las for it, and can make it conduce to his own personal, worldly interest. I look upon all such, together with their masters, the real slave owners, as enemies of the human race, and to be treated accordingly.

You may think it strange that an unknown individual should write you such a letter as this. But this is not a time to stand upon ceremony. When deeds are wrought in our midst, which well might shame extremest hell,' and that, too, by the open aid, seers connivance, or criminal indifference of men appointed to rule over us, and who have sworn to establish justice, secure domestic tranquillity, and defend the liberties of the people, I feel impelled to avail myself of the opportunity afforded, in the return of my commission, to espress, as far as I have language adequate to do it, some of the thoughts and feelings which this great outrage has matured within me. They may not be worth any thing to you; but it is some relief to write them. Is doing so, I feel the consolation of having discharged

duty to myself and the race. I remain, yours for that government which does not buy and sell men and women, nor hunt them for other

N. H. WHITING.

MASSACHUSETTS IN MOURNING.

A SERMON. BY T. W. HIGGINSON, MINISTER OF THE WORCES TER FREE CHURCH.

Jen. xv., 12 -Shall the iron break the Northern iron

You have imagined my subject beforehand, for there you have imagined in subject beforehand, for there is but one subject on which I could preach, or you could listen, to-day. Yet, how hard it is to say one word of that! You do not ask, at a funeral, that the bereaved mourners themselves should speak, but the percentage and little farther removed, to utter words of comfort, if comfort there be. But to-day is, or should ef comior and congregation in Massachusetts, a day of be, to every

Yet, even in this gloom, the faculty of wonder is left. as at fanerals, men ask in a low tone, around the coffin as at generales, what was the disease that smote this fair form, and are what was the infection? So we now ask, what i lost, and how have we lost it, and what have we left? Is it all gone, (men say,) that old New England heroisn and enthusiasm? Is there any disinterested love of Freedom in Massachusetts? And then they think with joy, (as I do,) that, at least, Freedom did not die without a struggle, and that it took thousands of armed mer

to lay her in the grave at last. I am thankful for all this. Words are nothing-we have been surfeited with words for twenty years. I am thankful that this time there was action also ready for Freedom. God gave men bodies, to live and work in the powers of these bodies are the first things to be confecrated to the Right. He gave us higher powers, also, for weapons; but, in using those, we must not forget to hold the lower ones also ready; else w miss our proper manly life on earth, and lay down our means of usefulness before we have outgrown them Render unto Casar the things which are Casar's, and unto God the things which are God's.' Our souls and bodies are both God's, and resistance to tyrants is obedience to Him.

If you meet men whose souls are contaminated, and have time enough to work on them, you can deal with them by the weapons of the soul alone; but if men ar ray brute force against Freedom-pistols, clubs, drilled soldiers and stone walls-then the body also has it part to do in resistance. You must hold yourself above men, I own, yet not too far above to reach them.

I don't like even to think of taking life, only of give ing it; but physical force that is forcible enough, actu without bloodshed. They say that with twenty more men at hand, that Friday night, at the Boston Court House, the slave might have been rescued without even the life of that one man-who was perhaps killed by his frightened companions, then and there. So you see force may not mean bloodshed; and calm, irresistible force, in a goood cause, becomes sublime. The strokes on the door of that Court House, that night for instance -they may perchance have disturbed some dreamy saint from his meditations (if dreamy saints abound in Court Square)-but I think they went echoing from Boston to far New Orleans, like the first drum-teat of the Revolution-and each reverberating throb was a blow apon the door of every slave-prison of this guilty

That first faint throb of Liberty was a proud thing for Boston ; Boston which was a scene so funereal a week after. Men say the act of one Friday helped to prepare for the next; I am glad if it did. If the attack on the Court House had no greater effect than to send that slave away under the guard of two thousand men, instead of two frandred men, it was worth a dozen lives. If we are all slayes indeed-if there is no law in Massachusetts, except the telegraphic order from Washington -if our own military are to be made slave-catchersif our Governor is a mere piece of state ceremony, permitted only to rise at a military dinner, and thank his own soldiers for their readiness to shoot down his own constituents, without even the delay of a riot act-if Mas sachusetts is merely a conquered province and under martial law-then I wish to know it, and I am grateful for every additional gun and sabre, that forces the truth deeper into our hearts. Lower, Massachusetts! lower, kneel lower still ! Serve, Irish Marines ! the kidnappers, your masters ;-down in the dust, citizen soldiery ! before the Irish Marines: and for you, O Governor, a lower humility yet, and your homage must be paid, at second hand, before the stained and soiled 'citizen sol-I remember the great trades-procession in Boston a

he visitors from the North, from the free soil of Canada. Then all choice implements, which Massachusetts had invented to supply the industry of the world, were brought for exhibition, and superb was the show. This time we had visitors from the South-the South which uses tools also, and imports them all, hoes, spades, axes, politicians, and ministers. So the last new implements, for her use, were to be exhibited now. There were twenty-one specimens of Boston military companies. There were two hundred more confidential bullies, for whom the city was ransacked ; men so vile, that it was said the police had no duties left, for all the dangerous persons were employed as policemen themselves,-when a Police Judge having inspected, recognized criminal after criminal, who had been sentenced by himself to the House of Correction these came next. Truly as there is joy in Heaven over one sinner who repenteth, so there was joy in Boston that day, over one sinner who had not repented, -over every man in whom the powers of hell were strong enough, aided by public brandy, to fit him for that terrible service. Those were the tools marshalled forth for exhibition. But why were these only shown? Why were the finer, the more precious implements kept invisible that day, the real engines of that slaveholder' triumph? Why not make the picture perfect, O Chief Marshal, between the slave and the guardian cannon the crowning glory of that sad procession, the slaveholder in his carriage, and chain, on the one side, the Mayor of Boston, and, on the other side, the Governor of the Commonwealth, with the motto, 'The Representa tive Men of Massachusetts, - These tools she gives, Virginia, to thee!

I mean no personality. The men who occupy these offices are men who (I have always thought) did them bonor. I suppose that neither would own a slave, nor (personally) catch one. No doubt they favorably represent the average of Massachusetts men. But I introduce them for precisely this reason, to show the tragedy of our American institutions, that they take average Massachusetts men, put them into public office, and then, demanding more of them than their education gives them manliness to meet, use them, crush them, and drop them into the dishonor with which these hith erto honored men are suddenly overwhelmed to-day.

If such be the influence of our national organization what good do our efforts do? Our labor to reform the North, with the whole force of nationalized slavery to resist, is like the effort of Sir John Franklin, on his first voyage, to get northward by travelling on the ice .-He travelled toward the pole for six weeks, no doubt of that; but at the end of the time, he was 200 miles farther from it than when he started. The ice had floated wonthward-and our ice floats southward also. And so it will be, while this Union concentrates power in the hands of slaveholders, and gives the North only commercial prosperity, the more thoroughly to enervate and

Here, for instance, is the Nebraska Emigration Society; it is, indeed, a noble enterprise, and I am proud that it owes its origin to a Worcester man-but where is the good of emigrating to Nebraska, if Nebraska is to be only a transplanted Massachusetts, and the original Massachusetts has been tried and found wanting? Will the stream rise higher than its source? Settle your Nebraska ten years, and you will have your New Eng-land harvest of corn and grain, more luxuriant in that virgin soil ;--ah ! but will not the other Massachusetts crop come also, of political demagogues and wire-pul-

grants twenty years more of prosperity, and then ask this week, in Massachusetts, which may not end like them, if you dare, to break law, and disturb order, and the last one. risk life, merely to save their State from the shame that has just blighted Massachusetts!

In view of these facts, what stands between us and military despotism? 'Sure guarantees,' you say. So has every nation thought until its fall came. 'The outward form of Roman institutions stood uninjured till at the mercy of the first drunken officer who orders his long after Caligula made his horse consul.' What is your safeguard? Nothing but a parchment constitution, which has been riddled through and through, whenever it pleased the Slave Power ; - which has not been able to preserve to you the oldest privileges of freedom. Habeas Corpus and Trial by Jury! Stranger, still, that men should think to find a security in our material prosperity, and our career of foreign conquest, and our acquisition of gold mines, and forget that these have been precisely the symptoms which have prophesied the decline of every powerful commercial State: Rome, Carthage, Tyre, Venice, Spain, Holland, and all the rest

In the third century, after the birth of Jesus, Tertullian painted that brilliant picture of the Roman power, which describes us, as if it were written for us Certainly,' says he, 'the world becomes more and more our tributary, none of its secret recesses have remained inaccessible, all are known, frequented, and all have become the scene or the object of traffic. Who now dreads an unknown island? who trembles at a reef? Our ships are sure to be met with everywhere-everywhere is a people, a state, everywhere is life. We crush the world beneath our weight—onerosi sumus mundo."

And Rome perished, almost when the words were ut-

How simple the acts of our tragedy may be ! Le another fugitive slave case occur, and more blood be spilt, (as may happen another time ;)-let Massachusetts be declared insurrectionary, and placed under martial law, (as it might ;) let the President be made dictator, with absolute power; let him send his willing Attorney General to buy up officers of militia, (which would be easy,) and frighten officers of state, (which would be easier ;)-let him get half the press, and a quarter of the pulpits, to sustain his usurpation, under the name of 'law and order ;'-let the flame spread from New England to New York, from New York to Ohio, from Ohio to Wisconsin ;-and how long would it take for some future Franklin Pierce to stand where Louis Napoleon stands now? How much would the commercial leaders of the East resist, if an appeal were skilfully made to their pockets ? or the political demagogues of the West, if an appeal were made to their ambition? It seems inconceivable! Certainly-so did the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, the day before it hap-'Do not despair of the Republic,' says some one, re-

nembering the hopeful old Roman motto. But they had to despair of that one, in the end, and why not of this one, also !- Why, when we are going on, step by step, as older Republics have done, should we expect to stop just as we reach the brink of Niagara? The love of liberty grows stronger every year, some think, in some places. Thirty years ago, it cost only \$25 to restore fugitive slave from Boston, and now it costs \$100,000; -but still the slave is restored. I know there are thousands of hearts which stand pledged to liberty now, and these may save the State, in spite of her officials and her military, but can they save the nation? They may give us disunion instead of despotism, but can they give us anything better? Can they even give us anything so good ? - We talk of the Anti-Slavery sentiment as being stronger; but in spite of your free soil votes, your Uncle Tom's Cabin, and your New York Tribunes, here is the simple fact. The South beats us more and more easily every time. So chess-players, when they have once or twice overcome a weak antagonist, think it safe, next time, to give up to him a half dozen pieces by way of odds ;-and after all, gain the victory. Com pare this Nebraska game with the previous ones. The slave power could afford to give us the Whig party on our side, this time-could give up to us the commercial influence of Boston and New York, so strong an ally before-it has not had the name and presence of Daniel Webster to help it now, nor the voices of clergymen, nor the terror of disunion, nor the weariness after a long Anti-Slavery excitement :- it has dispensed with all these -nay, the whole contest was on our own soil, to defend the poor little land-mark we had retreated to, long before ;-and for all this, the slave power has conquered us, just as easily as it conquered us on Texas, Mexico. and the compromise of 1850.

No wonder that this excitement is turning Whigs and Democrats into Free Soilers, and Free Soilers into discurrent sets the wrong way. The nation is intoxicated may be educated in brain, without becoming cowardly and depraved. It takes all the things you count as influential,-all the 'spirit of the age,' and the 'moral sentiment of Christendom,' and the best eloquence and literature of the time,-to balance the demoralization of a single term of Presidential patronage. Give the offices of the nation to be controlled by the slave power, and I tell you that there is not one in ten, even of professional Anti-Slavery men, who can stand the fire in that furnace of sin; and there is not a plot so wicked but it will have like all its predecessors, a sufficient majority when

Do you doubt this? Name, if you can, a victory of freedom, or a defeat of the slave power, within twenty years, except on the right of petition, and even that was only a recovery of lost ground. Do you say, the politicians are false, but the people mark the men who Compromise, if you wish to prove that even Massachusetts punishes traitors to Freedom, by any severer penalty than a seat in her Supreme Bench. For myself, I for the repeal of its own Fugitive Slave Law, I remem- end to slavery in the South.

For myself, I do not expect to live to see that law re pealed by the votes of politicians at Washington. It about slavery, while neither has taken a right position can only be repealed by ourselves, upon the soil of Mas- in regard to it, are now trying to persuade their readers sachusetts. For one, I am glad to be deceived no longer. I am glad of the discovery (no hasty thing, but gradu- urging the measure, the former paper says, (Tuesday, ally dawning upon me for ten years)-that I live under June 6th,) a despotism. I have lost the dream that ours is a land of peace and order. I have looked thoroughly through our 'Fourth of July,' and seen its hollowness; and I advise you to petition your City Government to revoke their approbation for its celebration (or give the same to the Nebraska Emigration Society) and only toll the bells in all the churches, and hang the streets in black from end to end. O shall we hold such ceremonies when only some statesman is gone, and omit them over dead Freedom, whom all true statesmen only live to serve !

At any rate, my word of counsel to you is to learn this lesson thoroughly—a revolution is begun! not a Reform, but a Revolution. If you take part in polities henceforward, let it be only to bring near the crisis which will either save or sunder this nation-or perhaps save in sundering. I am not very hopeful, even as regards you ; I know the mass of men will not make great sacrifices for Freedom, but there is more need of

Let us speak the truth. Under the influence slavery, we are rapidly relapsing into that state of barbarism, in which every man must rely on his own right hand for his protection. Let any man yield to his introops to fire. For myself, existence looks worthless under such circumstances; and I can only make life worth living for, by becoming a revolutionist. The say ing seems dangerous, but why not say it if one mean's it, as I certainly do? I respect law and order, but as the ancient Persian sage said, "always to obey the laws, virtue must relax much of her vigor.' I see, now, that while slavery is national, law and order must constantly be on the wrong side. I see that the case stands for me precisely as it stands for Kossuth and Marzini, and I must take the consequences.

Do you say that ours is a democratic government, and

here is a more peaceable remedy? I deny that we live under a democracy. It is an oligarchy of slaveholders. and I point to the history of a half century to prove it Do you say, that oligarchy will be propitiated by submission? I deny it. It is the plea of the timid in all ages. Look at the experience of our own country. Which is most influential in Congress, South Carolina, which never submitted to anything, or Massachusetts, with thrice the white population, but which always submits to everything. I tell you there is not a free State in the Union which would dare treat a South Carolinian as that State treated Mr. Hoar ; or if it had been done the Union would have been divided years ago. The way to make principles felt is to assert them, peaceably f you can, forcibly if you must. The way to promote free soil, is to have your own soil free ; to leave court to settle constitutions, and to fall back (for your own part) on first principles ; then it will be seen that you mean something. How much free territory is there be neath the stars and stripes? I know of four places Syracuse, Wilkesbarre, Milwaukie, and Chicago; I re member no others. 'Worcester,' you say. Worcester has not yet been tried. If you think Worcester County is free, say so, and act accordingly. Call a County Convention, and declare that you leave legal quibble to lawyers, and parties to politicians, and plant your selves on the simple truth, that God-never made a slave and that man shall neither make nor take one here Over your own city, at least, you have power; but wil you stand the test when it comes? Then do not try to avoid it. For one thing only I blush, that a fugitive has ever fled from here to Canada. Let it not happe again, I charge you, if you are what you think you are No longer conceal fugitives and help them on, but show them and defend them. Let the Underground Railroad stop here! Say to the South, that Worcester, though a part of a Republic, shall be as free as if ruled by Queen! Hear! O Richmond, and give ear, O Caroli na! henceforth Worcester is Canada to the slave And what will Worcester be to the kidnapper? I dare not tell ; and I fear that the poor sinner himself, if one recognized in our streets, would scarcely get back to tell

I do not discourage more peaceable instrumentalities would to God that no other were ever needful. Make laws if you can, though you have State processes already, i you had officers to enforce them ; and, indeed, what can any State process do, except to legalize nullification Use politics, if you can make them worth using, though a coalition administration proved as powerless, in the Sims case, as a Whig administration has proved now .-But the disease lies deeper than these remedies can reach. It is all idle to try to save men by law and order, merely, while the men themselves grow selfish and timid, and are only ready to talk of libery, and risk nothing for it. Our people have no active physical habits; their intellects are sharpened, but their bodies, and ever their hearts, are left untrained; they learn only, (as a French satirist once said,) the fear of God and the love of money ; they are taught that they owe the world nothing, but that the world owes them a living, and so they make a living ; but the fresh, strong spirit of Lib erty droops and decays, and only makes a dying. charge you, parents, do not be so easily satisfied ; ncourage nobler instincts in your children, and appear to nobler principles :- teach your daughter that life i omething more than dress and show, and your son that there is some nobler aim in existence than a good bargain, and a fast horse, and an oyster supper. Let us have the brave, simple instincts of Circassian mountaineers, without their ignorance; and the unfaltering noral courage of the Puritans, without their superstition ; so that we may show the world that a community in body, and that a people without a standing army may yet rise as one man, when freedom needs defenders simple love and liberty, without which it must die amidst its luxuries, like the sad nations of the elder

May God help us so to redeem this oppressed and bleeding State, and to bring this people back to that world. May we gain more iron in our souls, and have it in the right place ;- have soft hearts and hard wills not as now, soft wills and heard hearts. Then will the iron break the Northern iron and the steel no longer and ' God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' will be at last a hope fulfilled.

AGITATION, NOT TRANQUILLITY.

It was a wise command which Gideon, the son of J ash, gave to the host of Israel, before leading them t betray them ! True, they mark them, but as merchants do battle with the Midianites, 'Whosoever is fearful mark goods, with the cost price, that they may raise and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mount the price a little, when they want to sell the same article Gilead.' An army becomes weaker by the addition of again. You must go back to the original Missouri those, how numerous soever, who are afraid to do its customary work; and, in like manner, the leaders of a peaceful enterprise are cumbered, rather than aided. by partnership with those whose aims or methods are do not believe in these Anti-Slavery spasms of our peo- materially different from their own. The Anti-Slavery ple, for the same reason that Coleridge did not believe people have kept themselves tolerably free from such in ghosts, because I have seen too many of them myself. mixtures up to this time; but now that the Fugitive I remember when our Massachusetts delegation in Con- Slave Law and its results have called out from individgress signed a sort of threat, that the State would with- uals, and bodies of men, and newspapers, heretofor draw from the Union, if Texas came in, but it never more or less broadly distinguished from the old Abolihappened. I remember the State Convention at Fancuil tionists, a specially vigorous and salient expression of Hall in 1845, where the lion and the lamb lay down to- dislike to some of the concomitants of slavery, it be gether, and Geo. T. Curtis and John G. Whittier were comes us to give diligent heed that we are not seduced Secretaries; and the Convention solemnly pronounced into wasting our strength upon half-way measures the annexation of Texas to be ' the overthrow of the and using the pruning-knife rather than the axe as our Constitution, the bond of the existing Union. I re- weapon. Nay, more. We must not spare clearly to member how one speaker boasted that if Texas was voted point out the inefficiency of such measures when used in by joint resolution, it might be voted out by the same. by others. The men, however well-meaning, who are But somehow, we have never mustered that amount of striving to put an end to agitation in the North, cannot resolution; and when I hear of State street petitioning possibly be efficient allies of those who seek to put an

The Boston Commonwealth and the New York Tribune, both of which have spoken brave and noble words to petition for a jury trial in future slave cases. In

With a trial, instead of an inquisition; with a put lic tribunal, instead of one guarded by uniformed and numiformed ruffians, a slave case would not so excite the community as it does under the present system.'

Upon the same subject, the Tribune says, (Semiweekly, Friday, June 2d,)

'Nobody can doubt that the enforcement of the ex Nobody can doubt that the enforcement of the existing law is hereafter to be attended with opposition, and turmoil, and outrage, such as has never before attended its execution. It is the duty of Congress to foresee this great evil, and to guard against it. Let us have the making and to guard against it. see this great evil, and to guard against it. Let us have the public tranquillity assured by some other method than the offensive exhibition and use of revolvers and bayonets, such as we see in use in Boston. It can easily be done. If the questions arising in every fugitive slave case shall be submitted to the decision of a regularly drawn jury of twelve men, in the place where the fugitive may be apprehended, the sentiment of public justice will be measurably satisfied, and future tumules will be availed. lic justice will be measur mults will be avoided.

And again :

It seems to me that complaints of the 'excitement,' opposition' and 'tumult' which now attend the excoution of the Fugitive Law, and appeals for quiet and any attempt of one man to hold, or to use, another a tranquillity, are more appropriate to the friends of his slave, is at once the most impudent and the most slavery than to its foes. Certainly, those who wish the nation to be 'first pure, then peaceable,' those who wish the pose the existence, and not merely the extension, of slavery, must welcome that agitation which shows some remaining sensibility to our sin and shame, and a return from lethargy and paralysis towards healthy con ss. When the next case of kidnapping comes there should be not a less, but a greater crowd around the slave-pen; a louder cry of indignation against the Northern agents of Southern tyranny, a wider suspenion of ordinary business; a real rescue, with ample numbers, wise preliminary concert, and efficient leader-ship, instead of an abortive attempt; an expression of In the present conflict with d public indignation so decisive, as to send the kidnappers forth, not only from Boston and Massachusetts, but idly approaching which is to give up our country from every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, at their quickest speed; a prompt and rigid account required from every man, and especially from every man in office, who has aided the attempt to kidnap; and an assurance from the city authorities to the persons as- battle-grounds of freedom are again and again to be sailed, of thorough protection to their persons, property and honest occupation, so long as they shall choose to eside in Boston. An excitement of public feeling involving, at least, all these things, is essential to the existence of real freedom among ourselves. What then is the object of those who call for tranquillity?

Slavery ought to be kept out of Kansas and Nebraska, first, because it is an atrocious system of injustice; and next, because it works a wide and deep deterioration upon every party and every interest connected with it. For precisely the same reasons, it ought to be put to deal with. And the worst of the case is, this foe has out of Virginia and Kentucky, and every other State entrenched himself in their own hearts, behind the lar location, is the great evil. I repeat it, the attempt to tranquillize, that is, to blunt such amount of vivid- ure. ness of perception of the evils and dangers of slavery is circumstances have now forced upon the North, is field of active labor in the cause of Freedom. I shall work well suited to the foes, but most inappropriate to appoint lectures and addresses in such places as may the friends of freedom. We need more, and still more appear to me most desirable—unless guided by your agitation, till the whole accursed thing is rooted out of request, with which I shall be happy to comply. I shall our land. When foul blotches and scaly eruptions appear on the surface, they mark a disease within, to tor, the Commonwealth, and such other journals and tient, under these circumstances, maintains that he is side of freedom for all. As I am not the agent of any in perfect health, these opposing witnesses should be Society or association, I shall rely wholly upon your opened to the light, and forced upon his attention. To contributions to enable me to keep in the field : and wards the vital parts, is the work neither of a wise physician nor a true friend. It at once increases the danger and postpones the remedy.

If to this it be objected that to expel slavery from Virginia and Kentucky, by direct action, is beyond our power; I reply, first, that we are not thereby released from doing the many things which we can do, indirectly, towards this object, preparing the way, removing the obstacles, enlightening the minds and arousing the consciences of men in relation to it; and next, that apart from considerations of justice and humanity to the slaves, our own rights, and the rights of the whole North, are ceaseless, tireless energy, IT WORKS. Shall the constantly violated, and must necessarily continue to be so, while this system lasts. For our own sakes, then, and for the sake of our children, we should force upon the reluctant eyes of the pro-slavery part of our population, every evidence of the tyranny which the Slave Power seeks to extend over us. Every attempt to kidnap, every item of treachery and violence used as the means to that end, every act of baseness and cruelty perpetrated by government officials, every forcible exclusion of the public from the U. S. courts of injustice, and every perversion of our city buildings or officers, of our hotels, railroad cars, carriages, vessels or telegraph wires to serve the purposes of slavery, should not only be spread promptly and clearly before the public eye, but should be fixed at once upon the individual mainly responsible, and stamped, like the mark of Cain, upon his brow, until repentance and amendment should efface it. Even Commissioner Loring will become measurably conscious of his disgrace, when friends cut his acquaintance in the street, his law classes petition for his removal from Harvard University, and the provision dealers refuse to sell him a dinner.

Until the root of these evils is removed, there is escape from the evils themselves; and this removal must be accomplished, if at all, through agitation, not tranquillity. If, then, the partizans of slavery are so impudent in its advocacy as to use means gross enough to shock the average conscience of the North, it is not for us. (who have so long vainly striven to arouse that North to this very evil,) to beg them, for the sake of public tranquillity, to be more decent and less outrageous. If our population have too little regard for right and justice to be moved by the simple enslavement of a human being, and are roused to resistance, or to disapprobation. only when such enslavement is complicated with fraud, violence, and the grossest exercise of arbitrary power over themselves, it is clear that this rough process of 'effectual calling' is matter for satisfaction, rather than deprecation, to the friends of freedom. The more bayonets, revolvers, and field-pieces the government use, the more contracts they break, the more obvious injustice they practise in accomplishing their work, the sooner the eyes of the people will be opened. Let not a single crack of the slave-whip be spared us. Southern kidnappers among us, and the military companies, whether native or foreign, who volunteer to be their guard against public indignation, are the 'colporteurs,' the tract-distributors, who are preparing the way for our

needed 'revival' of freedom. In just this light, it seems to me, are to be regarded the Fugitive Slave Law, with the decision of its cases by a Commissioner instead of a jury, and the act just passed in relation to Nebraska. I would not now sign a petition for the reversal of either of these three. They are giving material aid in the execution of our work. Formerly, before the subject of slavery was discussed in Formerly, before the subject of slavery was discussed in Congress, petitions of that sort served the useful purpose of introducing it to the people at large, through the debates of the Senate and House of Representatives.—

Now, that subject has taken possession of those bodies Now, that subject has taken possession of those bodies beyond the power of ejection, and these last enormities of the slave power are our very best means of awaken ing the people at large to the necessity of a thorough and formal diverce of liberty from slavery. Let the Northern Hunkers who have brought these evils upon 24th and 25th of June instant, commencing at 2 o'clock the nation, the Everetts, the Eliots, the Curtises, &c., undo their work if they will, but until then, let their

it as slaves, it may be well to mention that the precau tions used, first, in excluding from it all friends of freedom, and then in dictating to it, as a rule of action, only the pro-slavery parts of the Constitution and the laws, are such as to make the work of the jury as great a mockery of justice as that of the kidnapper. Such a us a Free Country for Free Men!'

Lucy Sroke and others will address the meeting. jury would be of very little practical service to the individual slaves on trial. On the other hand, the pres ent refusal of even this approach towards the appear ance of justice will help to open men's eyes to the character of the whole slave system. While slavery remains it is well that the Fugitive Slave Law should remain, unshorn of a single feature of its infamy, to be, as the Westminster Catechism says, 'an outward and visible sign of our inward and spiritual state."

My own chief objection, however, to petitions for My own chief objection, however, to petitions for a jury trial for slaves, rests upon another ground. No authority whatever, no sentence of court nor verdict of jury, shall make me acquiesce in the enslavement of a human being at all, still less in his reënslavement, after escaping from that tyranny. I wish to see Massachusetts, and every free State, treat the claim of ownership by one man over another as an attempt to kidnap of the kind.

MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experiments the public that she has lately made additions to her accommodations, and is prepared to treat successfully patients that may place themselves under her care. Her residence is three miles from Mason Village, the present terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads. Terms, more favorable than at most establishments of the kind. ship by one man over another as an attempt to kidnar lers, and a sectarian religion, which will ensure the pasthose who will. I have lost faith forever in numbers;

We call upon the members of Congress from the
those who will. I have lost faith forever in numbers;

We call upon the members of Congress from the
those who will. I have lost faith forever in numbers;
free States to pay heed to the signs of the times, and to
a freeman, without the least inquiry into the antecedent
free States to pay heed to the signs of the times, and to

the right church before he goes? And give the emigrants twenty years more of prosperity, and then ask
them, if you dare, to break law, and disturb order, and freedom cannot be alienated except by crime ; and that

> ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. LORING MOODY will speak on the relation

> he North to Slavery, in Malden Sunday, June 18. Melrose. Tuesday,
> South Reading Thursday,
> Reading Friday,
> Lowell Sunday
> Chelmsford Tuesday

In the present conflict with despotism and its arm and hireling minions, when the crisis seems to be rap bound hand and foot, to the dominion of slavery or to emancipate her forever from its terrible power, becomes the imperative duty of every lover of right to do something to avert the threatened blow. The old desecrated by the foul feet of the kidnapper of God's children; and soon we are to hear Southern slaveholders ' calling their muster-rolls on Bunker Hill.'

The repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the late bold cases of kidnapping in New York and Boston, have tended somewhat to awaken the slumbering North to a sense of its danger. Still, much of the work of prepa ration for the impending contest remains to be don The people are by no means convinced of the utterly unscrupulous and wicked character of the for they have in this Union. The existence of slavery, not its particu- strong ramparts of sectarian and party prejudices; so that the work of dislodgment is arduous beyond meas

Under these circumstances, I propose to enter th which active treatment should be applied. If the pa- publications as plant themselves unfinchingly on the veil them from his sight, or to drive them inward to- shall remain in it so long as I am sustained. Should my labors be wanted in any place, communications on the subject will reach me by being directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, Boston. To avoid the labor and expense of writing, will not the friends in places where meetings are appointed, make all needful arrangements. without further request ?

It is true, you are in the midst of your labors, the weather is warm, and the evenings short. But Slavery never consults the thermometer nor the calendar, nor anything else but its own infernal interest. It works. Cold or hot, ir works. Day br night, ir works. With friends of freedom be less active and energetic? Will you not, then, devote enough of your time to this causto accomplish the cooperative purpose above indicated remembering that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' I may not be able to accomplish much; but I can do something; and if all who love liberty and bate

slavery will only do their duty, the work of salvation will speedily be accomplished. LORING MOODY.

Will the Commonwealth please copy ?

Scoundrels Arrested .- Two of Marshal Freenan's body Guard were arrested in Boston, on Satur-

day night, for attempting to rob a countryman of his money and watch. Their names are Benj. Watson and Samuel H. Moore. Samuel H. Moore.

The villain who assailed Mr. Dana has turned out to be one of the Marshal's aids, and has been arrested.—
His name is Wm. Oxford, alias Sullivan, alias Huxford.
He has since absconded, leaving his bondsman in the lurch, to the amount of \$600.

The Slaver .- The Massachusetts, on her passage to Nantucket, on Saturday, ran within a few miles of the slaver Morris, which could be plainly seen from her decks. It was intended, had the steamer passed the slaver within halling distance, to have tolled the boat's bell, and displayed the national ensign

Escape of a Fugitive Slave .- Two persons from Lowell, and said that a slave-owner was in that city, enquiring for a colored barber named Edwin Moore, who once kept a shop there, and who they al-leged ran away from his master in Virginia, twelve Moore, who once kept a shop there, and who they al-leged ran away from his master in Virginia, twelve years ago. The same Moore has worked in Manchester about four months; he has a wife and children. A purse was made up for him by his friends, and by noon he was on the underground railroad for Canada.

Kidnappers .- It appears that the kidnappers who recently made a sally upon Worcester, and Manchester, N. H., had made arrangements for extensive operation in Massachusetts. Two or three gang of them are now prowling about the State. Their stay at Worcester was especially short, the atmosphere not agreeing with their health.

ABINGTON .- A general meeting of all person in the town of Abington, interested in the great ques-tion, How the Slave Power of this land is to be most ef-fectually resisted and overcome, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on SUNDAY, June 25th, commencing as

10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS will be present at this meeting. Let it be one for a renewed consecration of soul and body to the holy work of Liberty.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

We learn that the most extensive arrangement have been made for a large State Temperance Convention, to be held in Lowell, commencing on the evening of the 20th of this month, and continuing through the

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT FITCHBURG.

The inhabitants of Fitchburg and vicinity, withou undo their work if they will, but until then, let their infamy be kept conspicuously before the public eye, to allustrate the greater infamy of the 'sum of all villanies,' slavery.

For the information of those who may imagine that a jury, in a United States Court, as now conducted, would be of material benefit to those who are brought before it as slaver, it may be well to mention that the precauties of sect or party, are respectfully invited to attend. When the moral and political heavens gather blackness, let the people take counsel together. At an bour like the present, when every thing is surrendered to Despotism, and nothing successfully claimed for Freedom, the masses shapid diligently inquire, 'What is to be done?' It is time the servants of the people,—political demagogues,—were taught to know and obey their masters' will.

Let us have a meeting whose influence for good shall

their masters' will.

Let us have a meeting whose influence for good shall be felt far and wide. Let an agitation be commenced which shall give the despots no peace till the shackles fall from every slave. Strong resolutions and stirring speeches may be expected. Our watchword shall ever be—'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! Give

WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worces Co. South A. S. Society, will give a lecture on Sanday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in the Seventh Distric School-House, in MENDON, with special reference to

WATER-CURE

AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

of the kind. New Ipswich, June 9. 8m

THE NEW HYDROPATHIO PANILY PHYSICIAN.-A Medion Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index, the whole Illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By Jost Snew, M. D. One large volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in library style. Published by Fowlers and Wells.

. This great work contains, I. Anatomical, Physiological, and Hygiene Disserta-tions, illustrated with numerous engravings.

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III. A Description of the various Diseases to which the Human Body is subject, with methods of Preven-tion and Cure, on Hydropathic principles.

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

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

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

The New Hydropathic Family Physician is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy. Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by

mail, only \$2 50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to Fowlers and Wells, 208 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted in all the States.

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

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

The Tyranny of Slavery.

DOES ANY PERSON DOUBT IT. PTER THE RECENT SCENES EXHIBITED IN THE CITY OF BOSTON ! IF SO, LET HIN READ

Despotism in America, BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

A new and powerfully written exposure of the workings of the SLAVERY SYSTEM, from the for-mation of the Government to the

Nebraska Villany.

This volume is a complete Magazine of Facts. We doubt if any one can peruse its pages without being fully convinced that the leading idea of our corrupt coliticians is, and has been, for years,

How much longer will Northern men, with Liberty principles, allow themselves to be trampled into the dust by the tyrannical exactions and domineering inolence of this the most despotic power on earth?

SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM.

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of Se the l. . D libert not. . W panis f how so ted death alty-ding epinis ish the pract trait was our 't ion. I has sour 't ion. The sour has libert was our 't ion. The sour he could be an in the of ty belie heavy from in the neutron and we ly p his gret

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Daily Register. A REBUKE OF SLAVERY. BY BICHARD COR.

Out upon ye, men of Boston. Children of the Pilgrim sires, That ye suffered cruel stealers 'To invade your peaceful fires ! Had ye not the souls of pity, Had ye not the arms of strength; But your proud and glorious city Must be scorned the country's length ?

Back unto your den, ye monster, From the far-off Southern shore And pollute the soil of Freedom With your cursed tread no more Back ! and when your wife and children Crowd around about your knee, Dare to look up to your Maker, And to prate of Liberty !

Fellow-freemen, were ye sleeping, When this great and moral wrong, Through your very midst was creeping, Festering in the crowded throng Did ye dread the mailed soldiers, With their bayonets and spears? Men of Bunker Hill and Charlestown, Held ve such ignoble fears?

No! I wrong ye, men of Boston, Children of the Pilgrim band And your noble shout of Freedom Yet shall ring throughout the land ! Ye were palsied with a terror, Running through your hearts and veins, At the magnitude of error, That your country's statutes stains ! Ye were palsied, and your nerveless

Arms beside you listless lay, Gazing with a speechless horror At the monster-lump of clay, Who, from out a Southern city, With a hot and putrid breath, And a heart devoid of pity, Came to lead a soul to death!

Ye were palsied-can we wonder That such things exist and be. Ye whose rocks withstood the thunder. And the storming of the sea? Shaken, as the earth is shaken, By the earthquake's awful shock, Finding in your fellow-creatures Hearts as hard as Plymouth Rock !

Men of Boston, this comes greeting You with soul of deepest love; By our hoped-for happy meeting At the throne of God above. Never more let Southern despot, On the soil where Warren fell, Lead a freeman back to bondage, Worse than that which darkens hell!

There's a higher law than nations, Written on the beart of man. By the One who rules their stations, Ever since the world began. Let us, then, my fellow-freemen Rise in majesty and might, And to death resist this evil-God is ever with the right !

> From the New York Independent. THE TOCSIN.

*Two companies of Irish soldiers were stationed the court-house to keep back the rabble.'- Boston paper Ay! throng the Courts that once were free.

With bands of savage soldiery; Call out the Irish kern ! Beneath the shade of Bunker's shaft. Where earth the blood of freemen quaffed, Another tale this day we learn. Crush Massachusetts under foot,

Enslave and menace, stab and shoot! The Northern mind is bowed; No more the Pilgrim banner waves, Content we see our fathers' graves By Slavery's groaning cannon plowed.

The rocks that dash to whitening foam Those seas the 'Mayflower' pressed : Those very rocks cry out to-day-The waves dash high their glittering spray, To see thy weakness thus confessed ! And shall Virginia's brutal lords,

Backed and sustained by foreign swords, The ancient soil subdue ? Shall Irish steel and Southern fraud Reverse the mandate given by God-Do as ve would men do to von !!

Oh! never, while to misery's sob, Our eyes o'erflow, our pulses throb, Can come a day so cursed ! While hope remains, while arms are strong, While lives the sense of right and wrong-Those fetters be it ours to burst !

We have been patient, and our peace Mistaken was for cowardice: We try a different tense The passive mood hath brought us chains, The active now alone remains

To bring these tyrants back to sen Up, Massachusetts ! up and arm ! Let every steeple toll th' slarm; Bally thy freemen soon ! Old Boston, as you hope to live, Ne'er let that frightened fugitive In fetters quit your barracoon ! Or if the North must yet descend From depth to lower deeps; Remember this, nor be you dumb

When the great time to act has come, WITH US THE SOUTH NO PROMISE KEEPS.

BY DR. LITCUPIELD. I love the South ! when the sun mounts high, And the clouds are still in the soft blue sky; When the balmy breath of the fragrant flower Comes o'er the earth with its soothing power.

SONG OF THE SOUTH.

I love the South ! when the sun melts down, In the azure wave, with a crimson crown; When its golden glories sink to rest, Like the babe that sleeps on its mother's breast.

I love the South! when the opening dawn Ushers to life the rosy morn; When the vapory veil is rent away, I do And the earth stands forth in garish day. I love the South! when the moonlight gleams Through the fleecy clouds, with its silver beams; When the heavenly arch, and the stars above, Speak to the heart of hope and love.

But sunrise, sunset, noon, and night, Find in the South one bitter blight; One fell simoon, one lowering cloud, For is not Slavery FREEDOM'S SHROUD?

RULES OF ACTION. Love all, trust a few. Do wrong to none ; be able for thine enemy Rather in power than use; and keep thy friend Under thy own life's key : be check'd for silence But never tax'd for speech .- SHAKSPEARE

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. TERRINTON.] SPEECH OF LUCY STONE,

Tuesday Evening, May 31. Miss STONE was greeted with loud cheers, as

More than ever do I see the beauty of a free platform, of the acknowledgment of the right of every person to speak ' the truest truth he has.' Our friend who has just addressed us. (Miss ELIZABETH WRIGHT,) who has been an honest, earnest worker in the world's great field of reform, comes here to ask a question in your ears, which is asked by ten thousand others, when they listen to the arguments of this class of anti-slavery workers-' Where shall we go, if we have a dissolution of this Union?' When she asked that question, I saw, in the faces of the men and women before me, that it was a question they had asked themselves be fore-' Where shall we go, if we have no union with

slaveholders : " Now, I would ask, first, have we any right to have union with any body in the wrong which he does : Have we any right to enter into a union with the wrongdoer, by which his arm shall be made stronger to grind down his brother, and by which his heel shall be made heavier upon his neck, and his power augmented a thousand fold? And the answer comes back from every man's conscience, and from every man's intellect, We have no right to be in a union with the wrong-doer, to help him in the wrong. Then, shall I ask, Where shall I go? If I hear, in the silence of the night, or over the din of trade by day, a voice saying, ' Let my people go, that they may serve me, shall I stop to ask what will be the consequences of obedience? If a voice sounding in my ear says, 'Deliver him that is spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor,' rising up early in the morning to do it, shall I ask where I shall go, or what I shall suffer? United States law may say, You shall suffer bonds and imprisonment; you shall be persecuted, and you shall suffer loss ;-I can suffer loss but I cannot do the wrong ; I cannot refuse to do the right. (Loud cheers.) Need I ask where I am to go, or what is to become of me, if, by remaining in the Union, I give the weight of my influence, however small it may be, in support of those whose business it is to traffic in human beings? All voices answer, No! (Applause.) But our friend concluded her own remarks by telling us to bury, deeper than it can find a resurrection, this union of 'slaveholders and hypocrites. She gave us a grand disunion speech at the end. (Applause.

Now, I do not know that we are bound to settle any such question, but simply to ' cease to do evil, learn to do We cannot see what is before us ; but the wrong is not to be done! I do not know what grave may be mine ; I 'confer not with flesh and blood' in this matter : I am bound not to do the wrong, and take the con sequences. He who has never seen the autumn come, and for the first time sees the foliage wither, and the wind scatter the dried leaves upon the ground, may mourn for the summer's glory that has gone, not knowing that there is still the bud, set by the hand that never wearies, and watched over by the eye that never slumbers; and that God's sunlight and his rain-drops will swell that bud to bursting, and the tree be again robed in greenness and verdure, which answers better for to-day. (Loud cheers.) So, too, when there is now a crisis in being, when the institutions of man wither man sees not what lies in the future, and need not stop to ask; but if there be any wrong thing, let him not do that; and if the heavens fall, let him not do that; and if his own body be scattered to the winds, let

But it seems to me, that when we stand in an hou like the present, it must be clear that we have no Union Why, did not our friend Mr. May (S. J.) tell us to day, that a man could not get into your own courthouse, though he had a permit from the Marshal, because the Slave Power ruled there, and divided the interests of the North and the South? Can Mrs. Douglass be allowed, in Virginia, to teach the simple elements of knowledge to the slave there? Can there be, is there, any Union in this land? Can we be Christians any where? No where? Can we have free speech any where? Not at all! Can we go up and down the with our simple manhood and womanhood, and do what Here let her stand, with her mother be is no Union between us. The North has no union with day will help us to understand, ere long, that there is them? no union between us; but a war, which is destined to wage hotter, and to grow more intense, until, in the end, Liberty shall be triumphant. I do not know what bloody tragedies are between us and that hour ; I only know, that in the end, there must come Liberty, and there must come Peace. (Cheers.) All may seem dark and troublous at this hour ; but yet, in the words of Lydia Maria Child, I know

'A hand is on the harp of time, That will bring music from every string." I know that

Round Him, in calmest music Rolls whate'er thou fearest.'

I could understand Mr. May when he said this after noon, on this platform, in view of the meanness, wickedness, cowardice and want of manhood which are every where visible, and of the triumph of oppression-I say, I could understan how he should tell us, sadly, with his brave, tender heart, 'I am ashamed to live, I the opposite feeling is born in me, by what this hour presents to our view. I never so much wanted to live: I never so much saw, that every live man and woman, taking that life in his hand and her hand, ought to go to Freedom's altar, and there make a new consecration of it to Justice and to Freedom. (Great cheering.) 'O for that hidden strength, that can nerve unto death the inner man '-that can make us willing to stand firmly to the right, no matter who or what may oppose. Our strength which shall make us willing to live and labor, knowing that man is more than institutions or constitutions, more than compacts or creeds, more than any thing-knowing that the one sole, sacred thing is Man (applause,) and that to guard the rights of man, to guard the individual rights of being, is one of the duties of humanity, which the All-Wise gave to us, when he sent us out into the ocean of existence, to act our part

No, friends, it is not a time for us to die; but as the bugle, when it

'Pours out its wild thrilling flood, To stir up men's hearts to the shedding of blood,' so, when there stands in your court-house poor Anthony Burns, and his cry for liberty comes to our ears, it should nerve each man and each woman with a sublimer strength, and braver should grow every heart, and a deeper determination be planted in each breast, to do 'inalienable right' of liberty. I seem to see him stand his boyhood; and then again when he grew up to manliberty-for God's own finger has planted in all men's breasts this longing for freedom, and nothing can blot it out :- I seem to see him there, with all the hopes that ever came to you and me; with all the sympathies that you and I ever find gushing in our souls ;- I see him

coming here, to this shore, where roll 'The waves of the bay, as they rolled that day, When the Mayflower moored below, When the sea around was black with storm, And white the shore with snow.'

THE LIBERATOR I see him as he stands at the foot of yonder monument, erected to commemorate brave deeds done for liberty and as he stands here in the city of Boston, where the instinct of Liberty is swallowed up in the deep gulf that slavery has spread for the feet of manhood. He stands there bound, in the long, dark column, with two million of his sisters and our sisters in chains, and the haples wall of the one chimes in with the sad cry of the other They stand there, in that long, black column, reaching from yonder court-house to the farthest South, where stepped forward to address the audience. She said :- the shackle of the slave can ever clank. He stand there, and his four million of sable brethren in bonds and there is not Christianity enough, there is not Re publicanism enough, there is not strength enough, in this entire country, to take that man here, and those men there, and bring them up from the place where our ystem of oppression has thrust them, and set them on the platform that God meant they should stand on, is he simple dignity of human beings.

I heard our friend Max, recently, while speaking of

Syracuse, say that there is but one Protestant pulpi there which does not only pray against slavery, but preach against slavery; and that there is but one rectable man in Syracuse who openly avows himself friend of the Fugitive Slave Law. In Syracuse, men come by thousands, at twenty minutes' call, to save man flying for his liberty. The religious teachers there have spoken in the ear of the people. The spirit of SAMUEL J. MAY has been there. (Great applause.) The religious teachers elsewhere-why, they have laid their religion on the altar of Mammon. I have watchd, with an interest deeper than I can tell, to see if there should come from them, in such an hour of crisis as this, one word equal to what the moment demands and I watched in vain. The religious teaching has no been what it ought to have been. I am too glad for the three thousand clergymen who signed the Anti-Nebraska petition ; too deeply grateful that they have done it ever to forget it. I can see a great mark of progress i the fact, that so many of the clergy in this city have preached and prayed for Anthony Burns. The petition of poor Thomas Sims was spurped by almost all the religious teachers in Boston. The religious teaching of the land has not come up to the theory that slavery is a great moral wrong ; it accommodates itself to the isages that are about us. Men sav- Let slavery be sectional, freedom national; ' it is not born into us that slavery has no right to have a being any where in the world.

Some men marvel that the Nebraska Bill could pass that the Missouri Compromise could be repealed. I only marvel that men should suppose that any thing else should happen, when we have been making compromises for more than half a century. How can w possibly expect that they who were willing to agree that the slaveholder should have a representation based upor his claim to human beings, and have a power in Congress which he gets from his slaves, and uses against hem-how can we expect that a conscience that will do that, shall be sensitive enough to make a repeal of the Missouri Compromise impossible? And if men could make a Missouri Compromise, how can they possibly have in them that strong sense of justice and right, that shall make them refuse to compromise any where, or prevent them from breaking compromises when they

I was in Missouri last winter, and I went up and lown through the State, and in its cities I saw signs, Negroes bought and sold here;' and a large hand, with its pointing finger, would direct to the door where negroes were bought and sold. My heart sank at the sights my eyes witnessed, on every side. One day there came to me the daughter of a slave family, a young girl of sixteen years, who timidly asked me, her oice all tremulous, if I were Lucy Stone, the lecturer; and if I were her, if I could not possibly get her out of the State of Missouri. Said she, 'I am a slave here ; and she told me her slave history ;- I dare not tell it o you. She told me of wrong and outrage which ought to make every woman, by her own love of freedom, bring her best energies, and devote them to the bolition cause. She told me that there in Missouri she had been born and brought up a slave. She was a slave under the Missouri Compromise ; but for that act, she would not have been a slave there. That girl of sixteen summers had a little girl of a year and a half. She was a girl herself-a child mother; and she could look over that child to her daughter, and that daughter's daughter further on, and know, that by the Missouri Compromise, she and they all were slaves. Yet men want to keep that compromise - a compromise that length and breadth of the country, men and women, was made that they might be held in eternal bondage. us ought to be done?—do what we know, and what all it is to repeal the Missouri Compromise,—would she her child in prospect, and hear men say what a crime know, God and good angels approve? No! for there not understand that they who could be guilty of making and keeping that compromise, are not yet prepared to the South. The lessons New England is learning to- refuse any thing that the Slave Power may demand of

I never felt so deeply the necessity for a dissolution of this Union, as when I stood there and heard that poor girl's imploring words-' Can you not help me out of the State? '-and I had my hands, and they were willing; and I had my heart, and it beat all in sympathy; and I had my head, but it was not wise enough to make a plan to get her away. My arm was not strong enough ; and though there are churches all over this land, and steeple-bell answers to steeple-bell from one end of the country to the other, there has never gone up from them a voice so carnest and deep that when she came to me and asked- 'Am I not a woman and a sister ? and cannot you help me to freedom? it could put strength into my arm, and make me able to lead her out of her chains, and show her the way to the North star.

I tell you, my friends, the scenes that are transpiring in Court Square say to us only these words, 'LET THIS UNION BE DISSOLVED.' (Great applause.) The day that don't want to live. I understood him well. But just this Union is dissolved, no arm is strong enough to keep the chattel where he is. Let him stand there.

With his right arm bare,

. And his heart of black despair let the support of the Union be withdrawn from the slaveholder, and the three million of slaves will hew their way to freedom and their inalienable rights. It is our army and navy, it is our ballot-box-these it is that keep the slave where he is. Let the Union be dis solved, and the slave's own arm is strong enough to friend does not speak thus despondingly, we all know, obtain his liberty; and if the fathers of '76 were jusbecause he shrank in cowardice; but we want that tified in taking into their hands the means of securing for themselves the liberty they did not enjoy-if they were justified in hewing their way to freedom, how much more is the man who stands in your Court-house, and all those who belong to his race, south of Mason and Dixon's line! I want this Union dissolved. I love the sentiment of Frederick Douglass, uttered years ago, I welcome the bolt, whether it come from heaven or from hell, that shall shiver this Union in atoms! (Long-continued applause.) I do not know what bloodshed may come by it; I do not know what revolution may come by it. All I do know is, that we have no right to keep a Union with slaveholders; and what has no right to exist, it is safe that it should not exist. (Cheers.) I will not ask for personal safety for you or for me ; but simply make the issue, that slavery shall be abolished, or the Union shall be dissolved. We ought to make it anew our rallying cry, up and down these New England States- No Union with slaveholdall that is possible for his release and restoration to the ers!' (Appliause.) We ought to ring it in the ears of the people, and tell them the reason why. When we where the free wind fanned the joyous young cheek of have brought the people up to one united purpose, when the public sentiment has been wrought up to that point hood, with the deep yearning that is in every heart for that it shall demand a dissolution of the Union, it wil come. Revolutions never work too fast. The hand that is on the wheel of time never allows it to turn too swift. ly. Nor can we work too earnestly or too faithfully.

I will not speak longer. I am reminded of that pro verb of the olden time, 'Speech is silvern, silence gold en '-and the gold is better than the silver. I could not but think to-day, when we sat here through the sessions of the morning and afternoon, how deep a sig-nificance there would have been in coming here, and

that is now being perpetrated in the city of Boston. In silence, in secret, some crisis of being comes, and in that silence there come strength, and power, and might, a new creation and a new being. But, friends, I feel like being silent, because the unutterable cannot be spoken, and what I feel finds no word. I have no language for the deep emotions of my heart. I cannot speak what needs to be said, but I know what every heart would say.

But, friends, I have said that silence is better than speech, and I will stop. All I want is, that we should alize, that until we get a new life to our cons we are not strong enough nor wise enough to effect the deliverance of the slave. Let us, then, get a new baptism, a new light to our moral sense, grasp each ray as comes, and follow it out. (Loud applause.)

WOMAN'S PIGUTS CONVENTION

The New England Woman's Rights Convention embled in Boston, on Friday, June 9. It was the day on which poor Burns was consigned to hopeless bon dage; and though very many friends of the Woman's Rights movement staid to see his sad surrender, still, at an early hour, the hall was literally crowded with earnest men and women, whom a deep interest in the cause had drawn together.

The meeting was called to order by LUCY STONE, and the following list of officers chosen :-

President.

SARAH H. EARLE

Vice Presidents-Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Mass.; Mrs F. Fairbanks, Samuel W. Wheeler, R. L.; Rev. S Griswold, Gertrude H. Burleigh, Ct.; Eliza Spaulding, Rev. A. Battles, Me.; Caroline Foster, Benj. B. Chase, N. H.; Mrs. C. L. H. Nichols, Rev. Jehiel Claf-

Secretaries-Sarah Pellet, Miss E. M. Tarr. Business Committee-Lucy Stone, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Jones, E. L. Capron, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Wendell Phillips, Abby K. Foster.

After a short, but very pertinent address by the Pre ident, Lucy Stone, on behalf of the Business Committee offered the following resolutions, which were left oper

1. Resolved, That no accident of birth can determin the sphere of any mortal; and, since the existence of a power presupposes a right to its use, capacity, and not sex, is the only limit of sphere.

2. Resolved, That since the pecuniary dependence of woman, with its sad results, grows out of the present circumscribed sphere of her activities; it is her duty, as she alone can do it, to make that sphere wider, by seeking all honest sources of remunerative industry, whether they have hitherto been accorded to her sex or

3. Resolved, That the unreasonable prejudice, in ou so-called higher classes, which makes it more honora ble for a woman to live in dependent idleness than to the other day, when discussing the reactest hindrances tion, in company with a number of Southern Senato the progress of woman; and we would pay especial tors: honor to those women who have risen above that prejudice, and preferred active usefulness to luxurious case. S. Marshal to assist in catching a fugitive slave, 4. Resolved, That since 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' to withhold the right of suffrage from woman is a practical denial of this self-evident truth of the Declaration of In-5. Resolved, That 'taxation without representation

is tyranny.' 6. Resolved, That the political influence of woman

especially needful in this trial hour of our country, now convulsed with passion, and oppressed by force; and will be needed still more in the coming crisis; therefore, 7. Resolved, That we will petition the several Legisla-

tures, at every coming session, to call Conventions for first." the purpose of amending their State Constitutions, so that the right to vote shall not be limited to male citizens; and that woman may be admitted to a full share in the political, executive and judicial action of our 8. Resolved, That the Common Law, which governs

the marriage relation, and blots out the legal existence of a wife, denies her right to the product of her own industry, denies her equal property right, even denies her right to her children and to the custody of her own person, is grossly unjust to woman, dishonorable to man, and destructive to the harmony of life's holiest

in marriage a slave or a tyrant, but never a wife.

Letters were received from Paulina W Davis Rev. T. W. Higginson, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, and Sarah Crosby. Mrs. Emma R. Coe, Josephine S. Griffing, Rev. S. S.

Griswold, Sarah Pellet, Wm. L. Garrison, Mrs. Moreton and Lucy Stone participated in the discussions, of which it is enough to say, that they were worthy of the cause. Committees were appointed, from each of the New England States, to circulate petitions for securing a change in the laws regulating the property of married who came through with the slaves and their women, and limiting the right of suffrage to men.

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M., the deepest interest having been manifest through the entire sessions. The same to the sessions. IOTA.

> CHANGE OF VIEWS. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 4, 1854.

Entrop or THE LIBERATOR . Sin-I have, for some years, been an occasional res

der of THE LIBERATOR, and, as a general thing, an ensome doubts as to the expediency of an entire withdrawal from all political action, and also of a dissolution of this Union. My doubts are gone. I am ready for any thing that shall free us from the curse and disgrace of thing that shall free us from the curse and disgrace of dence in Mr. Pierce—he is with us.' 'Mr.' Pierce slavery. The policy of this government to perpetuate has now received the Southern brand, as the reand extend the institution till the whole country shall ward for his devotion to the interests of the slav be subjugated, and Slavery rule supreme, can no longer power. be doubted. It seems to me that the only alternative be doubted. It seems to me that the only alternative is, dissolution or entire subjection. The South, true only to slavery, and ever united and firm in her purpose, has constantly advanced, and the North has as which followed the acts of 1850, says: constantly retreated, till the power to resist is nearly

Massachusetts sits humbled at the feet of the Slave who Placed ME HERE MAY BE ASSURED. Power to-day. She cannot give protection to her citizens. Virginia demands one of her citizens, and meekly she gives him up to whips and chains. How long shall we thus endure the disgrace? It seems as if the cup of our humiliation was nearly full. My determination is made, as I doubt not is that of thousands of others throughout the North, to cheer me on in that determination. Please find enclosed the amount of one year's subscription, for which, direct THE LIBERATOR to BENJAMIN PRATT.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South. One of the most important actions, as yet, of the conference of this body, which is now being held in Charles rence of this body, which is now being held in Charleston, has been that having reference to the 'Discipline'
in relation to the subject of slavery. The Charleston
Courier says that the ninth section of the 'Discipline'
was expunged, as well as all other parts which condemned the institution of Slavery. The general rule
forbidding 'the purchase of men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them,' and which
has reference to the African slave trade, was retained
though the year man the expuringation were of this calthough the vote upon the expurgation even of this rule, was 47 to 54. On the afternoon of the 221 day, the new Bishops were ordained. Bishops Andrews, Caperes, Soule and Paine, took part in the 'solemn' services.

Riot in Middletown .- On Friday, the agents which, a man was killed. On Friday evening, the people tolled the bells, to signify their grief at the passage of the Bill. In the evening, tar barrels were lighted by the administration party, and a row ensued, in which a man was stabbed, though the wound was not fatal.

A CATECHISM FOR SLAVES.

The Southern Episcopalian, a conservative religious monthly at Charleston, S. C., contains a catechism for slaves. The following is an extract:— Who keeps snakes and all bad things from hurt-

ing you !-God does.
Who gave you a master and a mistress!-God

gare them to me.
Who says that you must obey them! - God say.

that 1 must.

What book tells you these things!—The Bible.

How does God do all His work?—He always does

it right.

Does God love to work!—Yes, God is always a Do the good angels work !- Yes, they do what

Do they love to work !- Yes, they love to pleas

What does God say about your work!—He that will not work shall not eat.

Did Adam and Eve have to work!—Yes, they

were to keep the garden.

Was it hard to keep that garden!—No, it was ery easy.
What makes the crops so hard to grow now!

What makes you lazy !- My own wicked heart. How do you know your heart is wicked !- I fee t every day.

What teaches you so many wicked things!—The

Must you let the Devil teach you !- No, I mus

The following is extracted from a catechism used in Russia. It will match the foregoing, and show the affinities of despotism the world over.

O. How is the authority of the Emperor to b nsidered, in reference to the spirit of Christian-A. As proceeding immediately from God. Q. What duties does religion teach us to prac

tise toward him!
A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of

taxes, service, love and prayer.

Q. How should this worship be manifested? A. By the most unqualified reverence in words

gestures, demeanor, thoughts and actions.
Q. What are the supernaturally revealed motives for this worship!
The supernaturally revealed motives are—that

the Emperor is the Vicegerent and Minister of God, and consequently disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself. Such is a brief specimen of the instruction giver

in the schools under the authority of the Czar! Here is one of the distinguishing features of the Roman Apostacy—the worship of man—the anti-Christian idea that the Emperor is the Vicegerent of Heaven, and that disobedience to him is disobe-

SENATORS WADE AND NORRIS. Wade is a curious genius. He pays no more regard to Southern chivalry than if there never was such a thing in the world

Senator Norris, from New Hampshire, who is serving his last term in the Senate, said to him the other day, when discussing the Nebraska ques-. Would you, Mr. Wade, if called upon by the U

obey the order 1 'No,' said Mr. Wade, 'I'd see him in-in Jericho first ! ' 'That,' said Mr. Norris triumphantly to his

Southern friends, 'is an evidence how little regard is paid to the laws by these abolition Whigs.'
'Well,' said Wade, 'Mr. Norris, would you help to catch a negro, if you saw him running off!'
'Certainly, I would,' said Mr. Norris, with some little trepidation. Says Wade, turning to Senator Dixon, of Ken-

tucky, would you, sir, if called upon to arrest a runaway negro, obey the command?'
'No, sir,' said Dixon, 'I'd see him —

'Well,' said Wade, in his dry way, 'I do not wonder when you can get so many Northern men, like the gentleman from New Hampshire, to do it for you.'- Ohio Journal.

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California o Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their master, in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco, started for the gold mines, where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. 9. Resolved, That the laws which destroy the legal individuality of woman, after her marriage, are equally pernicious to man as to woman after her marriage, are equally pernicious to man as to woman each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception, they refused. They had all been looking forward with great glee to a re-turn to the 'old plantation,' and the 'old folks at ome,' and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young dar-kies, who have never left home, with the wondrous incidents which befel them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with a sight of the monkeys, paroquets, &c., which they picked up on the Isthmus

f Nicaragua.

The above facts are gathered from gentlemen owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the matters stated; and we recommend this simple and truthful parrative to the consideration of the dupes of the Garrisons. Greeleys, Beechers and Stowes of the North. As for the deceivers themselves, they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods being their stock in trade.—N. O. Picayune.

Not the slightest reliance is to be placed upon any statement made by the devotees of slavery, in re gard to the desires or acts of its victims. Even if this flinching devotion to principles. But, yet, I have had story were literally true, would it justify one man in

> FOUND FAVOR AT LAST! The Richmond (Va.) En wirer says, ' the South may repose implicit confi-

' That this repose is to suffer no shock, during to

official term, IF I HAVE POWER TO AVERT IT, THOSE What an admirable text to preface the details of

the proceedings in Boston last week! Benton's Last. A gentleman recently asked Col. Benton if he thought Douglas had any chance for the next Presidency; to which Old Bullion re-

'No, sir; no, sir; his legs are too short; that portion of the man to which the toes of gentlemen's

DUTCH COURAGE. While the military prepare tions were being made to carry off Burns, on Friday last, the Lancers, an independent company of Horse, forming a part of the regular Massachusett. Militia, were plied with liquor, in Court Square from a demijohn brought from one of the neighbor ing cellars. It was passed round to the whole of the troop, and thus all were enabled to get a drink of brandy without dismounting. This fact will account for the charge made by one of those valo ous sons of Mars upon a crazy man, and a smal

A SLAVE CATCHING HERO. Lieut, Bullock, one the officers of the Lancers, a Boston company of horse, upon seeing the preparations made by Messrs. Jacobs & Dean, to put their store in Riof in Middleton.—On Friday, the agents and friends of the administration fired a salute at Mid-mourning, put spurs to his horse, and with the air detown for the success of the Nebraska Bill, in doing and manner of a real 'Military oscifer,' commanded which, a man was killed. On Friday evening, the pro-

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