THE LIBERATOR

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEX pollars, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in erted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debta

of the paper, viz :-- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. in the commins of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD. GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 25.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions re SOURS THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AN

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, 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 THERENY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

livered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1040.

SENTENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Cassius M. Clay, the Kentucky abolitionist, comes forward to add his notion to the hell-broth of Seward, Summer, and Phillips. In his letter to the N. Y. Tribune, he says ;

· Does any man believe that, in a fair contest between liberty and slavery, the wrong will triumph? I do

What, then, shall be done? In the first place, nish the traitors, as an example for all future times. punish the traitors, as an example for all future times. I honestly believe that every man of the free States who ested for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death. But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty—the hafter, then, they must escape. But one thing can be done—break them on the wheel of public opinion. Let no man deal with them in business—banish them from the social circle and disfounding the epinion. Let no man acai tricle, and disfranchise them ish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever. This seems hard, but the race of traiters must die before we can live,

If this rule is to be tested by the rigid morality of such men as Cassius, there is not an abolitionist the land who ought not to have been hanged by the neck ten years ago. The Missouri restriction has been disregarded and effectually repealed by Northern sentiment ever since 1820; and no man was louder and more reckless in denouncing it than our truculent Cassius. We should have no objection certainly, to see his plan inaugurated, especially if it begins with those who were the first etically to annul the Missouri restriction.

The social exclusion of Cassius is a sublime suggestion. We do not know how the friends of the Nebraska bill will like to be refused admission into the circles in which the fascinating courtesies of such Chesterfields as Greeley are the main attractions; but the idea of being separated from Abby Folsom is appalling; and when Cassius proposes to banish the Nebraska traitors from the society of Dr. Henrietta K. Hunt, the Rev. Antoinette Brown, the Hon. Lucy Stone, he attains the utmost reach of tyranny; especially as we have good reason to believe that the air of this charming presence is heavy with the odors of African exquisites, and trephles to the dulcet tones of Uncle Tom and Ros-in the Bow. 'The social circle' from which these enemies of human freedom are henceforward banished have other attractions; not the least of which are the sainted polemics of Parker, the gentle accents of Phillips, the polished politics of Sumner, and the genial and generous ethics of Greeley.—
We do not wonder that the sentence was so bitterly pronounced, because it involves a deprivation which in this warm weather is especially to be regretted. - Washington Union .-

THE NEGRO RACE.

Where, potwithstanding all the efforts of those who arrogantly set up their own notions of right against the ordering of Providence, is the first instance of success! In what time or place has the negro race had a prosperous independent existence! The fertile fields of St. Domingo and the British West Indies have ceased to produce, and their population is falling into primitive African barbar-ism. Vice and wretchedness are the characteristies of the negroes of the free States of this country; and they crowd the jails, penitentiaries, and hospitals. Many who sigh over the sufferings of the slaves, and yell in the fury of abolition, drive the free negro from their borders. Insanity visits its awful blastings upon the free negro to a greater extent than upon any other condition of man, and demonstrates the responsibilities of freedom as unnatural to his character—to a character organized for guidance and dependence. Freedom to the negro is his annihilation by more terrible processes than slaughter, and brings associated unhappiness to his neighbors. The only condition in which he is seen happy, cheerful, and healthful, is that of

ving ition kind

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slavery.

There is certainly no more reason to find fault with gradations of races, with the inferiority of one to the other, than to complain of the inequality of individuals of the same race. Indeed, it would violate the analogies of Nature, if the various races of men were of equal endowments, and fitted for equal action in the world. What is there to oppose to all the evidence of the intended and necessitated subordination of the negro! Nothing but the fancies and emotions of men, arguing from the nature of another and higher race, and from the most exaggerated individual eccentricities of that race .-The Giddingses and Sumners, the Phillipses, Beechers, and Parkers, having no adaptatio position of social harmony or subordinated utility in the race to which they belong, are the last men to judge correctly the destiny of a people adapted for control and usefulness. Arguing from them-selves is arguing from the disease of one family to

the healthful manifestations of another.

Without pursuing the subject further, let the most fanatical honest abolitionist ask himself for what he is seeking to destroy his country-to what end! Let him suppose that the whole country, North and South, without a single exception, agrees in his views, and still abolition is an utter impos-As certain as such an insane measure should be adopted, the production of sugar, rice, and cotton ceases. Suppose we can do, North and South, East and West, without these products, still all experience shows that the negroes, left to themselves, will not support themselves. Another hree millions of laborers must be introduced to take the place of the negro, and to drive him out of existence. Abolition is, therefore, not only treason to the constitution and country, but to the arrangements of Nature and the rights of humanity. (!!!) - Washington Union.

'GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

Under this head, the Troy Daily Budget of the

Some of the papers repeat the charge of inconsistency against Wendell Phillips and Parker, of invoking mob law, and afterwards appealing to the authorities to protect them from the mob. Mr. Phillips writes to W. L. Crandall on this as follows:—

Dear Sir :- I did not ask the Mayor to protect my house. If you are an observant man, you'll know it is wholly too early to expect truth from the press, about Abolitionists, though I believe the New York press has corrected this lie.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We mean to give 'the devil his due'-if it be possible for mortal man to give DEVILS LIKE THOSE NAMED their just due. No one ever accused Wendell Phillips of asking the Mayor to protect his house—but we have already shown that Theodore Parker asked Capt. Eaton, of police station No. 4, to send men to protect Phillips's house, and also that of Garrison; that he at the same time intimated that the Captain could do as he pleased about protecting his (Parker's) house-knowing all the while, that Capt. Eaton was aware that if there was any danger menacing either of the three fiouses, that of Parker's was the most likely to be assailed. That these abettors of treason did solicit the assist-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. ance of the authorities to protect their persons and statute for the surrender of fugitive slaves; but I property—authorities they afterwards outrageous-y contemned—no one here has a doubt; and no matter where the denial may come from, nor in what quibbling language clothed, we re-assert it distinctly as a fact, that such aid was asked, and distinctly as a fact, that such aid was asked, and neither Mr. Parker, nor Mr. Phillips, nor the Rev. Mr. Higginson, nor the negro Hopewell, nor the editor of the Commonwealth, can vitriolize that fact out of sight.—Boston Daily Times.

THE NORTHERN CLERGY.

After quoting from John Mitchel's ' Citizen' a low and scurrilous diatribe against such of the Northern clergy as memorialized Congress against the passage of the perfidious Nebraska Bill, the Richmond Whig says:

The Citizen does not hit these sanctimonious hypocrites of the North, styling themselves clergymen, a lick amiss. Of all the contemptible creatures on the face of the earth, this class of Abolition preachers are the most so, who have taken it upon themselves of late to stir up sectional strife. They were doubtless always a disgrace to their calling; but now they must have made themselves more so banished from the country, or consigned to the State Penitentiary. They are the greatest pests to his office and refusing to act, he is depriving

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Courier. LETTER PROM GEORGE T. CURTIS, U. S. COMM'R., IN SELF-VINDICATION.

Boston, June 7, 1854. To the Editor of the New Bedford Mercury :

Sir-An exceedingly offensive article, of an edi-Sir—An exceedingly ollensive article, of an ex-torial form, in your paper of the 1st instant, has been sent to me through the post office, by an illit-erate and anonymous correspondent, who states that an old friend of mine volunteered to pay the ostage on his communication. The article does ot refer to me by name, but the facts make it sufficiently apparent that you intended to refer to me, and to apply to me the gross epithets which you saw fit to employ. The article is as follows:—

VOLUNTEER CATCHPOLES. Tastes differ, and we can ters, individuals can be found to like what the majorteer to hunt fugitive negroes is what we cannot comprehend. The office of hangman has never been thought a very pleasant one, but between putting the rope round the neck or the wrists of the victim, we think the comparative honor is in the former process, because strangulation does send a man out of his misery at once, while the 'extradition,' as they politely term it, is only the commencement of a life of suffering. It is said that the commencement of a life of suffering. gentlemen should jostle each other to engage in them. presume the people of New Bedford are able to aparrel; for, of course, while there are disagreeable du-

tions at such a price, is a marvel. Party is, to some eyes, the most important thing in life; but if a man must be wedded to it, body, soul and spirit, why not select a respectable object for his affections? And if the itch for office and a little brief authority cannot be ssuaged in any other way, instead of being commissioners or marshals, why not struggle to be captain of an ingine company, or a member of the school committee?
We are led into this train of reflection by seeing in

the papers that somebody has been trying to do a cer-tain United States Commissioner of Boston a service by reporting falsely,—certainly not maliciously,—that he is avowed his intention of giving no more warrants in fugitive slave cases. Mr. Commissioner resents this ru-mor as an attempt to injure him in his business, and goes story that may take five or six dollars out of his pocka story that may take needs at donars out of us pose-et at any time. Mr. Commissioner, in fact, advertises that the business of warrant-making is carried on at the old stand, and that orders from Virginia will be promptly attended to. The old original Commissioner s in the business still, and the public are warned against interlopers, who are circulating false reports in say, that a man must be a very poor creature, whose sion for public service is not restrained by considerions too obvious to be mentioned.'

eral government. Two other leading whig papers, temporaries intend to teach the same doctrines, I the Boston Atlas and the Springfield Republican, are engaged in the same laudable undertaking. When small influence for its modification.

never took a fee for a service under it, and I never shall take one, whether the claimant is successful or unsuccessful. This statement may possibly lead you to suppose that, in continuing to held the

city of Boston, appointed by the Circuit Court to discharge certain functions essential to the administration of the judicial system of the United States. Of these commissioners there are three or four who, from their age, and consequently their longer ex-perience in all kinds of judicial investigations, may be fairly supposed to be more fitted to try these cases of extradition, with safety to the rights of the fugitive, than some of our younger brethren; and for the same reason, their decisions would be more readily acquiesced in by the community.

Mr. Hallett, who is a Commissioner, is also U.

S. District Attorney, and is, from that circumstance, practically, though not legally, disqualified for sitting in these cases. The number of Commissioners in Boston, therefore, upon whom the in the estimation of every true Christian and hon-est man. A greater blessing could not happen to the free States, than to have every one of them the others, has to consider that, in throwing up society, the propagators of the most pernicious doctries that prevail at the North, and hanging or the felon's doom would be but the punishment every one of them deserves. The devil will never get his dues until he is safely in possession of all every the community and the fugitive of a part of their best defence against the ignorant, or passionate, or heedless, or unskilful administration of the law. ute book, no amount of popular odium that can be excited against me by the press of the Commonwealth, of whatever name, will ever induce me to take a step which will have any tendency to reduce its administration in the city of Boston into in-competent and unsafe hands. The office is of no value to me whatever; but I believe it to be of some importance that I should continue to hold it while this law exists. I can truly say to this community, as was said by one whose relations were wider than those of any other man whom Massachusetts has ever numbered among her citizens-Multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicumque ergo me animo futuri estis.'

But you are not content with ostracising the Commissioners. The Marshal must also be embraced among the category of those who do ' dirty and menial offices,' which gentlemen should not Let me follow out your argument to its legitimate conclusions, for it is one with which a large portion of the people of this State are, at this moment, strangely misleading themselves. Because some of the judicial officers of the United States are required by law to discharge an exceptional and occasional data, of a mainful character. tional and occasional duty, of a painful character, no man who is a 'gentleman' ought to be found in those offices. Yet there must be Marshals and Commissioners. The machinery of justice, that depends upon and is administered by the authority of the United States, could not go on for a day without them. No crime committed on the high seas could be reached, no mail robber could be arrested, no suitor could prepare his cause—noth-ing could be done that involves the judicial system of the Federal Constitution, without these its ministerial agents. What that system is-what its some other menial offices; but it does not follow that relations are to a commercial people—I hope and

What would become of their vast interests, It may be a pleasing thing to stand well with the dministration at Washington,—it may bring place, the Constitution of the United States extends over praise, and pennies; but how any man can, be willing them? And what is the agent by which that care to purchase Pierce's offices and telegraphic communica- and protection are made practical and effective and protection are made practical and effectivestretching the arm of the law over the deck of every ship in the remotest seas—but the judicial system of the federal government? Yet you would have the ministerial offices of that system refused by one class of men and another, until they sink into the hands of the lowest of mankind, and finally cease to be filled at all. Your argument would suit the opponents of capital punishment, who, upon the same reasoning, might say, that no hu-mane man should be a judge, because he may be required to sentence a criminal to death, and then between you, the wheels of government and socie-ty would be brought to a very effectual stand.

But your argument may be followed by still another conclusion. The Constitution of the United States has solemply provided that fugitives from service shall be given up. Do you mean to say that it was a 'dirty' stipulation, into which we entered with the people of the slaveholding States, or do you only mean to say that it is a 'dirty and menial office' to perform any service under a law order to injure his trade. We do not say that this is which undertakes to excute that clause of the Conreducing the law to the leyel of huckstering,—we wouldn't do the huckster such injustice,—but we do law can be enacted under which a marshal, a magistrate or s juryman could act, without performing

a dirty and menial office, unfit for a gentleman.

If it is a 'dirty' employment to adjudicate or It is not my habit to make explanations of the arrest under the present law, it must be equally motives of my conduct, in any relation of life. I dirty to adjudicate or arrest under any law. venture to think that I have sufficient character to Whether the extradition is to be the result of one nsure for my actions the respect of those whose man or twelve men, it is still, upon your principle espect is valuable, and I am content, for myself, 'only the commencement of a life of suffering, to trust to its natural influence. But the state of and all who have any part to perform in it are enpublic feeling in many parts of this Commonwealth is so extraordinary and so erroneous, that I think it right to say something upon those attempts to direct popular odium against the officers of the gen-

it is seen, however, that there are those who are Some of the worst enemies of our institutions, fully determined not to allow their sense of duty to and some of the fairest critics of the state of sobe crushed by a tyrannical popular opinion, and ciety in this country, have united in the observa-who are as well able to decide a question of duty tion that they are unfavorable to the growth of for themselves as others can be to decide it for manly and independent character. A sweeping them, perhaps a more manly, just and wholesome intolerant public opinion, it is said, bears down all sentiment will be restored to the public mind. The case of Burns had not been pending twentyfour hours before Judge Loring, when I saw that
every effort would be made to drive him from the
discharge of his duty, by exciting against him the
worst passions of the community. Among the
worst passions of the recessing the like and he who does not exhibit a disposition to shape means employed for the purpose of increasing the popular odium sought to be heaped upon him, was the statement, originating in a quarter that I shall an unbridled press into submission to the judgment and to act. I did not choose that any one whatsafraid to act. I did not choose that any one what according to the cho ever should have an excuse for believing that Judge Loring was willing to sit in a case that I Judge Loring was willing to sit in a case that I had declined. I did not choose to leave him to the inference or imputation that he alone, of all the commissioners, was willing to execute the law. I thought proper to place myself, as it were, by his side; and I therefore caused the statement and the inference to be contradicted. You imagine yourself to be so well acquainted with my motives or self to be so well acquainted with my motives or an occasional five or ten dollars. You never said anything wider from the truth, since you began to publish the New Bedford Mercury, to this day; and that, to my knowledge, is a period of more than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on than twenty years. I have been called upon, on the proper to place myself, as it were, by his takent and the truth of the discharge of a function which he could not have avoided without an unmanly desertion of a duty to the community and to the fugitive who duty to the community and to the fugitive who was sought to be taken, it is time for us to inquire whether some part of the accuration is not used. I say that Judge Loring, being a Commissioner, was bound, by every consideration of duty to the community and to the fugitive who was sought to be taken, it is time for us to inquire whether some part of the accuration is not intended without an unmanly desertion of a furty to the community and to the fugitive who they are avoided without an

you will to an act of justice to one whom you have needlessly assailed. If you do not, I shall not grieve. Your obedient servant,

From the New Bedford Mercury.

THE EPISTLE OF MR. GEO. T. CURTIS We are told in that jocose narrative concerning the strange and deplorable frenzy of Mr. John Den-nis, that on the 17th of March, 1712, Mr. Dennis found upon Mr. Lintot's counter, a book entitled An Essay on Criticism, just then published. He read a page or two with much frowning, till coming to those two lines-

'Some have at first for wits, then poets passed, Turned critics next, and proved plain fools at last 'he flung down the book in a terrible fury, and cried out, By ---, he means me ! ' which is allowed, says the narrative, 'to have been the best remark he ever made in his life.' Mr. George T. Curtis is like Mr. John Dennis. He finds in the Mercury a paragraph entitled 'Volunteer Catchpoles,' and immediately cries out, 'That means me.' That he really thinks what he says is apparent; for he has written us a long letter, in which he is at great pains to convince us that 'a volunteer catchpole' by no means a disreputable creature, but at once the ornament and bulwark of society. This letter we are asked to print, and how can we refuse! If it is true, as Mr. Curtis pretty plainly intimates, that our institutions are sustained mainly by himself, and would tumble over if he should withdraw his support, are we not in duty bound to publish a fact so important, and so little likely to suggest itself to the public mind! Considering the tentous nature of the announcement, we feel that Mr. Curtis's letter occupies a space ridiculously small; and if he had asked twenty-four columns instead of one, we should still have felt that the request was reasonable, and even that room too tenderness. Its repeal is as certain as any human arrow for such a colossal proclamation. We learn from the letter of Mr. Curtis, that the

cases is remarkably small, and we further learn that he is himself greatly gifted in that depart-ment. Mr. Hallett may have some talent; Mr. Loring does pretty well for a beginner; but the Admirable Critchton of the business is undoubtedy Mr. George T. Curtis. No wonder that he comes solemn resolution, for the sake of his country, to issue warrants while he have breath and brains Our readers will mark with admiration his Spartan firmness. While he has life and strength, is determined that the business of negro catching shall not fall into 'incompetent hands.' As he was the first in Boston to undertake the profession, he considers himself in some sort its patriarch and patron; he feels a pride in seeing it neatly done; and when Mr. Loring falters in the discharge of his disagreeable duties, his brother Curtis incites and encourages him in the newspapers, and assures him, that though officially severed, he is still with him in spirit. Mr. Curtis evidently thinks that unless his name is in some way con nected with these ' extraditions,' they must certainly prove miserable failures.

in our power-having printed his letter, and ex-pressed our admiration of its many virtues-perhaps we may say a word for ourselves. Our offence -for Mr. Curtis says that we were offensive-consisted in an expression of astonishment, not that a man should do this business when it came to him, but that he should seek it. We complained that did it solely to cheer the heart of Mr. Edward G. Loring needed no such encouragement, and that he was competent to carry on the chase, without any volunteer view-halloo from Mr. Curtis. Whatever nay be that gentleman's views of the duty of enorcing the Fugitive Slave Law, he was not compelled, either by the Constitution or by conscience, to proclaim in advance his readiness so to enforce Honorable men will enter upon such duties, at all, with extreme reluctance, and when they are not officially bound to speak, the gentle and the enerous will keep silence. Mr. Curtis did noth-ng of the kind; but while the hearts of men were ing of the kind; but while the hearts of men were heavy at the execution of a process which many of them considered in the highest sense illegal, and almost all of them as cruel, he outraged the feelings of the community by proclaiming in public prints, that however odious society considered a certain business, he for one was ready to engage in it. We thought such a proceeding impertinent and untimely; we cannot say that Mr. Curtis's letter has altered our opinion. No man is obliged to say in advance what he will or will not do; and it was no more the civil duty of Mr. Curtis to issue lawless habits, we should infer they composed a large it was no more the civil duty of Mr. Curtis to issue lawless habits, we should infer they composed a large part of the Northern immigration. his prospective promise, than it was the military duty of private Wilkins of Company A, or of any other militia hero of State street, to announce in the papers his full intention of shooting the people without mercy, should be receive the command from his beloved corporal.

There always has been, and there always will

be, a great deal of philolegal prosing, and the exhibition of this in Mr. Curtis's letter is uncommonly solemn and imposing. A man may very well think that nonsense and cruelty are no better, because they are enacted, and yet be a toleraby respectable lover of his country and her institutions. be a barbarity; till then, it is altogether lovely in the eyes of Mr. Curtis and his co-commissioners. To secure its repeal it must be degraded in the eyes of the people; and if the men who manifest an eagerness to execute it are degraded with it, that is not our foult, nor altogether, their misforture. Vhenever the Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, it will is not our fault, nor altogether their misfortune. Nobody pretends that the law is irrevocable; if honorable and estimable men refuse to execute it honorable and estimable men refuse to execute it, so much the sooner will it be repealed. But the crimped and corsetted and cold-blooded martinets of the law, with the souls of drill sergeants and the hearts of provost-marshals, talk continually about the government. They do—that is the cant of it—nothing but their duty. Now we say that a man is no more bound to be a United States Commissioner, and execute a bad law, than he is bound to be Secretary of State, and support a bad Administration. A tender-hearted Russian who should istration. A tender-hearted Russian who should decline the office of knout-master, might find his relations with the Czar unpleasant, but he would which, under the galvanic battery of free competition, be a hero in humane America. Mr. Curtis would exhibited, for a time, some little vitality, has eventuat-

If you will place this letter in your columns, you will so an act of justice to one whom you have needlessly assailed. If you do not, I shall not grieve. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. CURTIS.

In a condition of universal anarchy, with Jack in a mutiny in the forecastle, and Tom Bowlin preaching red republicanism on the quarter-deck—in short, a panorama of piracy, barrarry and blood, terrible enough to make old Lord Stowell turn in this come. his coffin. We cannot acquiesce in these painful predictions. We are fool-hardy enough to think that the District Court would still go on ; that Mr. Justice Sprague would still continue to fan him-self, and dispense his lucid decrees; and that unterrified proctors would still file libels and pocket costs, although Mr. Curtis should retire from public life. The office of Commissioner, after all, is not one of such overwhelming dignity; in fees and functions it is very analogous to that of a common-law Justice of the Peace, and had legislation has rather brought it into a notoriety than conferred apon it any splendor. Mr. Curtis says that the office is of no value to him; we are sure that, as at present administered, it is of very little value to

In every contest between power and principle, the champion of the former has upon his side the logic of the law. So had Lord Saunders, when he registered the edicts of the Stuarts; so had Jeffreys, when he hung the citizens of Taunton; so has Mr. Curtis, when he makes hot haste to defend negro-catching and rendition. But the verdict of time will not be less certain in his case than it has been in theirs. Future ages will hardly believe that a law so barbarous ever disgraced the statute book of an enlightened people; and humanity will demand another Strauss to prove that the history which records these transactions is nothing but a myth. The Fugitive Slave Law is now, and always has been, a partisan law, odious to a majority of the people of the Free States, and constantly and variously oppressive. Professedly founded upon the Constitution, it violates the entire spirit of that instrument, and does coarsely, and cruelly. and carelessly, what humanity and justice demand should be done with the utmost consideration and event can be ; and until it is repealed, its ministers must be content to share the odium which it natnumber of persons in Boston who are qualified by urally and inevitably incurs. nature and art to issue warrants in fugitive slave

THE NEW BEBFORD MERCURY ON CURTIS. We ope that no one will fail to read, and therefore to enjoy the comments of the New Bedford Mercury, upon the inflated and egotistical letter which recently appeared over the signature of George T. Curtis. It is pervaded with a quiet humor, and a keen and searching sarcasm, blended with which runs through the whole an irresistible argument that utterly disposes of its object, and leaves him in a condition of complete extinguishment. We beg to suggest to Mr. Curtis, that the sooner he shall divest himself of that overweening self-coneit in which he seems to be wrapt up, and which is justified, in the eyes of the world, by no qualities, mental or otherwise, and the sooner he abandons his self-imposed duty of becoming the public in-structor, and withdrawing himself into that ob-scurity which is his more appropriate sphere, the sooner he will escape that ridicule and contempt which never fail to be the lot of those, who, like ected with these 'extraditions,' they must certainprove miserable failures.

And now having done Mr. Curtis all the justice

SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF FOREIGN IM-MIGRANTS.

Foreign immigrants ought to understand the unbut that he should seek it. We complained that favorable opinions entertained of them by the Mr. Curtis had gone out of his way to lend an Slaveholding Oligarchy. The Richmond [Va.] Erodious law his gratuitous sanction. He says he aminer has been abusing them of late without stint. Its language in this case, as in all others when loring. We think the result has shown that Mr. dealing in censure, is reckless and extravagant; Loring needed no such encouragement, and that he still, the editor has sense enough not to outrun very far the prejudices of the community for which he writes. His readers may not swear so fiercely as he does, but they cherish similar senti-

> We copy a few samples of his opinion of foreign immigrants, from one of his recent editorials:

The mass of them are sensual, grovelling, low-minded mons, or some such ons, or some such brutal, levelling sect, if an opportu

Slavery fends off the stream of vicious foreign emigration from the South. In a few years, the blasphe-mous reformers who curse the Constitution for legalizing, and the Bible for consecrating Slavery, will curse Heaven that it did not bless the North with African Slavery, the only antidote to a crowded, motley, foreign

'The editor of the New York Herald, a foreigne himself, who, therefore, knows what his paper says is not so, describes these immigrants as coming here to avoid despotic, aristocratic distinctions at home. They

devotee of Slavery. Color and race make no difference with it at all. In its raving monomania, it goes for the enslavement of the poor white man, as well as black. Had these foreigners 'masters,' it says, 'to furnish them homes, houses, and sub-sistence, not one would quit.' Aye, they would no more think of running away, than Burns, or Sims, or Shadrach!
In another editorial, the Slavery fanatic devel-

ops the idea thus incidentally broached. Speaking of the enfranchisement of the peasantry of Europe, he says-

be a hero in humane America. Mr. Curtis would not charge such an anti-flagellant with treason or sedition. At least we hope he would not; for it must be confessed, that there is not a wielder of the murderous cord in all Russia, who might not write the very double of Mr. Curtis's letter, and demonstrate to a mathematical certainty, that floging is a patriotic, and pickling a religious duty.

Like all the gentlemen of his most respectable school, Mr. Curtis anticipates frightful results from the non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law—the least of these being a general explosion of the Courts of Admiralty, and an absolute abrogation of all maritime law. He beholds our whale-ships

ignorant, homeless, houseless, starving; rio

Such is the view the Slavery Propaganda take of the working man. White or black, African, Celtic, or Teutonic, his happiness and welfare are to be secured, in absolute subjection to a master!

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW DECIDED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

We find in the Milwaukie Sentinel of the 8th inst., the full opinion of Hon. A. D. Smith, one of inst., the full opinion of Hon. A. D. Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the case of S. M. Booth, editor of the Free Demo-crat, charged with aiding in the rescue of Glover, the fugitive slave, at Ravine, on the 11th of March. Booth, as was stated in our paper of Tuesday, was discharged on the grounds that the writ was defec-tive, and that the law itself was unconstitutional. The Sentinel gives us the following abstract of that portion of the decision which relates to the unconstitutionality of the law:

He then proceeded to an examination of the question of the constitutionality of the Act of 1850, discussing the origin and history of legislation on the subject of persons held to labor or service. He holds that this article was merely a compact by the contracting parties to the Constitution, by which the free States were to be bound to provide legislation, under due course of law, and after examination of facts, for the return of such persons, but that no power was conferred upon Congress to legislate upon the matter, and that it is the duty of the States to provide such legislation. That the fact that Congress has no power to punish State officers for refusing to provide such legislation, is a proof that the matter remains in form of a compact .-That it is clear that Congress cannot constitu-tionally act upon this subject; while it is also clear that the States cannot pass laws discharging fugitives from service. All such laws must be

That the Constitution contemplates an examina tion into the claim of the claimant of the fugitive, to be made where he is by presumption free, while the Act of 1850 makes the decision or warrant of a Judge or Commissioner a judgement in fact, without trial or examination. That, in order to ascertain to whom 'such service or labor is due,' examination and enquiry must be made. If service or labor is due, the fugitive must be given up; but the fact must be ascertained. There is an issue of fact to be tried.

The suit to try this fact is not a suit in equity or

The suit to try this fact is not a suit in equity or admiralty, and must be at common law; hence a trial by jury is demanded properly.

The Act of 1850 is unconstitutional, in that it violates the principle which forbids that persons shall be deprived of liberty, without 'due process of law.' The summary proceedings under this Act of 1850 clearly violate this provision. Upon this point, His Honor is justly emphatic.

He refers at length to the varying sentiments of the Court in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, and thinks that, in view of the doubts thrown around that case by the U.S. Judgea themselves, they ought to review their decision. He concludes by suggesting that the strict performance of their

by suggesting that the strict performance of their duties by the State and the Federal Government, the only means of avoiding collisions; and he de clares that, in his examination of this case, he has the conscientiousness of having done his duty, and his full duty : and 'though he may stand alo hopes he may stand approved of his God as he does of his own conscience.

LEAGUE AGAINST MAN-HUNTING.

The people of Racine county, Wisconsin, have held a convention and organized a League against the Fugitive Slave Bill. Eleven towns were re-presented by 104 delegates, and the deliberations of the Convention were controlled by a resolute purpose to suppress the business of man-hunting on their soil. They say they are impelled by 'the necessities of defence' against the Legrees and Lokers of the South. A constitution was adopted, the first article of which reads as follows:—

Art. 1. This association shall be known by the name of the Racine County League. Its object is, first, to preserve the liberty of the person of every inhabitant of the county, regardless of the color of the skin, or the place of his birth; second, to frus-trate every attempt at kidnapping, by all the means which God has given us: third, to shield, by comined influence of united purses and strong arms, all individuals from harm who may be in danger of suffering from carrying out the objects of this League.

The following are some of the resolutions adopt-Whereas, The moral sense of this nation has

been outraged and the sacred rights of its inhabi-tants insulted by the passage of the infamous Ne-braska bill—and whereas the Compromises of 1820 have by this act of Congress been repealed—and whereas the territory of all the free Stats has been turned into a hunting ground for fugitives, and may be descerated with impunity in all ways, and at all times, by the 'Legrees and Lokers' of the South, who are on the scent for human victims or human blood; and whereas the very compromises which were designed to give the North rest and quiet, have been sacrilegiously invaded by the slaveholders and their doughfaced tools of the North, and every village and hamlet of the free States is likely to be disturbed by the baying of the hounds, and the crack of the slave-driver's lash. Therefore,

Resolved, That we as FREEMEN can and will stand it no longer.

Resolved, That henceforth we shall know none

but freemen in the North, and all who reach our State shall be as secure as though they were al-ready treading the free soil of Canada. Resolved, That since the issues of the old parties

are left out of sight of the crusade for slavery which has been set up, we can leave them out o sight also, until liberty is again restored as a na-tional principle; and that hereafter we will know no issue at the ballot-box paramount to the great principle of human freedom as defined in the Decla-ration of Independence.

Resolved, That our advice to every United States

officer in Wisconsin, whether he be Judge, Com-missioner, Attorney or Marshal, is that he give up the dehumanizing and execrable business of assisting in the return of fugitive slaves, or resign his office, and pursue at least a respectable business for his daily bread.

Resolved, That in adopting these resolutions, we

are neither 'trifling' nor 'insane,' but living, we will practice them, and with our dying breath, wa WILL BEQUEATH THE SENTIMENTS THEY CONTAIN TO OUR POSTERITY.

The Nebraska Bill,-Bells were tolled in Utica, on the 1st instant, on the receipt of the news that the President had signed the Nebraska Bill. JUDGE WADE'S SPEECH.

Among the many able and pointed speeches made or the night of the final passage of the Nebraska Bill in the U. S. Senate, none was marked by more sincerity earnestness and force than that of Judge Wade of Ohio. Take the following extracts as a sample of its quality.

MR. PRESIDENT : I do not intend to debate this subject further. The humiliation of the North is complete and overwhelming. No Southern enemy of hers can wish her deeper degradation. God knows I feel it keenly enough, and I have no desire to prolong the melancholy spectacle. I know full well that no words of mine can save the country from this impending dishonor, this great meditated wrong, which is big with danger to the good neighborhood of the different sections of the country, if not to the stability of the Union itself. But full is a foregone conclusion, and cannot be averted or is a foregone conclusion, and cannot be averted of delayed. If the North were powerless to vindicate her honor, her interest, and her principles, in the people's House of Representatives, whereher voice can, in some measure, be heard, how can she expect to do it in this 'rotten borough' department of the government, where the voice of the people is scarcely heard at all! But from all these discussions.

Mr. President, I proudly and confidently appeal to the
people themselves. If, indeed, they shall tamely
submit to the submit to this insult; they will then deserve all the contempt that the South cannot but feel for them; but I have no fear that such will be the result. Mr. President, while this deed of shame and wrong goes unavenged, I shall feel but little interest in whatever else you-may do. Mr. President, I have all my life belonged to the great national Whig party, and never yet have I failed, with all the ability I have, to support its regular candidates come from what porters of the Union candidates, come from what portion of the Union they might; and much oftener has it been my lot to battle for a Southern than for a Northern candidate for the Presidency. And when such candidate was assailed by those who were jealous of slaveholders, and did not like to yield the government into such hands, how often have I encounterment into such hands. ment into such hands, now often have I encountered the violent prejudices of my own section, with
no little hazard to myself! How triumphantly
would I appeal on such occasions to Southern honor, to the magnanimity of soul, which I believed always actuated Southern gentlemen! Alas! alas!
if God will pardon me for what I have done in this
line I will see a more than the section of the sect line, I will sin no more
After this, I hope to hear no more from them of

national parties. They have by their own actren-dered such a thing impossible. Mr. President, radical as I am, and always have been, on this subject of slavery, if there is anything which I have labored to prevent, it has been to prevent one sec-tion of this country from coming in collision, face to face, with the other, without a possible mode of escape, on a direct sectional issue, North and South. But the South have deliberately made up that issue. They have sought this great sectional advantage. They have put the North at defiance, and declared a sectional war for the mastery; and I accept the issue thus tendered. Slavery must now become general, or it must cease to be at all. And, Mr. President, let it always, be understood. that this sectional strife was commenced by the South alone—ay, by Southern Whigs. They have forced it on the North without their knowledge, and against their will. Should evil result from this movement, the South, and not the North, are re-sponsible for it. The moment this bill was laid on our tables, I conferred with some Southern Whigs on its disastrous consequences, should it be forced upon the country. And my apprehensions have been more than realized. Mr. President, our Southern brethren know full well that no Northern Whig can in any way favor this measure, and live Yea, Sir, they know that such treachery ought not politically to survive. But with a full knowledge of this, they have compelled every Northern Whig to become their political enemy, or betray his constituents. I do not complain of these things Southern Whigs had a right to do as they pleased and they have chosen the common enemy in an un-just war upon the rights and honor of the North Away, then, with these false pretences of love for the Union! How can a Northern man favor this measure, and answer it to his constituents! They would demand to know why he had surrendered up this immense territory to slavery; what was his inducement; what consideration did the South give inducement; what consideration did the South give for this great boon. And what answer could he make! Would it do to say, in reply, that we secured squatter sovereignty! No, Sir; such a pretence is a humbug, repudiated and laughed to scorn by every Southern senator. It takes a Northern Loco Foco flunky to say that. But Southern gentlemen, to their honor be it said, despise it. Mr. President, I know full well with what contempt the South, in view of all these things, regard us of -as men without spirit or courage to maintain our rights. But the bitterest reflection of all is, to feel that we deserve the scorn and contempt of our Southern brethren and of the world. Had they not held us in utter contempt, they not have dared to undertake the repeal of this timehonored guarantee of freedom; and that, too, without consulting us. And yet it seems to shall still go on as formerly, aiding to elect them to office under the banner of Whiggery, just as if nothing special had taken place. Well, Sir, from our former tameness and good nature they had a right to think so. But they should reflect that we have no Clay and Webster to alarm our fears for have no Clay and Webster to alarm our tears to the Union, while they surrendered us to dishonor But, Mr. President, I will not complain; the fault has been and is all our own. We certainly cannot have any further political connection with the

nection impossible. An impassable gulf separates us, and must hereafter separate us. Now, Mr. President, while this great wrong which you are about to perpetrate: this wrong to the North; this wrong to humanity; this wrong to mankind everywhere, shall remain upon your statute book unrepealed, I shall take but little in terest in whatever else you may do. I proclaim was upon it. I know that I stand here utterly power less to avert the impending danger overborne by an inexorable majority, and by the mesmerism of this Blave-cursed atmosphere. But I give notice that I shall not rest under it. The Constitution of the United States was a hard bargain for the North; and if all compacts for political power are to be held so cheap, her turn, too, may come next. Mr. held so cheap, her turn, too, may come need.

President, no human eye can see the consequences of the deed you are about to do. The future of the Republic is shrouded in gloom. Let every man the Republic is shrouded in gloom. do his duty, and may God prosper the right. Mr. President, there was one point of Democracy touched by the senator from Indiana, [Mr. Pettit.] He told you, Sir, that the Northern cauldron was boiling: that the people were indignant and excited, in consequence of the introduction of this bill; and he called on his friends to take it just as it came from the House. For, said he, unless it is passed the present session, you will lose it forever, it cannot be passed at all. All this is, no doubt. true enough. But, Sir, mark the inference with which this admission teems. He is a Democrat. He stands here an advocate for the sovereignty of the people, and even for squatter sovereignty; yet he tells the Senate of the United States that this abominable measure must pass now, by a snap jndgment, or not pass at all. He dare not trust the people with this great question. No, Sir; not the people with this great question. No, Sir; not he. Do it now, before the people can have a voice in it. Now or never. Did the free and high-minded people of that noble State elect him to the high office he holds for such a purpose! Is there any Democracy in such a course as that! Is he a Democrat, Sir, to aid in getting up such a question here! A question on which no man was elected to a seat here: of which the propel never drawmed and from here; of which the people never dreamed, and from which their sense of justice revolts; and urging it through, before the people can have an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject. The very declaration he has made shows that he is conscious that the people are opposed to him on this mea-sure. In urging it on them, is he not deliberately sure. In urging it on them, is he not deliberately violating the will of the people he represents! Sir. it is a confession of judgment that he is no Democrat. I say, Sir, such is the inference and the only inference I can draw from such a declaration and such conduct. But I impeach no motives. I only say, that if I, with full knowledge that the people of Ohio were deadly hostile to this whole movement, as I know they are, should urge upon the Southern members of this Senate to take this bill now under any circumstances, because they would never have any circumstances, because they would never have another chance to get it, what would that mean, except that I intended to go along with the South at all hazards, regardless of the wishes or the will of my own constituents, by voting for a measure which they abominate and abbor! Would that course be right for any representative of the people,

Whigs of the South; they have rendered such con-

much less for a Democrat? But why, if it is so ju t a measure, press it to a final decision in such hot haste! If it is all right, will not the people be for it another year! Can they not be trusted with such a question! Oh, Sir. every one is perfectly aware what you propose to do now, if delayed one year, would be impossible, and hence the rage to pass it now. Can there be any real necessity for the immediate organization of these territories! It is a howling wilderness, covered over with some eighteen or twenty Indian tribes, with whom you eighteen or twenty Indian tribes, with whom you have treaties guaranteeing that you would never organize territories over them, or ask them to sell their land, or to remove, but that they should always be exempted from our interference. Sir, this whole movement shows that, even under our boasted institutions, what danger there is that the will of the people may be disregarded and prostrated by a corrupt Executive, and by faithless representatives of the people. Yes, Sir, an empire is to be transformed from freedom to slavery, and the people must not be consulted on such a question of the people must not be consulted on such a question of the people and property in man.' the people must not be consulted on such a ques- cherish any self-respect—to revere God and love their tion, so big with weal or wee to the millions who are to people these vast regions in all time to come; ey who are doing this deed are great sticklers for popular sovereignty, squatter sovereignty, and yet their own constituents cannot have a voice in the matter! They cannot be trusted! How of slavery shall be forgotten, or the awful guilt and much better is a squatter in the wilderness, than frightful inconsistency of this nation shall be put out our own enlightened constituents! It is but a poor of sight. The times demand humiliation, not exultacompliment you pay the high-souled people of

both go into obscurity and darkness together. Let the bill then pass; it is a proper occasion for so dark and damning a deed. Mr. Brown-The eclipse of the sun will only be partial.

Mr. Wade—Very well; but the public honor will

vast territories, and hence you seek a settlement of

this great question now, and behind the back of the

people. But I have done. I did not intend to speak again on the merits of the bill. To-morrow

I believe there is to be an eclipse of the sun, and

think it perfectly meet and proper that the sun in the heavens and the glory of this Republic should

be tarnished forever. I know very well, Sir, with what a yell of triumph the passage of this bill will be hailed, both in the South and Pandemonium. Mr. Brown-Do you know what is going on

Mr. Wade-I do not pretend to know precisely what is on foot there, but I think it pretty evident that there is a very free communication between that country and this body; and I am greatly mistaken if I have not seen the dwarfish medium by which the communication is kept up and carried on. [Great laughter.] But, Mr. President, there is some good mixed up with this great evil. Of course, all further compromises are at an end.—
Thank God, I have already given notice of appeal to the people. I will labor to undo all that you have done, and a little more by way of interest, and indemnity for the past, and security for the fu-ture. The war must be carried on by the North, a resolute and uncompromising obstinacy, until things shall be put 'in statu quo ante bellum.' Until this shall be done, I am an Abolition ist at heart while in the slave-cursed atmosphere of this capital, whatever I may be at home. here pride and self-respect compel a man to be either a doughface, flunky, or an Abolitionist, and I choose the latter. I glory in the name. I feel that my hatred to slavery justly entitles me to wear it —a name which I never yet denied, and which present passing events are fast rendering glorious. And now, Mr. President, having said all I wish to say on this occasion, I again protest in the name of this bill, and again I give notice of appeal to the people themselves. Nor will I fail with what ability I have, to stimulate them to action, until this vile judgment shall stand reversed. In the meantime, consoled by the assurance that if offences must come, there is a woe for those through whom they come.

THE RENDITION OF BURNS. Last week was anniversary week, the ' Holy

sect was represented; the meeting-houses were

thronged from morning till night. Prayer was ceaseless, preaching was incessant. The Bible So-

While thus the people were streaming to and fro, hymn book and prayer book in hand; while the doctors were disputing about Trinity and Unity, heretofore, and so have others, and I hope that members and the Holy Spirit, Original Sin and Atoneber of the bar in Massachusetts will never fail to be ment, duties to the Hindoos and the Cherokees, the best mode of instructing children in the doctrines humanity and liberty. A portion of my time, and the of the Gospel, and gathering them into the fold of halls of Christian Justice. Christ himself, in the person of one of the least disciples, was arraigned before Pontius Pilate. There sat the procurator before Pontius Pilate. There sat the procurator on his tribunal; there were the mercenary sultiery, filling the avenues, and desecrating the balls of the Temple of Justice, and pollating the very of the Temple of Justice, and polluting the very air of the sacred chamber with their foul presence; there were the hired ruffians from the sinks and kennels of the town, stalking insolently up and down before the seat at which they should have offer, I am not willing to retain the check which accombeen arraigned as malefactors; there stood the prisoner bound and guarded; and what was his crime! Why, he had declared himself a king—the king of his own body; he had asserted his absolute dominion over his own limbs,-his own regal autocracy of will, -his natural right to come and go as he would. 'Art thou such a king!' he is asked. 'I am a king.' Then come the false witnesses I am a king.' Then come the with their testimony. Some kindly person will compromise, buying him off with money. A mesarrives from the Southern head quarters, say-'If thou let this man go, thou art not Cæsar's nd.' The multitude clamor without, this time, however, that the prisoner be released, and that Barabbas be given up. All this goes forward in broad day, for successive days, in a city crowded with people who had come up to the great passover festival. The prisoner is condemned; and ere that mighty concourse of pious Christians has dispersed, his insulted form, manacled and guarded by nearly two thousand armed men, is led along our modern via dolorosa, toward the place of infamy and pain beyond the city. What a commentary this upon the Christianity of Christendom; the Christianity of the Paradise of divines!'s sufficient reward, for these reasons:—Because we are all fellow-laborers, their own duties are heavy, and this fellow-laborers, their own duties are heavy, and this country is a measure only lightening mine; because I tormentors, to be scourged and crucified. Once more has the purple robe been flung upon him, and the sceptre of reeds been placed in his hand. Once more in the holy city, at holy time, amid circumstances brutal and insulting as at first, has the form of a man, made in the image of Christ, been sold to an ignominious doom. Where was the Where was the body of disciples? Where

ssing Christians in Boston had been a coal Christian, that strange, that hideons outrage never could have been perpetrated; the infamous statute never would have overridden the new commandow struck, without a hand lifted, the power of the government would have fallen down and expired, unable to breathe in that atmosphere of humane feeling. No commissioner would have issued a warrant of arrest; no officer would have served it; policemen would have resigned their trusts; the military would have dis banded, rather than array themselves in such a cause; no wharf, no ship, no carriage, no convey-ance of any kind would have been furnished for the unboly work. The slave hunter would have been an outlaw, denied shelter, food, service, --proscribed, avoided in the streets, pointed at as an enemy of his kind. The foot of the intruder would have found no resting place, the blight of an unut-tered and unutterable indignation would have fallen upon his heart, the slow unmoving finger of seorn would have pointed him his way back to the seorn would have pointed him his way back to the place whence he came. Had Boston been full of real Christians the last week, a virtue would have gone out from it, which the slave owner could neither have resisted nor met; he never would have dared to seek his victim in a Christian city, full of Christian divines on the Holy Week of the year.—Sermon of Rev. O. B. Frothingham of Salem.

communion table, and was not that enough?

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 23, 1854.

MASS MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF PREEDOM ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

fellow-men-to 'remember them that are in bonds a bound with them '-give any countenance, on that day to any social or public festivities, whereby the wrongs and sufferings of the millions held in the galling chain of sight. The times demand humiliation, not exultanoble State. Dare you not trust them with this great question of slavery extension! Can they not judge as well as squatters! No, Sir. Everybody knows that the liberty-loving people of that State will never consent that slavery shall go into these tants thereof, not vain-boasting in regard to what our tion-heartfelt contrition, not 'the loud huzza'-the tolling of bells, not the ringing of merry peals-the tants thereof,' not vain-boasting in regard to what our fathers achieved in the revolutionary struggle. As for

Lo! where her starry banner waves,
In many a graceful fold—
There toil, and bleed, and groan her slaves,
And men, like brutes, are sold!
Her hands are red with crimson stains,
And bloody is her way;
She wields the lash, she forges chains, On Independence day !'

SPECIAL TRAINS of cars, on the Boston and Wor cester Railroad, will be run to the Grove, on that day leaving Boston, Worcester, and Milrord, at 9.25 P. M. RETURNING, leave the Grove at about 54, P. M. FARE-by all these trains, to and from the Grove FIFTY CENTS.

Our friends in Essex and Plymouth Counties, &c will notice that the hour of departure from Boston wi accommodate them, in attending the meeting.

The trains will stop at Way Stations, wherever d

Among the speakers at Framingham may be expected WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES L. REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, LUCY STONE, EDMUND QUINCY, ANDREW T. Foss, &c.

'HONOR TO WHOM HONOR!

The following Correspondence will be read with un-alloyed satisfaction by every true friend of freedom in this slavery-governed country, and tend to heighten the respect which is so widely cherished for all the parties concerned therein. It renders all praise superfluous.

R. H. Dana; Jr., Esq.—
We are directed by the Vigilance Committee of Boston to offer you their most sincere thanks for the prompt devotion with which you hastened to the protection of Anthony Burns, and to assure you of their profound appreciation of the eloquence and ability with which he was defended. While recognizing the disinterestedness which had you to proffer your services without a fee, which led you to proffer your services without a fee they beg leave to enclose the accompanying check, [for \$200] not as compensation, but merely as a grateful acknowledgment of your efforts to aid them in protecting

the fugitive and the freeman.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Vigilance WENDELL PHILLIPS.

30 COURT STREET, June 15, 1854. Dear Sir:—I have just received your note of yester-day, conveying to me, in very gratifying terms, assurances of the feelings entertained by the body you represent, respecting my services in the recent case of Anthony Burns. They give me more credit than I am Week of the churches. Boston was full of Christian divines, assembled in their several conventions, to discuss the interest of their religion. Every

willing to receive.

The good fortune which is said to attend early rising made me the first of the members of the bar, or one of the first, to hear that a man was in custody as a slave ceaseless, preaching was incessant. The Bible Societies, Sunday School Societies, Missionery Societies, Sunday School Societies, Missionery Societies, held high counsel. There were theological discourses of every shade all bristling with the most approved dialectics. Metaphysics held their orgies. It rust, natural to me, and requiring no effort or approved dialectics. Metaphysics held their orgies. Many others would have done the same, and While thus the neonle were streaming to and fro, sess, is the only contribution I have to make. contribute of their means and powers, all in their va-rious ways, and many at great sacrifice, and with little or no return even in the way of acknowledgment.

distinction between compensation and acknowledgmen

panies your note.

Besides my own feelings in the matter, which would be conclusive with me, I would not have the force of the precedents which have been set in the trials for freedor in Massachusetts thus far impaired in the least, for th honor of my profession and the welfare of all who are it

peril.
I beg you to express to the Committee my sense o their attention, and believe me, RICH'D H. DANA, Jn.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., in behalf of the Ex. Com. of the Vigilance Committee of Boston. To a letter of like tenor with that to Mr. Dana, and

enclosing a check of like amount, Mr. Ellis returned the following answer :-

My Dear Sir:—
I beg you to return my thanks to the Committee for

its great kindness and generosity.

The delicate form in which they send this honorarium

would be in a measure only lightening mine; because shall feel better not to retain it, because I wish it migh be so that no slave hunter could for any money get any counsel in a free State, and no fugitive or freeman could fail, without fee, to command the services of the best of the bar, and not rely on feeble arms for defence

under this law.

This I know will do little to bring that about. I know church! Where was the body of disciples! Where was the new commandment! The church was settling its own matters; and the disciples were engaged in saying 'Lord, Lord,' in churches and vestry meetings; the new commandment was too new to have come to their knowledge. Did they not call one another brothers and sisters at the not call one another brothers and sisters at the sional compliment and honor to be assigned as coun sel to defend one in a capital case, by the court, so it is If but one in a thousand of those nominal and felt by a circle not small, as we know it was once, but spreading wider every day, to be a matter of personal and professional duty to stand, if possible, betwirt any man and slavery; which shall be done for the duty's

For reasons, of which these are enough to you an them, allow me to thank you and them for the expression of good-will and approbation, which is very grate

I am ever, yours truly, . C. M. ELLIS. Mr. Phillips.

ANOTHER ABDIEL

One of the most faithful and thorough testing sorne by the pulpit against the all-pervading crime of our land, and with special reference to the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, was given by the Rev. O. B. FROTE INGHAM, of Salem, in a Sermon delivered at the North Church in that city, on Sunday, June 4, and which ha since been printed by request of the Standing Commit tee. An extract from it may be found in the precedin

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINTON.] SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Thursday Evening, June 1st.

I am glad that a vote of thanks has been passed to the counsel of poor Burns. I think they have exerted themselves with great assiduity, with the utmost vigilance, and with masterly ability, and are so far deserving the thanks of every friend of freedom. As I have not been in the court-room at any time, I do not know pressly and officially at the bidding of the miscreant who precisely the line of argument they have pursued. I hope, on reading their pleas, to find something more than merely a legal and constitutional defence of Burns. I hope to find that, in the course of their remarks, they denounced the idea of any man being put on trial as the property of any other man; that they were not merely lawyers for the occasion, but remembered their own moral nature, and allowed themselves to speak to the Court, and to all present, as moral and accountable be- And yet, on the strength of this gross falsehood, he is ings. If they have failed to do this: if they have merely been fencing, no matter with what tact or skill, with opposing counsel, on simply legal grounds; I shall not feel as well satisfied with their efforts, as I shall on ascertaining that they also made their appeal to the trampled in the dust.

I do not know that I can compose my mind, this evening, so far as to be able to make any connected remarks. The night is heavy over our heads, and its gloom is hourly deepening; my own heart grows heavy as the night, and it seems to me that, by morning, it will be as lead within me. It is all darkness—there seems to be no ray of light. Is it, then, a time to despair? 'Why art thou cast down, O, my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God! Sir, there is my hope; not blindly, not foolishly, not with reference to any miraculous interposition of Heaven to save the poor fugitive now in the hands of the Government; but that ultimately, through His own Divine power, He will bring the whole slave system to an

If it is dreadful to think of one man being seized, and carried off into bondage, it lightens the load exceedingly to think how many are successfully escaping from bondage. I read the other day, in a Norfolk paper, that, one man, liable to be made a slave, and yet the whole in ten days, from that place alone, thirty thousand dollars' worth of slave property had taken to itself legs and WEXDELL PHILLIPS entered the hall, and as soon as he run away, (applause)-and not a farthing of it has been, or ever will be, recovered. Thanks to the underground railroad and the flag of old England! So that we have a bright as well as a dark side to look upon.

I feel, in regard to this matter, that we ought, as a Convention, to do especial homage to a noble man who happens to be with us on our platform this evening; a man who, under God, has been instrumental, not only in liberating one slave, but who has had, from his position in a slave State, the opportunity to liberate eighteen hundred and forty slaves-it is almost 1854only three of whom, I believe, have ever been recovered. I allude, of course, to our esteemed Quaker friend,

THOMAS GARRETT, of Delaware. (Loud cheers.) There has been a good deal said about resisting unto death this attempt to enslave a man ; and this language is denounced, in certain quarters, as equally treasonable and murderous. Why, make it your own case, every one of you. Suppose you, my friend, or you, or you, (addressing the audience,) were the person on tri- do, has been to show the slaveholders the wickedness of al, whether you belong to another or not-how would their conduct, in a spirit of love, and to bring them to you settle that question in your own mind? What would repentance. We have never attempted to injure them be your own judgment, in regard to a man attempting at all. We have desired to bless and save them, in to claim you as his property? What would you say common with those whom they hold in bondage. We of the laws surrendering you to his grasp? What would have not counselled violence or retaliation in any case, you say of the popular religion, that would sanctify the but only patience and forbearance. Yet, our spirit has deed? What would you say of the government concentrating all its power for the purpose of preventing your judgment as harsh and uncharitable. Now, however escape from the horrors of slavery ? A freeman has the there are thousands, who have never had any sympathy right of defending his own liberty-is it so? Is that with us in our long-protracted struggle, who are anxthe doctrine of the American people? ('Yes.') When jously inquiring, 'Cannot that villain [Suttle] be seized? one man is pursued and pressed by another, so that his Is it possible that he is to be allowed to leave Boston life is in danger, is he justified by the common law of unlynched? Ought he not at least to have a coat of the world, in striking down his assailant, and killing tar and feathers?' Why, sir, this community, the him if he can? Undoubtedly, it is so; and, therefore, whole State, is getting 'fanatical,' and losing all selfif Burns should to-morrow be able to put a dagger into control! So the Abolitionists stand acquitted of all the heart of the wretch who has undertaken to claim rashness, by the popular verdict in this trial hour. It him as his property, he would be doing just such an act is now seen that, if there be any charge to bring against as our revolutionary fathers committed. The Declara- us, it is this—that we have not felt sufficiently for the tion of Independence outlaws tyranny throughout the slave. What deep emotion is now felt in every breast world, and pronounces sentence of death against all ty- for Anthony Burns ! What throngs have come to Bos-(Applause,) Our fathers to hurled their oppressors into a bloody grave. We honor their memories. If the millions whom this nation consigns to chains shall imitate their example, shall they more intense feeling, in regard to those in bonds. not be equally justified?

See into what straits we are brought by our connec tion, first, with the State of Massachusetts, and next, this house. I was rejoiced to hear that applause, bewith the United States of America. Those who are holding office under the State Government have taken a sol- you remember what you are about? ' I did not ask the emn oath to Almighty God, that they will be true to the State Constitution. They are pledged to see that it is carried out in Massachusetts. Now, the first article of that Constitution affirms this- 'that all men are cre- at Faneuil Hall, as 'treasonable.' It is 'treason' to ated with certain NATURAL, ESSENTIAL, and INALIENABLE RIGHTS, among which is THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY, and who simply affirm, that God never made a man to be a the right to defend life and property.' Every officer in this State is sworn to support that Constitution. Yet, if that be obeyed, and the power is exerted to protect rated in society; as those who justly deserve the punevery man in the community, however humble, as a man, it is flat rebellion against the Government of the United States; and those wSo are found guilty of taking that position under this government, will be branded as that paper of the 29th ult. :-traitors, and punished with death. It is utterly impossible to be true to the Constitution of the United States which provides for the seizure of fugitive slaves, and, at the same time, to be true to the Constitution of Massachusetts, which declares that all men have an inalienable right to liberty. Sir, in regard to this matter, we must be traitors either to the United States or to the

Here is a man in the city of Boston, to-night, confined in our Court-house, which is turned into a jail, and to-morrow, undoubtedly, he is to be carried to the South as a slave. O! if I could only have miraculous power given to me, that I might take that man, and carry him any where else on the face of the earth, outside of this country, I would have his manhood recognized all round the globe. Wherever I might put himin Canada, in England, in Scotland, in France, in Germany, in Italy, in Russia, in Turkey-the universal acclamation, on the part of rulers and ruled, would be-He is a man, and God never meant him to be owned as a thing. (Great applause.) Yet, we are the 'freest er. Is it honest to deprive a man of his rights—to deof the free'- 'Hail, Columbia, happy land ! '-and he who does not feel proud of his country must indeed be an enemy of human liberty!

Some curious things have transpired in the course of this trial. How came Burns's master-if he be his mas- Did Nature ! Did the instinct of the human soul ter-to know where he was, after he had run away? Yes, says the Boston Courier. Did you read the account, as it was published in the papers? Burns, it is stated, took the precaution, in writing from Boston, to his brother in Virginia, an account of his escape, to send his letter all the way to give their subscribers an opportunity to peruse the Canada, and it was postmarked there; but, being ad- speeches, I will trust to their verdict, badly as they dressed to his brother, the letter was put into the hands have been educated by that pro-slavery sheet. of his master, and he opened and read it-a commo practice at the South, when letters come directed to any slave; and thus Col. Suttle became advised of the place to which Burns had fled for safety, and he is now here making use of the information obtained in this dishon orable way. Now, apply this to yourselves, as whit people. A government official in the post-office, who undertakes to give your letters to any body else, to be read and suppressed, is a villain, is he not? It is a mean and dastardly act; and not only so, it is felony. Let any post-master dare to tamper with one of our letters in that way-take a letter designed for us, and give it to some one who is our enemy-and he would be put very speedily into the penitentiary. What ideas of

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION. the post-office letters which do not belong to them, and for the vilest and most nefarious purposes? And yet this fact is gravely given to the public, without any omment on the part of the press, as the way in which the hiding-place of Burns was discovered! It excites no general disgust or indignation. Does not the end

anctify the means?

Another noticeable thing. The warrant for kidnapping Burns was in the name of the President of the United States! Yes, that man was seized in the city of Boston, by the command of Franklin Pierce; not in the name of Virginia, not in behalf of Col. Suttle, but exstands at the head of the United States government ! It impudently alleged that Burns owes service or labor to Col. Suttle. Now, the Commissioner, when he consented to act upon that indictment, knew that that averment was a lie. Col. Suttle knows it is a lie. Every body, who is able to understand that two and two make four, knows that Anthony Burns does not owe service to any man in Virginia, claiming him as his property seized, and is now in captivity, awaiting his doom ! .

G. W. F. MELLEN-In violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. GARRISON-In violation of the Constitution Are the people of the United States fools? Will wis ' higher law' of God, now every where scorned and dom die with yonder individual? (Laughter.) He says the Constitution is anti-slavery-nothing but antislavery. The people say that what he asserts is utterly untrue; and I take it that the people know best wha their own Constitution is. To talk about their groping in the dark for seventy years, never knowing whether their Constitution is black or white, whether it goes for liberty or slavery, or what are its real obligations, is the very height of infatuation, let who will utter it.

Mr. Chairman, one thing has been demonstrated by the seizure of poor Burns in Boston. The anti-slaver cause and its advocates now stand forth triumphantly vindicated, in every particular, from every allegation brought against them. Who will say, in view of the agitation now existing throughout the Commonwealth in regard to this case, that, hitherto, the abolitionist have been over-excited? Over-excited! What means the tremendous excitement now every where visible Remember this-the abolitionists have been roused to action in view of millions in bondage; but here is only community shudders at the thought. FAt this point, was recognized, the audience rose, and greeted him with enthusiastic cheers.]

Mr. GARRISON-Do you know what you are doing Do you not know that you are guilty of high treason in thus expressing your approbation of that rebel (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. G. continued-In regard to the language of ab olitionists, I often hear it said-Why are you so harsh and denunciatory against the slaveholders? Well what is the language now heard, in every quarter, in regard to Colonel Suttle? I do not know how many times he has been cursed in Boston within the last sever days; but I presume there is no epithet that the mind of man can coin, that has not been heaped upon his head, by those who have never taken any part in the anti-slavery movement ; and in a spirit too often fat different from that of the abolitionists, for it has been tinctured with deadly enmity towards the man-hunter I believe all that the abelitionists have ever essayed to always been complained of as extremely bitter, and our before on such an errand! We ought to have spoken in louder and deeper tones, and to have exhibited a

Mr. President, the honored friend who came in while I was speaking, received the enthusiastic applause of cause it was so justly deserved. When I asked, 'Do question in a playful spirit, but rather to be pondered seriously. The Boston press, generally, brands the language of WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER, denounce bloody tyranny in our country! The men slave, and that no man ought to be sent to such a doom, are held up by the press as men scarcely fit to be toleishment of traitors!

The Boston Courier may be taken as a specimen of the general tone of the press of this city. I read from

'Every honest citizen must feel the deepest mortifi cation to reflect on what happened in this city, on Fri-day night. Another Abolition mob—the Court House assaulted, and a citizen stabbed to death in the exercise of his duty, by an infuriated rabble of fanatics, hot from the seditious harangues of the Abolition mob-ora-tors, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and the rest of that tribe of bedlamites!

This, Mr. Chairman, is the slang of the gutter-false as falsehood itself, and pregnant with murderous malice. Sir, all that we want is, that Anthony Burns shall be protected in his inalienable, God-given right to liberty. Is that treasonable? They who endeavored to rescue him out of the hands of his kidnappers were animated by as commendable a spirit-a spirit as truly patriotic-as were those who threw the tea into Boston harbor, or fought for freedom on Bunker Hill. If Burns is encouraged, if need be, to strike the slavehunter to the earth, is it to be guilty of any worse treason than was inculcated by Patrick Henry? . Every honest citizen ' must feel mortified, says the Courifend man-stealing? 'A citizen stabbed to death in the

exercise of his duty.' 'His duty!' A duty to be a two-legged bloodhound !- a duty to be on guard to make a man a thing! Did God impose that duty? I want the whole country to read the speeches which the Courier calls the 'seditious harangues of Abolition

mob orators.' If the editors of that paper will only * The whole city thrown into alarm and excitement

the militia calle I out, and the people of Boston again subjected to the disgrace of riot and resistance to law! Pray, by whom? It is not Liberty that creates excite ment. It is the devil of Slavery that is stirring up this revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Resistance to law ! What law ! whose law ? Resistance to the accursed Fugitive Slave Law. Our fathers resisted ' law,' did they not? Were they monsters of iniquity, or were they not, rather, 'glorious revolutionary patriots "?

Hear a little further :- 'It is time for this community ty to do something more than lament over these outrages they ought to be stopped at once, and their aujustice, of rectitude, of honor, have those men at the thors punished as they deserve.' That is where liberty South, who make it their habitual practice to take from of speech is in the city of Boston at the present time, y engaged in endea oring to awaken the public m nl to

and where it ought to be, in the opinion of the Rose press generally, of which the Courier is a fair the It is saying, in other words, that we ought to be put down by the whole power of the government, for his-ing a heart of flesh in our bosoms; and that our bars ought to be turned into stone.

The question arises—Who are the real author of *The question ar, on murder? Yes, that is the question; and a similar one arose, also, in the day question; and a shirth Who were responsible that tried men's souls.' Who were responsible that Will you say - George Washington, Patrick Horn Will you say - deed a dame, and their associates! & James Otis, Samuel Assertment, with King George at its head, endeavoring to impose the yoke of tynas; its head, engeavoring upon the necks of our fathers, upon which rested, po marily and mainly, the awful responsibility for the blood that flowed during the revolutionary struggle.

'The answer is plain,' says the Courier. 'They an the incendiary mob-orators of the Fancuil Hall meeting on Friday evening, who openly proclaimed resistance the law, and urged on an excited multitude to the des of violence and blood that followed.' Now, sir, etc. man who was present at that meeting knows that this a malignant falsehood; that the speakers did not to courage any assault upon the Court House; but, a the centrary, that they counselled the audience to min to their homes, and to do in the face of day whatere duty might seem to demand at their hands for the la liverance of Burns.

That meeting had nothing to do with the attack a the Court House. That attack was made by a let brave, impulsive individuals, 'on their own host, without any plan or organization whatsoever, The Courier continues its strain of malignant des.

'These men knew well enough that the only effect of their inflammatory appeals to the passions of the hearers would be tumult and bloodshed: and this ru just what they wanted, though they took care to make

just what they wanted, though they took care to ment out of the way at the moment of danger. The most arrant politroons that ever the sun shone upon, (1) they expend their strength in stirring up an excitable multitude to deeds of midnight murder, and leave the murderous blow to be struck by ruffians (!!) who have Read the 'inflammatory appeals' thus opprobrious

designated, and find any thing from the lips of Jane Otis or Joseph Warren, if you can, surpassing then is genuine love of liberty, in lofty patriotism, or in mage loquence ! Wendell Phillips and Theodore Paris poltroons ! In the same sense that Jesus had a deni. and Barabbas was justly preferred before him, and la das was a law-abiding patriot! 'Woe to those via call good evil, and evil good ! ' What the Country brands as ' the murderous blow struck by ruffians,' va as good in its quality, and as lofty in its purpose, a any blow struck during our revolutionary struggle. [do not believe in the use of carnal weapons, even against tyranny; but, before God, I would rather be in prisa at this hour as one of those who attempted the rescut Anthony Burns, than to be canonized as one who fellon the plains of Lexington or Concord. Hence, though a non-resistant myself, I am not willing to see contamely heaped upon the heads of those who abhor slavery, be cause they have forcibly interposed, even to the sheldinglof blood, to save a fellow-man from becoming a victim to its power-heaped by those who, in their on case, maintain that 'resistance to tyrants,' to any extent, 'is obedience to God.' Surely, if there be any one who is worthy of death, it is, first of all, the slavehunter; and, next to him, the wretch who is willing to act as his accomplice, whether officially or otherwise

Finally, the Courier asks :-'Are these cowardly villains to go unpunished! Cannot the law reach the originators and responsible authors of crime? Are they to get up more mole and

more murders? Are they to plunge this city dece and deeper in disgrace? We desire to know whose is and deeper in disgrace? We desire to know whose is is safe—what real security we have for the pulic peace, as long as these things are allowed to take plus among us, and the miscreants who are at the bottom the whole mischief—men whom every body knows in firebrands and common disturbers of the peace—ya large, and are permitted (!) to collect the lawlen, a ditious and disorderly elements of our population area the public buildings of the city, for the express purport of instigating them to deeds of violence and outra. The sanctuary of justice (!!) is violated by an infanted rabble, who stab to death its defenders. Every one knows who set on foot this outrageous proceeding who it was that counselled and encouraged the markewho it was that connectled and encouraged the much to lift the knife; every one knows who, in fact are the real criminals. Cannot the hand of justice! strike the true culprits? The safety (!) and rep-tation (!) of the city are involved in the answer to the

Mr. Chairman, could any man in his senses believed ssible that language like this could come from a pre in the city of Boston? We might expect this in Carelina; we shall have more like this, nothing worse, from Cavolina. We might expect it in Georgia, in Alabana, in any of the States south of Mason and Dixon's line But here, in the city of the Pilgrims, where Fancel Hall yet stands, and in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, to have those who stand forth as bravely and nobly as not ever stood forth in defence of human liberty, denounced as the 'vilest miscreants,' as 'villains of the deeper dye,' who ought to be put down at the point of the bay onet,-this is shameful and humiliating to the last de

Will any one say that this atrocious language is simply the expression of one man? What says the Post What says the Daily Mail ? What says the Tinu! Examine the papers generally, and you will find that they are speaking of the attempt,-the glorious attempt, as it would have been termed in the days of 76, -to rescue Burns out of the hands of the spoiler, in precisely the same tone and spirit as that which

have just read from the Courier.

I have now simply to express the hope, that no man will be intimidated by any of these threats and denutciations on the part of a servile, murderous pro-slaver press in our midst. Let us glory in the cross which we are called to bear. We can now make ourselves partners with those who have gone before us-the patrice and martyrs of all ages. We can be as true to the cause of liberty and progress as they were in the days of '76-in the days of Luther and Melanethon, of Jest and his apostles. In due time, whatever the cerrapt pro-slavery sentiment of the land may now say about us, we also shall find our course to be fully justified and vindicated in the judgment of an impartial posterity

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD. BY Elihu Burritt, Author of ' Sparks from the Anvil, &c. With a Memoir, by Mary Howitt. Boston Phillips, Sampson & Co. New York : J. C. Derby.

Mr. Burritt is so widely known for his philanthropic spirit and labors, especially in the sacred canst of Peace and Human Brotherbood, that whatever const from his pen may be relied upon as having for its 6 ject the elevation and welfare of all mankind. The present volume is made up of some eighty or ninety brief essays, on a variety of subjects, but chiefly relating to Peace, Anti-Slavery and Temperance, and all of them inculcating such sentiments as need only to be generally reduced to practice to establish the kingdon of God on earth. In addition to these, is a highly in teresting Memoir of Mr. Burritt, written by Mary Howitt, and first published in the People's Journal A very good portrait of Mr. B. also accompanies the volume. The whole book-making 364 pages-is not only very readable, but also highly suggestive of good thoughts, purposes and actions, to reclaim the wander ing, to heal the broken-hearted, to break the fetters of the oppressed, and to reconcile the nations of the carth, giving to man 'Paradise Regained.' In these days of folence, war, slavery propagandism, and kidnapping. It is strengthening to the benevolent-minded and the pure in heart to read what is here written ; and may it find as wide a circulation as the needs of suffering he

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colon to the colon the incarcanate but though his appeals and statistics have been approvagt listened to in all the great cities, there seems to very little probability that any thing will be done by ternment, or by the present Congress, to prothis most desirable object. They are too much more this most described in 'crushing out' the life of liberty, and crief the continent with the malaria of chattel slaveto have any disposition or time left to advance the

mi welfare of the people.

SESSMINE IN THE PALACE AND COTTAGE; or, Bright Extremes in Human Life. By L. B. Urbino. Boston : Heath & Graves, 79 Cornhill. 1854.

This is a very interesting story, the moral of which This is a trip much needed as in the United States. It is no where so make the rising generation, to soften prejudice sgainst those whose complexion is deemed, in this sgainst incee smooth and Christian land, incompatible pseudo penneral partice; and also to excite a healthy with freezon and Jacobs to the cruel system of slavery. Its spirit is pure and Christ-like, the diffusion of which is so much needed to save our country from destruction. We heartily commend it to all classes. The book is handsomely executed, and parents cannot do better than to make it a loving gift to their children.

A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE. By T. S. Arthur. Philadelphis: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street. 1854.

The author of this tale has established his reputation as one of the best story-tellers now living. His productions have found a ready sale all over the country, and generally breathe a high moral and dignified tone. The present one may be profitably read by all who are married, and all who are about to marry. It teaches a lesson of the deepest significance, attended with far-reaching consequences.

LETTER FROM MR. PILLSBURY.

Mr. PILLSBURY has returned from the Continent to England, with his health somewhat improved, though not entirely restored. In a letter to Mr. Mar, dated Liverpool, June 2d, after stating that, in company with BICHARD D. WEBB, he was about visiting HARRIET MARTINEAU at her request, at Westmoreland, he says-

The last ten days, I have spent in London. The weather, for the most part, 'behaved very well,' (you know who says that,) and, consequently, my time has been very much occupied, and has passed very rapidly. One event only was, however, of sufficient importance to interest you, and that was the anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. It was held n Ereter Hall, on the evening of the 22d of last month, the Earl of Shaftsbury in the chair. The speakas advertised were 'Rev. Richard Burgess, B. D., of Chelsea; the Rev. W. B. Kirkus, B. L.; the Rev. S. R. Ward, from Canada; the Revs. Thomas Hands and Wm. L. Binks, missionaries from the West Indies; Parker Pillsbury, of Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.; and Professor Wm. G. Allen, late of New York Central The hall was not nearly full, and before, or by nine

o'clock, many were leaving. The proceedings and speaking, for an anti-slavery meeting, were generally beneath criticism. What mischief I have ever perpetrated, that should have subjected me to an invitation to take part in them, is more than I can imagine. But so it was. I declined peremptorily, on account of ill health; but my letter miscarried, and so I was an nonnced at a venture. For some reason, the old Secretary has, unfortunately, disappeared within the last year or two, and a new one has been appointed, inveigled, or seduced, and from him my invitation came. I know nothing of him personally. But he seems not to understand that I belong to an anti-slavery movementand society which are utterly ignored, or remembered only to be reviled, by those who have made him their principal medium of communication. At the Exeter Hall meeting, the name of the American Anti-Slavery Society was not mentioned, nor one of its friends, except Gerrit Smith-while the names of Chase, Sum ner, and Dr. Wayland were spoken of with the highest approval. But neither did the Secretary in his Report, nor did one of the speakers, British or American, make the most distant allusion to the American Anti-Slavery Society, its supporters, its newspapers, its agencies, or any of its operations. One of the speakers, a minister from Ohio, said something of the American Tract Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as having done something to favor slavery,-the former by suppressing anti-slavery sentiments in its publications, the latter by admitting slaveholders to the mission churches. But the British Banner, with all its anti-slavery professions, in its report of the speech, takes good care to leave out every word and syllable of this part of it. The Anti-Slavery Reporter does the same, but promises the whole speech

Most of the speakers exhibited an utter ignorance of the whole subject for which the meeting professed to be called. Not a single speech went to the root of the evil. Not one would not have been called tame in even a Free Soil Meeting in Massachusetts. To me, it all appeared a farce-a mere make-believe; and I thought it was generally so regarded. George Thompson and William Wells Brown were both in town, were both in the meeting, but neither was invited or permitted to take any part in the transactions of the occasion. I was glad they were not. I may be mistaken in my conclusions. I may be wholly disqualified to form any judgment in the case ; and I am not desirous to influence any body's opinion; but I have no hesitation in giving it as my own conviction, that the only real obstacle to the spread of anti-slavery light and truth on this side the Atlantic, is the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in so far as it has any influence to exert, or power to act on the public mind and heart.

I have just had the pleasure of aiding in the escape of a slave from a Charleston, S. C., ship. He secreted himself on board, and kept hid till far out to sea. The captain had made all arrangements to send him right back; but we have robbed him of his prey. It was a providence, almost, that we heard of him.

JUDAS AND HIS THIRTY PIECES. We have already published a letter from the wom of Woburn, addressed to Commissioner Loring, justly upbraiding him for his wicked participation in the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, and enclosing thirty pieces of silver, as symbolical of his Judas-like conduct. similar letter, enclosing a similar sum, was sent to him by the women of Milford, N. H., about the same time, but without concert or imitation. After telling Mr. Loring that his victim was 'guilty of no crime, save that of having a skin a shade darker than your own, but whose exterior is as Parian marble, compared with the interior of his judge, the Judas of 1854,' they

'Your cheeks must crimson with shame when you re flect upon an act which bathes humanity in tears, and drapes the heavens in mourning. The mark set upor Cain for the murder of an innocent brother is radiant with glory, compared with that branded deep, deep into

The scorn and contempt of an outraged community must and will follow you for thus selling yourself for paltry pelf.

When you look upon your wife, your children, if you have any, (which tender relation we trust a kind Providence has saved,) or upon a brother,-when you lay your head upon a pillow to rest, reflect on this most infamous act of yours; think of the helpless victim, writhing beneath the hissing lash, as it is buried in his quivering flesh ; of the misery, woe, wretchedness and suffering that await him and his posterity, by being thrust back, by your edict, into helpless, endless bond-

Anguish and remorse, bitter and keep, must rend your heart, unless, indeed, you have rendered it callo s by this blasphemy against humanity, and steeled yourself against all feelings of shame and remorse.

calculable importance of a cheap ocean postage; Our prayer to God is, -- if, indeed, it be not asking too much of Divine Providence,-that he may put an honest heart into Edward Greeley Loring, and forgive him this hell-begotten crime.

In the name of God and humanity, and as you valu the salvation of your soul, we entreat you to hurl back into the face of the Executive, a commission which re quires you to do acts fit only to be performed by fiends Signed by thirty women of Milford, N. H.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

The moment of intense popular excitement is not the time to reason, nor to devise plans for future operations; but now that liberty has been repealed in Nebraska and Kanzas, and the barking of Slavery's blood- the discussion of the rexed question.' hounds has scarcely died away on the ears of the citius act! We need no prophet to tell us, with his warn ing voice, that we are on the eve of great events. The hope I once fondly indulged, that the battle for freedom would be a bloodless one, now pales before the morning

of rising events. What is there left for freedom now ? Men of Massachusetts! where is the liberty whereof ye have long made a boast? Where is the spirit of your noble sires, who were tried in the fire of the tyrant's own kindling, and dyed in the blood of the Revolution? Have ye altogether degenerated? Look at your chief city-an asylum for the accursed slave-entcher, whom even a Southern verdict pronounces the 'Ichabod' of decent did not present it to his mind a particle more dark and society-and to do honor to whom, ye bend the supple knee, and a wicked power at Washington freely empties the government coffers, and sends its hired ruffians to enforce his infamous and Heaven-insulting claims. Men of New Hampshire! if your hearts be not already as high places. The term abolitionist was used as one hard as the granite hills ye inhabit, where now are reproach—they would be called abolitionists, and need those in whom ye trusted? Are ye altogether become such as they? Behold the man, reared on your own soil, whom your own votes helped to elect, High Priest support which they afforded the 'giant sin.' He said of Slavery ! Is he the child of your own thought ? or is he some bastard son of reprobate humanity, whom your charity warmed into existence, and fed, and clothed, and whose promise has deceived you, alas! too fatally? Men of New England ! you have long waited, and watched, and hoped for better days ; but they come not. When did the South ever ask a compromise for the sake of slavery, and the North refuse to grant it? Every such compromise has weakened and paralyzed the energies of the North, and fortified and emboldened the South. Slavery has lain so long and so heavily upon the heart of this Republic, that scarcely a pulsager dear to our people. What is there left for the the time might come, and not be far distant, when it tion can now be felt to show that the Union is any lon-North, under the Federal Government, that is worth maintaining? What shall we do! This is the question which is now

to absorb the whole public mind of the North. The Hunker press is, for the most part, sold to the service of the Slave Power, for official pap; therefore, the North must expect no advice from that quarter, which they (the Hunkers) 'owe service or labor.' Yet the gregations in the country, where the loss of the support Northern sentiment, I must still believe, and now more than ever, is on the side of liberty. It only waits to be led. The Northern press, too, leans more to the right than it ever did before-the paid press of the President only excepted; but it, also, waits to be led, as it always When a decisive movement is made by the people, then it will chime in, as it always has done.

What shall we do? We have been talking long enough. I apprehend the time has come for us to act, while yet we have a foot of ground to stand upon. It s time for the North to be in earnest. It is because we have talked much, and done but little, that the South has lost confidence in us, and we have lost confidence in one another. While we hesitate, the Slave Power, with united front, is advancing, and it has its Northern alnot done with demanding, nor Liberty with giving, if question in our churches. [A most manifest fact, but we submit tamely to these late encroachments. We must not be centent to say to it, 'Hitherto shall ye come, and no further, and here shall your proud waves be stayed; ' but we must drive back this swelling tide of oppression, or liberty, with all its concomitant blessings, will sink beneath its turbid waters, and be forgotten in the night of ages. Already is it claimed by the law expounders of the Slave Power, that, under the Constitution of the United States, a man has a right to hold property in man ; and that, as property, he has as good a right to take it with him into any of the territories of the United States, as he has to take any other

Again, I ask, what shall we do? Let us approach ation of Independence is demanded by a part or the whole of the free States, to save us from the overshadowing and appalling despotism of slavery, let the people make it, in Convention assembled. Then, if civil DEAR Mrs. FOSTER: war must result from it, let us, at least, have deliberated it solemnly, as becomes wise men, as brave men, and true. At all events, let something now be done.

SPIRIT OF NEW BEDFORD. New BEDFORD, June 17, 1854.

dom and humanity.

There was a great gathering of the people in Liberty Hall last evening, which was crowded to overflowing, in accordance with a call for a public meeting of all parties, to take counsel together in relation to the passage of the Nebraska Bill, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the formation of a new party for freedom.

His Honor the Mayor was called to preside, assisted

by a Vice President and Secretary.

Mr. French, in taking the chair, defined his position and gave his opinion in favor of the principles contained in the call. He said the time had come for decided action, and for the North to take a bold stand for free-

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. Henry ham. A series of resolutions, which contained bold tire confidence, and find their previous misconception and uncompromising principles, were submitted to the staggered. Miss Holley, as you know, always address meeting. I give the one offered by Ezra R. Johnson, Esq., of this city, as a sample, which was supported by him in a speech of much power and ability :-

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to any fugitive, (if there are such in our midst,) while he remains here, to practice the art of using fire-arms, as the most efficient means of defence, and if the kidnappers pounce upon him, to shoot them down; then the State will take him into its protection, and give him a trial by jury; and if the jury do not deem it expedient to bring in a verdict of 'justifiable homicide,' but man-slaughter, he will be further protected in the State Prison until this slave question is settled, (for settled now it has got to be.) There he will be better fed, clothed and treated, than in the rice swamps and cotton fields of the South, and have some chance to obtain mental and spiritual culture. This is a significant commentary upon the nineteenth century, that in Massachusetts an outcast can elevate himself into citizenship by committing homicide, and that our State Prisons offer better schools fo human beings than Southern institutions.

Edward M. Robinson, Esq., the millionaire, propos that the vote be taken on the resolutions by hand vote People wanted to know how their neighbors voted Amended by taking the vote by rising. When the question was put on the passage of the resolutions Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers and the entire audience arose in their favor.

arose in their favor.

During the delivery of the speeches, the enthusias was hearty and honest, and the speeches were frequently applauded by the audience. The demonstration was highly successful, and the meeting was composed of our BARKER, - now on a visit from this country to England

LETTER PROM A. T. POSS.

ILLSBORO' COUNTY CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS-GARRISON-SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION-WEN-

FRIEND GARRISON,-The Congregational Conferen of Ministers for Hillsboro' County, N. H., are now i session in this city. The last evening was devoted to the subject of American slavery. I believe this to be the first instance in which this Conference has ever de voted a whole session to this subject. Indeed, it has up to this time, nearly ignored the whole matter.

I am quite sure that this is the first instance in which any religious body, in this State, has publicly announced ed that it would, as such, devote one of its sessions to

The meeting, though large, was not 'a rush,' as zens of Boston, let us consider, and, in God's name, let had hoped to see. I, however, saw many there, both ministers and laymen, who have, up to this time, either been silent on this subject, or its open and virulent op

The first speech was by Mr. Wallace, pastor of the first Congregational Church in this city, and was the speech of the evening. Mr. W. did not speak with abated breath,' in that nervous and apprehensive tone which has been so common with ministers, that, on the subject of slavery, it has been long regarded as the sacred style, but right out, with a manly and Christia boldness that was greatly refreshing. He said that the fearful aggressions which slavery had recently made hellish than he had seen it for many years past. He warned his brethren, if they were about to engage in the anti-slavery cause, to 'count the cost.' They would bring themselves in contact with wickedness is not expect to fare better than Garrison. He spoke of the connection of religious bodies with slavery, and the when he heard WENDELL PRILLIPS state, in our city hall, that the Sunday School Union had emasculate one of its books, in obedience to the demands of th Slave Power, he believed it a slander; but on inquiring he had found it true. [Other statements, which ar now regarded as slanders on these bodies, will be found equally true, if our friends will take the trouble t inquire.]

One of the speakers, after censuring the Sunda School Union, Bible Society, Tract Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission for their course in relation to slavery, said he should for the present, give his support to these societies; ye ground in regard to slavery as a condition of further support. [It ought to have come long ago.]

There was but one speech which seemed coward! apologetic. That was by Mr. Davis, of Amherst. He seemed much afraid of mixing the moral and political aspects of the slavery question. He spoke fearfully of the effect of agitating the question in the weaker conof a single man would affect seriously the interests of the society. He thought it was quite easy to get up an anti-slavery harangue, picked up from newspaper paragraphs and anecdotes. He thought ministers ought to take hold of the work, and do it thoroughly; show the people the Bible character of slavery; how God had, though admitting great evils in the earlier ages, gradually raised the standard of morals during the successive ages, until the point is reached when these great wrongs become actual sin. But I will not occupy your valuable room with the rehearsal of such miserable

One of the speakers deplored the infidelity of some of the abolitionists; but finally concluded that it was the Another said there was great ignorance on the slavery who is to blame ?]

I am hopeful in regard to this clerical movement, ye do not forget that when the flood is up, every hole i full of water; when the drought comes, we shall know the living springs.

Yours, for God and Humanity, Manchester, June 13th, 1854.

LABORS OF MISS HOLLEY. WORCESTER, June 5th, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND,-At this time, while feeling, as most sity of a thorough re-ec to show why a slaveholder may not, under the Constitution, settle down with his slaves in Massachusetts, or it has given me great pleasure to receive from Miss any other free State. . 'To this complexion must it Putnam the accompanying letter, informing me that our dear Miss Holley is still prosecuting this glorious work. Believing that Miss Holley's numerous friends will be the question with the solemnity, deliberation and wis- gratified to learn where she is and what is her success dom which its importance demands. If a new Declar- I enclose the letter for publication in The Liberator. Very truly, yours, A. K. FOSTER.

FARMERSVILLE, Catt. Co., N. Y., May 20th.

You will be gratified to know, that while Nature ha een renewing her 'great miracle,' Spring, our dear Miss Holley has freshly stirred the anti-slavery life in many hearts. During the last ten days, she has held four very successful meetings in this vicinity. God grant that the fruitage do not disappoint the flowering

The prospect has opened so favorably, that she has Eastern part of the State, and will address herself to the culture of this, (like every other,) so arid and eedy portion of the anti-slavery field.

She has procured in this town, seven subscribers t the Standard and Liberator. They are the most intelligent and thoughtful of our citizens. Our hope is that the good seed of the anti-slavery word of these lectures and papers will not spring up and as soon wither away; but that it has that better destiny of falling upon the good and honest hearts of those who, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with pa-

No one could more effectually dissipate prejudice against the Liberator and its editor in this region. Wilson of Natick, and Edward L. Keyes, Esq., of Ded-People marvel at her presentation of them in such enes the highest nature ; and this always happens, if no more, that people burdened and half-smothered with cares and temptations, are uplifted for the time by her confident hope in the final triumphs of truth and justice, in the capability of every human being for unlimited excellence and goodness, by her sublime visions of an emancipated world.

ted world.
Yours, in truest sympathy,
C. F. PUTNAM.

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION. PORTSMOUTH, June 2, 1854.

The deed is done. 'On the side of the oppress there was power; ' 'the triumphing of the wicked i short ;' 'the needy shall not always be forgotten.'

I am glad there was no more resistance with carnal weapons; 'for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds.' I know it must be a trying time for you and your faithful associates. My prayer has been, that you might in your patience possess your souls.

Please put me down for one hundred dollars, to b paid in quarterly payments, to the funds or Treasure of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. I wish that I felt able to increase it ten fold. JAMES NOWELL

Truly, yours, [FF Mr. Nowell has long been a tried, generous an faithful friend of the anti-slavery cause.]-ED. Lin.

An interesting letter from our friend, Josep best citizens, without distinction of party.

—may be found on our last page. Also, a speech our eloquent friend, C. L. REMOND.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI. The Cincinnati papers of Friday have the following, by which it appears that the Kentucky runaway slaves were betrayed by one of their own color, for the sake of

the reward:

On last Sunday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a party of negroes, named Shadrach, aged 60 years, claimed by Jonas Crisler; Sasan, his wife, 29 years of age, and two boys, Wesley and John, 9 and 7 years of age; Almeda, aged 26 years, and her child, Sarah Jane, aged 3 years; Lewis, aged 24 years—all of whome. Edmund Jacks, aged 21 years, husband of Almeda, claimed by John Gaines, as guardian of Elizabeth Ann and Jasper Blackenbecker; Anderson, aged 22 years, claimed by John P. Scott—left their houses near Burlington, Boone county, Ky., and placing some of their bagsage on the backs of Mr. Walton's horses, the fugitive party started for the Ohio River, and arrived at a point nearly opposite Lawrenceburg.

Starting the horses back homewards, the fugitives took a skiff and rowed themselves across the river, arriving on free soil about 12 o'clock on Sunday night. They then started with their faces to the north, and after travelling about two miles and a half, they took refuge under a clump of trees during the day. As soon as the shades of night came on, the fugitives left their hiding places, and started again. They had not proceeded far before they met a colored man named John Gyser, who promised to assist them in making their escape to the north. They accompanied him to a stable on Mr. Hume's farm, on Lick run turnpike, about 21-2 miles from the city, where they were to remain until evening, when he would return with assistance to aid them in reaching Canada. During the day, Gysor visited Covington, and hearing that a reward of \$1000 was offered for their apprehension and arrest, he gave the information.

They were all arrested the same evening, and conveyed to Cincinnati jail, and the next morning they were brought before Commissioner Pendry.

There was very little excitement in court; about two hundred colored people were present, and on Saturday the slaves were all given up, and taken away.

As an offset to the above, we are happy to state, that twenty-three fugitive slaves from Grant county, Ky.

As an offset to the above, we are happy to state, that C. F. Baxter twenty-three fugitive slaves from Grant county, Ky., escaped on Friday, came down the Licking river in dis-

THE CURTH IN ARMS! We learn that the proprietors of the Music Hall held a meeting, yesterday, and a young man named Curtis, son of Thomas B. Curtis, made a motion, instructing the directors to take measures to exclude Theodore Parker from the use of the Hall on the Sabbath. Charles P. Curtis sustained the metion, giving as a reason that Mr. Parker had used disrespectful language towards his brother, Judge B. R. Curtis. The motion was opposed by Mr. Apthorp, Mr. Tilton of Woburn, and others, and voted down.—Commonwealth. THE CURTH IN ARMS! We learn that the proprietors

sage by underground railroad for Canada.

Dreadful Tragedy .- A terrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Mass., last Saturday evening. A man named Alexander Hewett, being jealous of his wife, assaulted her with intent to kill, when she ran to wife, assaulted her with intent to Kill, when she had been the house of Mr. Owen Brown, and claimed his protection. Her husband pursued her, armed with a pistol, and fired twice through the window. Mr. Brown J. M. Mary received a ball in the forehead, and died instantly. Hugh Nott Mrs. Hewett then ran out, and was followed by her husband, who shot her in the back of the head, and then escaped to the woods. On Saturday morning, he came in and delivered himself up, but before doing so, he took a dose of strychnine, and died soon after. Mrs.

M. Haskell Hewett still lives, but cannot long survive. Hewett was subject to fits of dissipation, and was in liquor during the enactment of this horrid affair.

Awful Bereavement .- William Colliss, a resident of Philadelphia, lost his wife, seven children, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars, in the steamship 'City of Glasgow.' All his property was in the

A woman named Banty, with five small Lewis Ford children, undertook to ford a creek in Atalanta, Ill., but her wagon was carried down stream, upset, and three of her children drowned.

John P. Hale will speak at a mass meeting of anti-slavery men in East Livermore, Me., on the Gridley Beal 4th of July. He will be present at the Free Democratic State Convention, at Lewiston, on the 5th.

Rev. E. H. Chapin has been engaged to deliger an oration at the Crystal Palace, on the 4th of

PREMIUM OFFERED.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered for the best S. H. Young Sarah H. Earle Tract on the following subject :The Scriptural and Political Remedy for the North

in the present crisis of Slavery.

The Tract must be original, and must not exceed twelve pages, and must, in the opinion of the judges, be orthy of publication.

The time to which the offer is extended is November

The manuscript must be enveloped under seal, accompanied with the author's name in another envelope, companied with the author and forwarded to the subscriber.

Ray J. Hobart, and Rev. E. Thurs-

ton, all of this city, have kindly consented to act as judges:

THOMAS BOARDMAN. Fall River, Mass., June 5, 1854.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT FITCHBURG. The Worcester County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting at Fitchburg, on Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th of June Instant, commencing at 20'clock,

P. M.

The inhabitants of Fitchburg and vicinity, without distinction 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 blackness, let the people take counsel together. At an hour like the present, when every thing is surrendered to Despotism, and nothing successfully claimed for Freedom, the masses should 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 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 everbe—'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! Give

w a Free Country for Free Men!'
LUCY STONE and others will address the meeting. D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday evening and Sun-day, July 1st and 2d, at BLACKSTONE, which all are invited to attend. Who will not stand for Freedom, in this hour of her Necessity and Danger?

this hour of her Necessity and Danger?

The meeting, on Saturday evening the let, will be at MILLVILLE. During the day, Sunday, at the Town Hall in Blackstone.

Eloquent advocates of Freedom will attend.

EPFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. JOHN L. CRANE, Secretary.

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 SCEDAY, June 25th, commencing at 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 Lib-

LORING MOODY will speak on the relations of the North to Slavery, in Reading Friday, June 28.

Lowell Sunday 25.
Chelmsford Tuesday 27.
Amherst, N. H., Thursday, 29. July Milford, Sunday,
Dracut, Mass. Thursday,
Lawrence. Sunday,

BF ABBY KELLEY FOSTER and STEPHEN FOSTER will hold three meetings next Sunday, (June 25.) in the Town Hall at South Reading, at the usual hours of meetings in churches.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at DANVERS, on Sunday, June 25.

Co. South A. S. Society, will give a lecture on Sunday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in the Seventh District School-House, in MENDON, with special reference to the neganit oricis.

WANTED—Two girls to learn the tailoress's trade. To such as can come well recommended, a most excellent opportunity presents itself.

Colored men wanted in the country.

Apply to WM. C. NELL,

June 23. Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

COLLECTIONS Collections by the Finance, Committee for Expen

of the N. England Anti-Slavery Convention, 1854.

85 00 | N. Pool 5 00 | S. O. Pool 1 00 | Mary L. Ri 1 00 | Micah H. | 1 00 | Thomas Ri 0 50 | James Now S. C. Pool
Mary L. Richmond
Misah H. Pool
Thomas Rice
James Nowell
Joanna K. Ballou
Lucinda Hosmer
A. Wellington
J. Osgood
H. Brewer
G. Otis
George Tuck
A. R. Bramhall
Charlotte Gardine Charlotte Gar N. R. Hill Eli Belknap C. Swift Thomas Garrett H. A. Morse Samuel Reed Charles Moulton Eliza A. Lawton H. W. Blanchard _ Adams

Z. Ober, Jr. Mr. Phillips Mrs. Winter M. A. Babcock D. F. Goddard Wm. E. Cash Henry M'Donough E. Spalding Mrs. Pope Louisa Humphrey Benj. Chase, Jr. William Messer B. Wellington H. Dyer G. M. Rogers Roswell Foster D. Mack J. Bugwood Edward Atki Elizabeth T. Belly 00 Lyman Allen Freeman Reed

guise, crossed the Ohio below Cincinnati, and took pas- Hiram Henderson LaRoy Sunderland H. B. Spooner H. J. Lanman L. L. Jameson Lucinda Smith Otis Mr. Willey J. B. Pierce Hira A. Bates Mary Perry Nancy L. Howes Caroline Hinckley Wm. Sparrell Geo. W. Simonds B. P. Sawyer Sarah D. Holmes Helen E. Garrison Mary Sears William Ashby Lewis McLauthlin E. Coombs 1 00 Mrs. R. W. Henshaw 1 00 Robert H. Morehead 1 00 Mrs. Silloway A. Foster A. M. J. M. Page H. B. Drape Martha B. Goodrich

Jona. Buffum Thes. Haskell J. M. Maryan Jona. H. Riggs M. B. Richards Noah Jackman Mrs. Dwight Mrs. Manning Mary Watson Samuel Puffer W. Hayward M. Haskell A. M. Bailey Geo. T. Cook R. H. Ober E. Y. Perry J. F. Mars

2 00 (Cleveland. L. S. Thaxter Wm. Boynton Elijah Hobart F. C. Mansfield

E. Baily Wm. Jenkins

DONATIONS

To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at New England

Geo. J. Peterso J. M. Aldrich

Jacob Leonard

M. S. Bowker B. H. Smith

J. E. Pearson

E. Richards

C. Wellington Samuel May

N. B. Spooner Mary E. Breed

John J. Kellogg

H. Richer Wm. R. Parker

Benjamin Chase

Johnson Davee T. W. Hartsborn

Friends'& Cash, }

in various sums,

John Jones

_ West

A. S. Convention, 1854.	Tracker in Street
S. S. Russell,	\$100 00
Prince S. Crowell,	50 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ashby,	10.00
F. P. Appleton,	10 00
S. C. Fay,	10 00
J. G. Bigelow,	5 00
George Draper,	5 00
D. P. Harmon,	5 00
Ednah D. Cheney,	5 00
Henrietta Sargent,	- 5 00
N. H. Whiting,	5 00
Asa Fairbanks,	5 00
Daniel Mitchell,	5 00
Cyrus Houghton,	5 00
Robert R. Crosby,	5 00
Joshua Coolidge, Jr.,	5 00
A. Stanwood,	5 00
Richard Plumer,	8 00
Friend, at an analysis of the same	8 00
George S. Flint,	8 00
A friend,	8 00
John C. Haynes,	2 00
E. P. Ayres,	2 00
H. M. Carlton,	2 0
George J. Peterson,	2 0
Moses Sawin,	20
C. Simson,	2 0
J. L. Whiting,	20
C. Bradford,	1 6 1 1 6

C. Bradford, John M. Spear, Thatcher Hinckley, (for lectures,) PLEDGES Mass. Anti-Society, at New England A. S. Con

vention, 1854. Francis Jackson, Abington friends, C. Bramball, 150 00 100 00 30 00 25 00 20 00 20 00 R. H. Ober, Mary M. Brooks, Richard Clap, Richard Clap,
A. M. Chase,
Josiah Henshaw,
William Jenkins, Andover,
Wm. B. Harrington, Upton,
Eliphalet Bailey, Milford,
Sarah P. Remond,
P. Sarah P. Remond, R. Smith, S. Mears, Manchester, J. W. Spaulding, Henry Abbott, Joshua H. Ordway, Georgetown, Herbert Gleason, A. C. Taft, J. G. Dodge,

Note .- As the eash actually received is somewhat more than the amount of Collections and Donations, above acknowledged, it is possible that some of the sums now standing as Pledges should have been entered as cash; the Committee's papers not always indicating whether sums entered were paid or not. Any error discovered in the above will be rectified on infornation being given to Samuel May, Jr.

The General Agent of THE LIBERATOR acknow edges the receipt of the following sums from subscriber in Glasgow, Scotland, forwarded by Andrew Paton

\$2.40 Samuel Wilson, 2.40 Mary Welsh, 2.40 Mrs. S. R. Brown, 2.40 George Gemmell, 3.00 Robert Megget, 2.40 J. G. Crawford, John B. Ross, John Knox, Andrew Inglis, Wm. Caird, Andrew Renfrew,

signed should be sent to him at Leicester, Mass., until

Died, very suddenly, in the city of Providence, on Wednesday, June 14th, supposed of apoplexy, Manx Rein, widow of Crawford Reid, aged 81 years. She arose in the morning, at about six o'clock, and in usual good health, and was taken in a fit, and expired about nine o'clock, being unable to communicate with those around her. I have for many years been acquainted with this patriarchal old lady, and have enjoyed many pleasant interviews with her. She was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to New England with her busband and children twenty-six years ago. Her husband died some years since. She has one son and several daughters now living, all highly respectable, and much esteemed by their acquaintances. They have all, I believe, (with the mother,) been interested in the reforms which have agitated our coun-They have all, I believe, (with the mother,) been interested in the reforms which have agitated our country for many years. Mrs. Reid was a Christian woman, in the true sense of the word; and for many years, whenever she could, was an attendant on the ministrations of Elder Martin Cheeny of Olneyville, where one of her daughters has, and does now reside. There was no minister of the gospel she esteemed more highly than he. Mrs. R. had been a subscriber and constant reader of The Liberator from its commencement. She has gone like a shock of corn, fally ripe, to the spirit land; no more to counsel her children and grandchildren in truth and righteousness. Her remains were borne to the tomb on the 16th inst., after reading the 16th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and prayer by the Elder of the Scotch Baptist Church.

*In that pure home of tearless iov.

'In that pure home of tearless joy, Earth's parted friends shall meet, With smiles of love that never fade, And blessedness complete.

There, there, adieus are sounds unknown, Death flows not on the scene; But life and glorious beauty shine, Untroubled and serene. Providence, June 17, 1854.

The Tyranny of Slavery.

DOES ANY PERSON DOUBT IT AFTER THE RECENT SCENES EXHIBITED IN THE CITY

Despotism in America,

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ., A new and powerfully written exposure of the workings of the SLAVERY SYSTEM, from the formation 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 politicians is, and has been, for years, SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM.

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

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June 9.

WATER-CURE

AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H. MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experi-MES. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experiment of the public that ahe 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.

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AYS OF LIBERTY; or, VERSES FOR THE TIMES.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO COMMISSIONER LORING. On the night of the second of June.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. 'Tis over now-the darkest day-Return we in the twilight's gloom; We've seen th' oppressor bear away The victim to his doorn

I looked where lay the patriot dead-I saw the sunset's crimson flame Fall where the tall shaft lifts its head. And it grew red with shame!

And swiftly now, with swelling sail, Across the ancient Pilgrim bay, Beneath the moonlight soft and pale, The slave ship keeps her way.

And as the distant Cape she nears, The angry waters dash and break Around old Plymouth Rock-she bears A chain'd man on her deck !

And, sweeping from the sullen sky, The evening breeze comes cold and chill; A shudder and a grean go by The old graves on the hill !

I would not walk Fame's golden road, Or gather all her harvests bright, And my soul bear the heavy load Thy soul doth bear this night ! With blighted brain, and bleeding heart,

He fled forth from the crushing chain :-What sought he here in Mammon's mart? Honor? or place? or gain? Freedom was all he asked or sought.

The shield of Law above his head ; Freedom of heart, and limb, and thought, To humbly toil for bread, He hastened with that parching thirst, Which a poor slave's lips only know,

And hopes by some kind angel nursed, Where Freedom's waters flow. THOU! panderer to the foulest band To which Corruption e'er gave birth,

Hunted him out, with steel and brand, From friends, and home, and hearth ! He was thy BROTHER! heed it well! His nature towers above thy pride: No Statute, Custom, Earth, or Hell.

Can set that TRUTH aside ! O, how by thee, base pimp of Sin ! He stands, who met him on his way, Sheltered the outcast, shared with him His own poor meal a day!

Long shall that manly deed remain To light his low and humble home: There long shall Peace, with her bright train Of white-robed angels, come.

I would not walk Fame's golden road, Or gather all her gifts so bright, And my soul bear the heavy load Thy soul doth bear to-night!

Boldly thou playd'st thine awful part; Thy legal dagger, keen and broad, Piero'd through that poor Slave's trembling hear To the great heart of God !

The following lines,-written impromptu at th time designated, -evince a noble spirit of self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice, on the part of their author : and nobly was her appeal responded to by her husband, on the day of the piratical rendition of poor Burns, as far as the circumstances of the case would admit, by the strongest moral demonstrations of resistance. His stalwart form was conspicuous among the crowd, bravely holding up and guarding the Corrix of murdered LIBERTY, which was so appropriately exposed to the public view, at the corner of Washington and State sts.

For the Liberator. TO MY HUSBAND,

On Friday, June 2d, the day of the inhuman remova of Anthony Burns from Boston. Burns has no master but his God! That God who rules above:

There is no law that we'll obey, That's not a law of love. Then, haste away, and to the slave

Thy presence and pity give; Go, tell him at John Hancock's home That slavery cannot live. Ay! tell him to Virginia's shore

. His victim shall not go :-Would Suttle be a slave himself? That miscreant answers-No! Poor Burns's black and maimed hands

Have wrought full long a slave In Freedom's land, where stripes and stars In cruel mockery wave. A pious heart doth he possess,

Beneath a swarthy skin :-God looks not at the outward form, But purity within. Jesus, whom subtle Judas sold.

Hath spoken unto thee : ' E'en as ye do it unto him, Ye do it unto me.'

Then, husband, go-for Jesus' sake, This man in prison see; He is thy brother, though his form Is scarred by slavery. His heart is full, his grief is great-

Go, be the good Samaritan-To tyrants do not bow. I love thee well-thy wife and child Are dear to thee as life;

But, go ! for God's sake rescue Burns-Forget thou hast a wife ! Forget thou hast a blue-eyed girl, With little form so dear:

Thyself forget-forget us all-To thee will God be near. Oh ! crush beneath thy feet the law Tyrants have dared to make; Look upward-ask for aid above,

Then Burns's fetters break ! Fear not the end-act now thy part : Say, would'st thou be a slave?

No, no, my husband-then, go forth With arm and spirit brave ! Strike off his fetters-take his hand

All kindly in thine own; Erect in all thy manhood stand For him who stands alone.

. Woe to the land with shadowing wings, Isaiah once did write; Our fathers fought for liberty, But might makes slavery right!

My heart is full, my eyes o'erflow, For Burns, the trembling slave; Go, rescue him, and send him where The English banners wave.

'Tis evening, and the deed is done ! Poor Burns we can't recall; Already hath he drank the cup Of wormwood and of gall ! ANGELINA J. KNOX.

THE LIBERATOR.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. TERRINTON.] SPEECH OF CHARLES LENOX REMOND.

Tuesday Ecening, May 30. FELLOW-COUNTEYMEN:

I cannot begin by saying 'Fellow-citizens,' for that would be an unwarrantable assumption, under the circumstances of the case. I do not, Mr. Chairman, intend to speak at length; but I feel this evening, as I have felt on former occasions, that the testimony of colored persons was wanted on this platform, and especi-

I do not presume, either, Mr. Chairman, on rising to speak, that I can hope to entertain the audience long upon the resolution now under consideration, in favor of a dissolution of the Union. I need not remind those who are present, that this subject is by no means a new one to a New England Anti-Slavery Convention. But while, sir, it may be old, and even trite, still, it may be worthy of our consideration at the present time ; and I may say, as our esteemed friend SAMUEL J. MAY said this afternoon, that in the few remarks I have to make, I shall not address myself to abolitionists, but to those who stand in the distance, or sit in the distance, and have yet, like Mr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, to 'take sides' in this enterprise; and if I shall succeed in inbe honor enough in the humble effort I am to make.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we have enough of intellect, enough of respectability, in a word, sufficient of social influence, to carry this glorious cause in our own State, if we cannot carry it further. If it is true, that there was a time when Napoleon Bonaparte. feared the pen and the voice of a single woman more than all the power of Russia, certainly we may feel the eyes to the character of the gentlemen who sit before force of the remark I have made. (Cheers.) [Miss and around me, and to go back to revolutionary times STONE had just left the platform.]

Now, Sir, I am not among the number of the despond for the success of this movement for the dissolution of this Union; I am among the number hopeful of that glorious event ; and that, too, while I feel that the remark may sound strange, coming from one of my complexion. I regret that it is necessary for a colored man, for a black man or a red man, ever to refer to his complexion on the anti-slavery platform ; but it does unfortunately happen, that every thing hinges upon that circumstance. It is the gist of this matter : and if I could feel fully satisfied that every man and every woman within the hearing of my voice was free from that feeling, I should feel that there was a moral certainty of the liberation of Anthony Burns in the city of Boston. (Cheers.)

We have been told here this evening, Mr. Chairman, that the great trouble with Massachusetts men is to be found in their pockets or their purses. This is true to a certain extent ; but is it not also true, that, outside of their pockets and their purses, there is a want of interest in the real, bona fide victims of American slavery? In other words, do we not need to have the complexion of the slave population of our country changed, at least in imagination, in order that the work may be done? I know, Sir, that men do not argue upon this question as they would then argue; I know that they do not write as they would then write; I know that they do not believe as they would then believe; I know that they do not preach as they would then preach ; I know that they do not pray as they would pray, with this change of complexion.

Now, since my friend PRINCE, of Essex, called atten tion this afternoon to the character of the colored neo ple, allow me to ask you to look in that direction for a noment; for while men live in Boston, go upon 'Change, walk up and down the public streets, all the while coming in contact with colored people, they do not understand their character ; they do not know that, notwithstanding the constant pressure, from the commencement of our nation's history, which has been exerted upon their manhood, their morality, upon all that is noble, magnanimous and generous in their characters, they have exhibited as many instances of noble manhood, in proportion to their number, as have been displayed by their more favored brethren of a white complexion. It was said here by Mr. PRINCE, that the colored race is at once morally and physically brave. Do not consider me, Mr. Chairman, in alluding to this subject, as feeling vain in regard to it; I only ask that educated at Cambridge, volunteer to do it! Why the whole truth respecting my people may be known, ask the people not to act blindly with regard to it; not to make up their opinions with this great weight of prejudice on their minds. I ask them to look upon this that Anthony Burns is to be delivered up,-I do not question impartially, generously, magnanimously, patriolically, and I believe they will be converted to our

Sir, I have taken note, for the last eighteen years, of the course pursued by colored people in anti-slavery meetings, for there was a time when the number of colored people present was greater than at the present time; and yesterday, I had evidence that there was some courage left with them yet. I refer to this incideut only as an illustration of the character of this people generally in our country. There was a meeting of anti-slavery friends in the basement of Tremont Temple, and a call was made for persons to come forward and give in their names, that they might be called upon, at any moment, to discharge not only a responsible, but dangerous duty ; and my heart has not been so much encouraged for many a long day, as when I witnessed a large number of the colored men present walk up to that stand, with an unfaltering step, and enrol their names. (Apr'ause.)

Why is it that the anti-slavery cause should reco

mend itself to every well-wisher of his country? Bedeprived of their citizenship, nor subjected to persecution, outrage and insult, who are honored for the patriotism they have exhibited; and if the demonstration of that feeling, or principle, or sentiment, or whatever you may please to call it, is worthy of honor in the white man, then it is also worthy of honor in the colored chusetts men, with New England men. When New man; and the last evening that I had the privilege of England shall be right, then the work will be accomspeaking in this house, I endeavored, briefly, to make it plished. clear that, on every occasion where manhood and courage have been required in this country, the number of colored people volunteering their services has been equal to that of white people, in proportion to their number, from the earliest moment of our nation's existence.

Why do they look coldly upon the discussion of the question of the dissolution of the Union? I think I may safely say, Sir, that the courage and patriotism of the colored man is of a higher character than that of the white man. There is not a man of fair complexion ject, and admit that he had been mistaken-mistaken before me, who has not something in this country to protect which the colored man does not possess; and, Sir, when I see them, in the moment of danger, willing to discharge their duty to the country, I have a proof that they are the friends, and not the enemies of the country. Then, why are they treated in this manner? Why are the people not ready to go for a dissolution of the Union? If they were white, the people would say, One statement I wish to make. The reports are vari

without hesitation, 'Let this Union be dissolved!' But there is another consideration. I ask white men of what value the American Union is to them, north of Mason and Dixon's line, and I find some of them have to show a discrepancy in the time when the slaveho considerable trouble in making answer. I know there and their counsel say Burns left Virginia, and the time is a more potent influence than money, and that is, the when he was actually seen in Boston; and I have since social influence south of Mason and Dixon's line. But heard, from persons, interested in that direction, that what have the citizens of Boston to gain from it to- considerable confidence is felt that he will be dischargnight? I am glad that one of our popular city papers, ed. I have heard that the man claiming to be Burns's has to-day asked, although indirectly, of what value is the American Union to the citizens of Boston and of the I hope he will not have the privilege of taking four Commonwealth of Massachusetts, if they must perform hundred cents. I hope that if there is a Commi such work as is being performed in and around the Court house at the present time? Look at it, gentle he will not be purchased: for a lesson will be read men, carefully, and tell me, if you please, citizens of from that circumstance, which will do more to aid the

thy, as you may be, influential, as you may be,-tell me what reward you are receiving for this almost idelatrous advocacy and defence of the American Union Has the South honored you? When and where? Ha she given you office? When? All I can gather from his whole matter is, that it is the work of education If the editors of newspapers in Boston would right about-face to-morrow, and recommend a different course of policy from that which has been hitherto pursued you would soon discover a change. If the popular lytraducing the black man's friends, would come up and speak in their behalf, you would find public sentimen changing in this matter. It is immaterial whether w have one organization or a hundred in this part of our country. I am satisfied that all we require to secur the success of the anti-slavery enterprise is right deed and right words upon this subject. We want the sym pathies of men on the side of the slave ; we want me understanding their own rights, and daring to defend I went into State street to day, and I heard a man

say- The black niggers would do well enough in this community; the great difficulty is with the d-d white niggers.' What sort of negro hatred could promp a man to say more? I heard a poor ignorant Irishman say, within the last forty-eight hours- 'Hustle the niggers out of Court Square.' I heard others say, ' Kiel the niggers !' 'Drive them out of the country,' &c And these Irishmen are in the city of Boston, and in teresting but one new mind upon this subject, that shall the United States, only on sufferance. I cannot but settle down in the conviction, that were it not for this spirit of negro hate, we should not hear them say these things. I therefore call upon this audience, in the name of their country, their principles and their professions, to forget the arguments of STEPHEN S. FOSTER to forget the appeals of my beloved friends, WENDELL PHILLIPS and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, to shut their and study the character of old John Adams, and Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, and tell me what there is in the character of these men to warrant the position which you, as citizens of Massachusetts, occupy to slavery and to this slaveholding Union at the present time. Can any man deny that, if John Adams, and Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, were alive to-day they would in view of the transactions in the city of Boston, demand the immediate dissolution of the Union (Applause.) I believe in my soul they would. And why? Because they would hold in too high estimation their own liberties to submit to such outrages. I have said before, and I repeat it again, even in view of the humble position I occupy, as a black man, in the State of Massachusetts, I would rather be ten thousand times blacker than I am, than to be the proudest pale face that walks State street to-day, doing the bidding

of the slaveholder. (Loud cheers.) Am I asked, Mr. Chairman, why I make this rough remark? If I am, I will answer. It has become no only a part of our education, but almost part and parcel of our nature, to look upon the colored man in this country as born to the vile inheritance of slavery from his cradle to his grave ; to have the word slave written on his brow; to do the bidding of the pale face; to go and come at his call. He must not presume to mitate the white man ; if he shall, away with him to Africa on the one hand, or banish him from the State on the other. But the white man, he can go to Bunker Hill, and look upon that stone which commemorates the noble deeds of his fathers ; he can go to Lexington, and bow before the memory of men who fought and bled for liberty; and from that place, he can go to Cambridge and there be educated under the most favorable auspices : and then he can come to Boston, and live on Beastreet or Park street, and he can go up and down the streets, and be every where treated with respect and honor; and when he goes upon a steamboat, the officers do not tell him he cannot have a berth to sleep in ; when he goes to a hotel, he is not told that that is no place for 'niggers'; when he goes before a Court, he loes not find that none of his own color can sit in the jury box; but every white man is presumed to be a sovereign in this country, and qualified to meet any man in the world. But where is their manhood to-day? Men are found ready to be, here, what the most contemptible man disdains to be in South Carolina or Virginia-a negro-catcher. The Southerner will not perform such devilish work ; but men born in Boston, and Simply because it is the custom of the times.

hood; women to throw themselves back upon their womanhood, and go into the Court-House,-if it must be believe that it will be necessary for any man to shoulder a musket, or carry a dagger in his bosom. Let them go there to-morrow; and then, if the victim is brought out, let some one cry out, 'Rescue that man!' and I believe, as if by magic, he will be rescued. (Loud cheers.) All that is wanted is the right voice, at the right time, and in the right place, and the work will be done. In God's name, cannot that spirit be infused

into the people? Friends ! God has made us men. If you will recognize us as such, we will conduct ourselves in a manner worthy your regard and protection. All we want is fair chance; and just in proportion as this is granted will this recognition be made. I ask no man for his sympathy. I am simply asking of the majority, because we are in a minority, an opportunity to develop the faculties which the Creator has given us. I tell you, my friends, if we were equal in numbers to-morrow, we should not ask your aid; into our own hands we would take the vindication of our rights.

The friend who preceded me (Miss Wright) wanted to know what was to be done, in case the Union was disselved, -she could not see what was to be gained by it. Sir, if the Union should be dissolved, leave this whole question with the slave population, and they will take care of it. (Applause.) It is the North that practically keeps them in slavery; and hence I say, that the work is with Boston men, with Massa-chusetts men, with New England men. When New

If you could only be black, friends, for eight and forty hours, how you would reason on this question (Cheers.) Talk about the elequence of the colored man! We should not have a chance to get up, with our poor speech, so many would be eager to occupy the platform. We should have a whole host of eloquent peakers. I met Mr. Choate in the street to-day, and having a stranger friend with me, I pointed him out to him; and I could not but think, as I passed him, that it Mr. Choate would come to this New England Convention, and speak as he is qualified to speak on this sub long ago-it would do more to immortalize his name than all the victories he ever gained upon the public

forum. (Cheers.) I would say, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, to our friends present, do not go away from this meeting feeling prejudiced against it, but go from here and resolve what you will do when that poor fugitive is taken away. ous respecting the proceedings in the court-room. The audience are undoubtedly every one of them aware that there has been some testimony presented to-day, going master now offers to sell him for four hundred dollars. in Boston mean enough to be willing to give up Burns

ceiving a fresh wound, he fell from his horse, and just prison. I could not stay to hear the decision; but I felt before he expired, he heard the shout—'They fly!— my old republican vengeance rise, and I could not help they fly!' 'Who fly!' he asked. 'Our enemies,' was indulging in silent curses on English game laws and the reply.' I hear in the could not help indulging in silent curses on English game laws and the reply.' Then,' said he, 'I die happy.' I hope English tyranny. that in this case we may hear the cry—'They fly!'

And when we ask, 'Who fly?' that we may hear the answer, 'The slaveholders!' That shall be glory It is strongly built, and it cost five dollars a yard. It

nal justice and right.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that I am not, as a general may never cease to be excitable, that I may never cease knowledged. (Loud applause.)

LETTERS PROM JOSEPH BARKER, No. I. BETLEY, Staffordshire, (Eng.) May 25, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND : We got safe here on Saturday evening, May 20th, ten days after leaving Boston. We had a favorable voyage. We had no storm, no strong head-winds, no serious accidents. What narrow escapes we had, we cannot tell for much of the time we sailed through a thick mist which would not allow us to see what dangers were around us. Indeed, the mist was itself our only danger. When it cleared away, we found ourselves surround de by icebergs. On Sunday, we sailed for several hours along a field of ice, in which were two sailing weeks bound. We were sick, as a matter of course. We belong to the class that is always sick at sea, however calm the sea may be. Our company was not very agreeable. Some were too religious to be friendly with heretics, and too aristocratic to be civil to republicans We had a Unitarian minister on board; but, though he knew me, he never made himself known to me, till near the end of our voyage. Even then, he seemed not anxious to talk with me. Perhaps it was that I praised Theodore Parker, and placed him above Channing. We had John Cassell, an English publisher, on board. Him I frightened by singing, in the hearing of some other passengers, an anti-slavery parody on 'Uncle Ned.' Poor man! He is very anti-slavery when in England but in the company of a slaveholder, he dares not utter a word against the blackest abomination on earth. The loval subjects of Queen Victoria looked down upon us with contempt. They were, no doubt, the better able and the more disposed to do this, in consequence of our better clothes being locked up in our trunks. We were, besides, inconsiderate enough to appear before them without rings, jewels, gold chains, &c. And we had no titles. So thoroughly did they despise us, that though three of our party were ladies, they never once offered us a share of any little luxury that was placed on the table, but divided among themselves whatever happened to be placed before them. And as they sat next the head of the table, the principal delicacies always oranges, and received abuse and three poor oranges, not gia :fit for use, in return. Next day, one of the party begged me to hand him some olives, that had been placed at our end of the table. I did so, observing that we had not picked out all the best. This seemed to touch their consciences, though it failed to mend their manners.

Some of the passengers were very agreeable; but they were such as ' neither feared God nor honored the king'; men with neither divine grace nor English loyalty in their souls, but only common humanity.

The first piece of news we got, after the pilot came on board, was, that the 'Arctic,' one of the Collins's their loyalty, I suppose, required the horrible exhibition at their hands

searcher knew me, and took my word, and passed my baggage with as little delay and trauble as possible. Hence we soon got on shore, and were ready for the

first train homewards. The country is very beautiful, as you know. But the weather is bad ; the sun cannot show himself more than fashion : six or eight hours a week, and even then it is no such sun as we have in America. But the country has a beauty, which, in its way, is not to be surpassed. Its fields, its hedges, its trees, with its gentle slopes, and frequent interchange of hill and dale, present so soft, winning smile, and see his mild eye kindle with emotion, but only emotions of the o green, so rich a scene, that nothing can excel it. It purer and better kind—and as you listen to the full is all the eye can wish. But you cannot go far without round tones of a matchless voice, swelling, and meeting objects that spoil your pleasures. Before you swelling with the tide of feeling from an overflow. leave the small steamer that takes you ashore, you see leave the small steamer that takes you ashore, you see you can have no lot nor part with such miscreants as Sumner, Giddings, Phillips, and Parker. He their powers. You have no sooner reached the 'wharf, than miserable objects meet your view, such as seldom or never present themselves in America. You have first abolition mob of Boston. While the Sumners, a lot of beggars, who, nevertheless, are afraid to beg, sewards, and Giddingses, of Congress, are shunned by their fellow-members, as beings utterly lest the police should drag them to prison. Next come four ragged boys, all beseeching you to allow them to enjoys the respect and even good-will of all.' brush and black your shoes, offering to do the job for a single cent, rather than not be allowed to do it at all. You are next distressed by the sight of coarse, neglected creatures, who have never had the opportunity of glowing eulogium upon Gerrit Smith to-day, in the learning to read or write, and who have been cursed course of his remarks upon the New York Hard with too much work and too little food, from the day of Manifesto. He gave him a cordial invitation to vis their birth. Here are old, little cottages, adding to the it Virginia, and even to discuss there the subject o their birth. Here are old, little cottages, adding to the beauty of rural scenery; but the inmates do not own their little habitations. All is the property of one man, and the miserable creatures who live in them, and who create the beauty and the wealth with which you are surrounded, are at the mercy or caprice of a single selfish aristocrat. It is for the lahdowners around to say when they shall work, what they shall do, and what they shall receive for their work. They are not owned; but the long is owned; and they can only work as it. Virginia, and even to discuss there the subject of Slavery. On the conclusion of Gov. Smith's complimentary notice of Mr. Gerrit Smith, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, warmly shook the latter gentleman by the hand, and assured him that he concurred with all the gentleman from Virginia and said. If Gerrit Smith is not on his guard, I am afraid he will be seduced from his allegiance to the cause in which he has been long enlisted. He is evidently a great favorite with the Southern members, on account of his gentlemanly bearing.

We are now taking our walk in the country, fifty well, or the late Dr. Cooper, or Mr. Calhoun, and miles from Liverpool. Here is a woman, wheeling a never addresses the House without commanding wheelbarrow along the public road, gathering manure. Her husband has a few yards of garden ground, and she is seeking the means of increasing its fertility. All title further on is another woman with a basket, following the same occupation. She cannot afford to have lowing the same occupation. She cannot afford to buy a wheelbarrow. She carries her burden of manure on her head. Both these poor creatures are miserable ob-

harnesses them, and makes them do the work of the poney or the ass. His business is to collect old ones, old rags, old iron, &c., for which he pays with pins and needles, dirty confectionary, and toys. He earns from thirty to forty cents per day.

This is Keel, a small country town, with aristocratic and clerical magistrates. The magistrates are sitting to pass the road-surveyor's accounts, to lay a rate, and to decide cases. There is a poor man brought up on a charge of poaching. He has killed a rabbit : at least they say so. He says he found it lying on the road for No matter; the law forbids a poor man to touch a rabbit, or any animal called game; and the penalty is twenty-five dollars, or three months' imprisonment, vice.

Boston, white, as you are, educated, as you are, weal- cause of the three and a half millions in bonds than He begs for mercy. He declares he never touched a any purchase could do. I remember reading, when I rabbit before. He never was charged with doing so was a boy, an account of a British general, who, many He wows he will never touch a rabbit again. He as years ago, was wounded three times in a battle, yet he sures them that he has not five dollars in the worldwould not consent to be taken from his horse; but, re- that his wife and little ones will starve, if he is sent t

> enough, and a shout shall go up that Massachusetts is stretches two miles along the road. It surrounds redeemed. (Loud cheers.)
>
> I am reminded of another report, which comes from a good source, that in the event of Commissioner Loring giving Burns his freedom, or whether he shall or not, nay, fifty thousand dollars, to hide from the eyes of his the slaveholder and his friends have determined to car- near neighbors, and passers by, the beauties of the ry him off in the face of the purchase money, and the natural scenery around him. He has gone a step far monstrances and wishes of the people. I hope, there- ther. Inside the wall he has planted trees, which ris fore, that the friends will be prepared to meet any ex- above the wall, and promise soon to hide the park and gency that may arise, and to vindicate the laws of eter- its scenery from the man on horseback, as well as from the man on foot.

> The weather keeps dull. We have not had as muc thing, a peace-maker. I am irritable, excitable, quar- light and sunshine during the nine days we have been reisome-I confess it, Sir, and my prayer to God in England, as would make one American day. I is, that I may never cease to be irritable, that I seems as if the sun was sick, and about to die. Ever when he gets clear of the clouds, he can only half to be quarrelsome, until the last slave shall be made free shine. I can hardly understand how men can love the in our country, and the colored man's manhood ac- dull, moist, melancholy climate of England, after enjoying the bright and lightsome climate of America.

What is this? It is the Union-House—the poor-house, or the work-house, for the neighborhood. This high wall in front is to prevent the paupers from seeing what passes along the road, and perhaps to-preven those who pass by from catching a sight of their miserable pauper neighbors. Here orphanage, idiocy an old age, want, disease and crime, dwell alone, and waste in sighs and tears and vain regrets, the remnants their miserable lives. And there is no comforter. Books are not allowed, except the prayer book and the Bible Work is imposed as a task, and hated as a curse. No high and elevated thoughts have ever entered the mind of the governor or matron. If they had, the authorities would deny them utterance. The object is to make ssistance or relief to the pauper as painful as possible, and thus deter the poor from seeking it.

But, my business calls, and I must go. You wil hear from me again by and by. I am sad and sick at neart. The vice, the ignorance, the wretchedness ev ery where prevailing, appal me. But why lose heart ! The state of things is improving. It will improve. wonderful change for the better has taken place since was young. No one works for as little now as I used to work for eight and thirty years ago. And food is cheap er. And books are twenty times more plentiful. And every year they are becoming still more plentiful. And twenty people can read where one could read when was a child. I will hope, then, and rejoice, as well a sigh. Better days have come, and better still are com-

Will you tell our children we still are well? W hope they are so. We want to hear from them. Lov. to them, dear, good creatures, and to all our friends. Yours, very affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER

P. S. You ask, no doubt, what is the feeling her with respect to the war, - and how does anti-slavery go on in England? You shall have your answer in my

CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsyl came into their midst. Once I ventured to ask if certain bits of cake were private property; and, in reply, received both the cake and a little insolence. I afterward protested gently against their loyal monopoly of

'And yet this ungainly-looking individual-with physiognomy and phrenology—is considered by many the ablest member of the House, and of House, too, that can boast of some of the minds of the country. Mr. Stephens is slightly above the medium height, and painfully thin in appearance: his head is small and flat; his forehead low, and partially covered with straight, black, lustre-lacking hair, and his cheeks thin, wrinkled and of parchment texture. His walk, his features his figure, bespeak great physical emaciation. You look in vain for some outward manifestation of line, had run ashore, and been obliged to return. This was received by the English loyalists with exultation.

A clergyman on board, belonging to the English State spell-bound for hours. It is not in the eye, for it is dull and beavy meaningless. It is not in the voice, for it is shrill and sharp. But still you feel convinced that the their hands.

We got quietly through the custom-house. The brain in the head, brain in the arms, brain in the legs, brain in the body-that the whole man is charged and surcharged with the electricity of in-tellect—that a touch would bring forth the divine spark.'

Gerrit Smith is sketched and framed after this

. Mr. Smith is generally admitted to be the mos ing heart, you feel assured that the man befor ned by their fellow-members, as beings utterly

The correspondent of the New York Erpres.

'Mr. Smith, of Va., [Extra Billy,] passed but the land is owned; and they can only work on it and the originality and novelty of his opinions.—

He is a greater abstractionist than old Mr. Tageher head. Both these poor creatures are miserable objects. It is an awful thing that women, wives and
mothers, should be subjected to such degradation.

What comes next? It is a pedlar, with a dog-cart.
No toll can be demanded for dogs, so the pauper-pedlar
greedy aspirants for power and place." This affected distinction between Mr. Smith and

Messrs. Sumner, Chase and Giddings, is very comical.

Slavery in Kansas .- Richard Mendenhall. mission teacher at the Friends' Shawnee Mission, writes to the National Era, under date of the 13th ult., from to the National Era, under date of the 13th ult., from that station, that slavery exists in Kansas, and did so before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the institution was then illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been at Washington all this season, claiming a seat as an elected Representative from Nebraska, is the superintendent of an extensive missionary establishment in Kansas, under the direction of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service. MOTORPATHIC CARD.

DR. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted Hill, Bed tester, N. Y., well known as the author of the person of chronic and female diseases, has recently purchase and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL with and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL with with improved tacilities, he will continue the peace of his peculiar system, in connection with the hyperopartic Treatment.

Dr. H. was one of the explicated.

or H. was one of the earliest advocates, and h Dr H. was one of the earliest advocates, and is been and still is one of the most successful precision of the Water-Cure system. Nevertheless, in the ment of Chronic Diseases, and especially these inside to Woman, experience has taught him that Morearm combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, is as cases much more effectual, and will restore may tients who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy as tients who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy as tients who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy as nervous and spinal affections heretofore unreached as of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numerous complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many be standing diseases, Motorpathy is the only availablem edy. More than seven thousand persons has a successfully treated in his former Institution; and the improved facilities of Round Hill, Dr. H. kekit, ward to increased success. Physicians are respectively invited to call, and test for themselves the ment of a system.

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system.

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A N Establishment of this character is commenting A Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Sun Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Einst Smith, Assistant.

Miss Smith is a young lady of medical clouds and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extrased known as a popular teacher of the whole Scient Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural Institute of Disagna, (the Hydronathic in congurrent ment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence at the Mesuneric.)

Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's fang.

in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a mis the sea shore on Vineyard Sound.

Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, Dr. Y.
Felch, Harwich Port, Mass.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MAL RIAGE.

Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., at Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Frankins.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philade phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January las. Price, 31 cts. single—\$1,00 for 4 copies.

THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD: or, The April The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the land the Progressive Development of Nature, and embass the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit and By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Hersel Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. Free Thoughts concerning Religion : or, Nam

versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis, Ha Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, MI Franklin street.

WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.

No. 36 WASHINGTON ST. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840,

CTILL continue in successful operation; and heig of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the list in the city.) the proprietors feel confident that there now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequality No person is expected to take a likeness that is at

perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 36 Washington size. near Cornhilt. May 26.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

TADAME CARTEAUX having established here! M over the Comb, Toilet and Perfunery Store of a S. Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (entrance a Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this medica for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and tici-ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremitting ender-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their b

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladin' and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, at such as win the tribute of praise from all.

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which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13. REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SER-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION. JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-

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

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cernhill, the Proceedings of the National Women's Rights (sevention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Duriday and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1853. Phenographically revocated by the Price of the National Women's Rights (sevential). graphically reported by T. C. Leland, of New York Gr. It is a hand somely printed pamphlet, making 174 large octave pages; and contains the speeches of Lerent Mott, Lucy Stone, Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, Caroline M. Severance, Abby Kelley Foste, Emma R. Coe, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, is seph Barker, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephen S. Foster, H. B. Blackwell, Pres. Mahan, Rev. Mr. Nevin, &c. &c.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON.

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

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

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WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill May 20. MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Representation in the Representati

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the determinant of the partition and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pretent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the feet is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the feet ture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

April 14. Smos.

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