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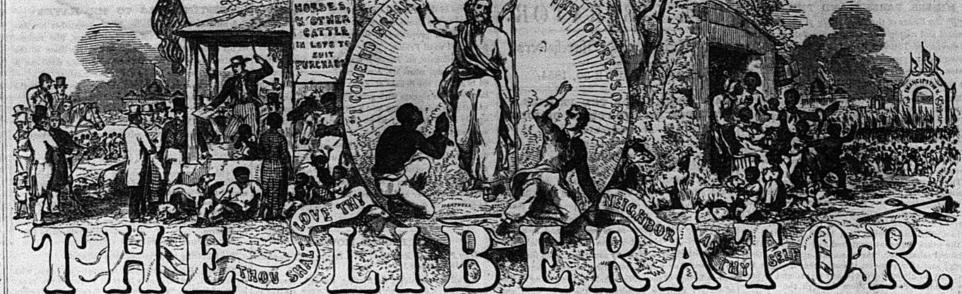
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania the control of the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

WESDELL PHILLIPS.

LET' IN the commits of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD. GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

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

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade : the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERFET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams

VOL. XXIV. NO. 26.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1041.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

JUDGE CURTIS ON THE CAUSES OF THE LATE RIOT.

In delivering his charge to the Grand Jury, in the United States District Court, lately, Judge Cartis referred specially to the events connected with the late fugitive slave case. We take a synopis from the Atlas :-The United States law of 1790, he said, provides

that if any person shall obstruct wilfully any offi-cer of the United States, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other person, in serving any warrant or other process of the United States, of whatever nature, such person shall be held guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding \$300, This law makes no provision for a case where

a man is killed, because that is murder, and comes within the jurisdiction of the State, which it is presumed will execute its own laws. Our duty is nly to execute the United States laws. It is not material that the same act is an offence both against the State and the United States laws, beeause each are distinct sovereignties. This of-fence of obstructing the legal process of the United States is therefore to be inquired about as a misdemeanor, without reference to the criminal laws of this State. The statute is broad as'to the process's forbidden to be obstructed, covering every possible case. Any act done to prevent or impede the carrying

out of a process, would constitute an obstruction.
If a multitude should collect, even in the highway, so as to prevent the free passage of an officer, it e an obstruction; and if, besides, there should be any act of violence, the officer would be also resisted and opposed. All who are present and actually obstruct and resist, are guilty; so, too, are those present for the purpose of affording assistance to such, though they commit no overt act themselves; for what would make only an accessory in a criminal case, would render him equal-

ly guilty with the principal in a misdemeanor.

Those who did procure, counsel, command or abet the others, are also indictable as principals. It would be an imperfect system of laws, which would allow persons to remain at a safe distance, counselling violence, and yet go unpunished; but such is not our system. The adviser, in case of a misdemeanor, is indictable as a principal offender. Then what is advising? It may be direct, as by

hire, counsel, or command; or indirect, as by expressing a liking, approval, or assent. He would pressing a fixing appropriate instruct the jury, that persons inciting others to commit an offence which they do afterwards commit, thereby render themselves indictable.

It was a just inference from an act following the advice, that the advice induced it; but if the advice was to commit one offence, and another offence was committed, the adviser was not responsible. If however, the advice was to commit at offence at a certain time, or under certain circumstances, and that offence was committed at a certain time, or under certain circumstances, the adviser would still be held responsible.

Gentlemen, the events which have recently occall your attention to these rules of law, and to direct you to inquire whether, in point of fact, the offence of obstructing the process of the United States has been committed. If it has, you will present for trial all such persons as have so par-ticipated therein as to be guilty of that offence, under the rules which I have stated. And you will allow me to say to you, that if you and I were to begin to make discriminations between one law and another law-to say, 'This law we wil enforce, and that we will not enforce,' we should not only violate our oaths, but, in so far as in us lay, we should destroy the liberties of our country, which rest for their basis on the great principle that our country is governed by laws constitu-

tionally enacted, and not by men.
In one part of the country, the extradition of fugitives from service was odious, in another, the extradition of fugitives from labor, in another, the tariff laws, &c., so that one cannot fail to see that the government would cease to be a government, it it should yield obedience to these local influences. While government stands, all these laws must be executed, or it becomes the merest tool of faction, and mob law would become an acknowledged authority, ready to be turned against any man or any measure, and bloodshed and ruin would ensue.

#### DESPERATE SPIRIT OF THE MISSOURI SLAVEHOLDERS.

The St. Louis Republican of June 13th, contains a communication from Independence, giving an account of two public meetings, one held at Westport, Missouri, on the 3d of June, and the other at Independence, on the 5th. The letter was headed as follows: Settlement of Nebraska and Kansas -Strong Resolutions -- What the Abolitionists may The corrrespondent says that both meet ings were fully attended, and that so far as the main objects of the resolutions were concerned. there appears to be but one sentiment in that com munity, and the same may be said of the whole Western border. After a long preamble, couched in highly inflammatory language, and organizing themselves for mutual protection, they

Resolved, That we invite all well-disposed citizens, from wherever they may come, but more especially our fellow-citizens of the slaveholding

States, to unite with us.

Resolved, That we will afford to each other mutual protection in claiming and holding lands in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the claims or rights of each other, nor will we allow any intruders to do the same; that until the country is surveyed, no claim shall be made nearer to any other than half a mile, securing to each settler a quarter section of land; and that we will protect and defend the claim of each and every individual of this organization, which may be staked off and designated by the claimant in good faith, and with a view to actual settlement.

Resolved, That we will carry with us into the new Territory of Kansas, every species of property. including slaves, and that we will hold and enjoy the same; that we desire to do so peacefully and deprecate any necessity for resorting to vio-lence in support of our just and lawful rights; yet, (in no spirit of bravado, and with the strongest wish for peace,) apprehensive of interference with our private and domestic concerns by certain organized hands who are to be precipitated upon us, we notify all such, that our purpose is firm, to enjoy all our rights, and to meet with the last argument all who shall in any way infringe upon them.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of Missouri and Arkansas, more espe-cially of the border counties, to organize, with these ends in view; and to each and every man who feels an interest in the destiny of the future State of Kanzas, to be on the alert, that we may

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson policy of the action and resolves of a portion of our fellow-citizens who recently convened at Westtuate and carry out the object of that meeting, to secure and guarantee the rights of Southern emiinfringement, or danger of infringement, upon the rights of Southern settlers, and to take proper steps to prevent and resist the same.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be also received.

ence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, roduction, &c. of the Territory of Kansas, to be irculated among citizens of our own and other onthern States; and further, to correspond free-

Resolved, That we further most earnestly call pon our fellow-citizens of Buchanans Platte, lay, and all border and western counties of Mis-ouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break apon our border, and that we pledge ourselves to o-operate with them in all necessary measures for ur common protection.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our fel-

ow-citizens who have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property, to meet in general convention at Fort Leavenworth, or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and com-mon protection, against all interference with their

# SELECTIONS.

ANOTHER LETTER PROM MR. CURTIS. Boston, June 14, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD MERCURY :

may be a great public disturbance thereupon. me or my character, I shall not concern myself. When the day of final account shall come, let It is to your doctrines and purposes that I mean me tell you that there may be other things to be Whether they are just.
You have announced a principle of action new in our social history. We have had unpopular

laws, made under our own constitutions of rnment by the regular action of the legislative power, before now; but this is the first time that power, cefore now; out this is the first time that it has ever been avowed, to my knowledge, that, in order to get such laws repealed, those whose duty it has been to execute them must be made odious.' This doctrine is worthy of the exaministrate: and I find it contains a clause requiring ation of reflecting men. If it is a sound and just the surrender of fugitives from service.

principle of action, there have been modern instances when it might have been applied. We is a constitutional law; and in this my own judghave had, very recently, a law in this Commonwealth that was exceedingly oppressive, and that has lately been declared unconstitutional by our Su-preme Court. Did anybody ever hear any of the op-United States for this circuit, not to mention many ponents of that Liquor Law declare that a Jusice who issued the process which it required, must be made 'odious,' in order to get it repealed? And made 'odious;' in order to get it repealed? And a provision, and to discharge an obligation found if a Justice of a Police Court in one of our cities had contradicted a rumor that he had refused to that I am able to perform, is binding upon me as quite decent to have denounced him as 'outraging he feelings of the community '! I presume not. resume you can find no precedent for the conduct tifiable. u avow and defend, except in times of revolution, when men's minds are made up to sweep away all barriers, whether of character or any thing else, high and low, that stand between them

and the overthrow of government.

You object to my having contradicted a statement that I had declined to fulfil the requirements of the office which I hold, as not called for by any obligation of 'civil duty.' You might have considuant that it had honestly, would be morally and civilly wrong.

If you know of any better principles of conduct than these, I can only say that they have not been lightly and control to the school in which I have learned the ered, before you made your attack upon me, wheth-er you are so good a judge of another man's civil duty as he himself is ;—whether you, at a distance from this community, can estimate the effect of my conduct upon this new question of the duty of honorable and estimable men,' in reference to the execution of an unpopular law :-and whether you are quite competent to decide, for me, that you are quite competent to decide, for me, that other question, of whether I did not owe it to my brethren and to the public, to make it known that I assent to no such doctrine as that involved in knight had the misfortune to lose his head, but, as

again, that I never will do anything to expose the to hands less competent than those with whom it now rests in this city. The present Commissioners are all competent to discharge the duties which belong to the office. If they were to resign, their places must be supplied; and if the sentiments you maintain are just, they would have to be supplied by men in whose decisions the public could have no confidence. You can go on to make me as 'odious' as may be in your power; but you will never see me so untrue to my own sense of right as to expose these fugitives to the chances of having the law administered here, in a manner less careful and cautious than it may now be. I leave others to consider how the repeal of this law is to be brought about. Circumstances have placed me in a position by any earthly termination, he conducts himself, after a series of virtuous actions, to the Day of Judgment, and intimates that upon that tremendous occasion, United States Commissioners will be a great deal better off than their neighbors. If we did not mean to be very polite, we should certainly call this very Pecksniffman.

Mr. Curtis elevates slave-catching to the dignity of a religion, and favors us with his Articles of Faith, which, though only five in number, he evidently thinks are of quite as much importance as the old-fashioned Thirty-Nine. We do not know why he should have been at the trouble of this conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates; we extend the conceded to him all that he now reiterates i

and institutions of the future State in accordance with those of our own, and thus guarantee for the future a good neighbor and a firm friend, united to us by the bond of interest.

At the meeting at Independence, the following resolutions were adopted:

At the meeting at Independence, the following resolutions were adopted: stances, as well as upon the public questions involved. While its repeal would be a great relief Resolved, That we, the cuttons of a process it has never been my duty to discuss. But there our fellow-citizens who recently convened at West-port, in this county; and that, in order to effective is one suggestion which I may properly make to all port, in this county; and that, in order to effective who desire to think and act rationally upon this tuate and carry out the object of the tuate and carry out the object of the tuate and guarantee the rights of Southern emission and the territory of Kansas, the Chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to acquire full and reliable information of the progress of settle and reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any local reliable information of the progress of settle ments in the new Territory of Kansas, the Chair derivative of two consequences. peace and safety of society, would scarcely be wiling to adopt the first of these alternatives. the second, whatever the tribunal might be, there would be just as good reason for making the ministers of the law 'odious,' and for compelling ' honorable and estimable men' to refuse to do what you call the 'dirty' business of 'negro-catching, ly by letter, with all persons of these States who as there is for attempting to effect the same ob-may be desirous of information upon this subject. ent law requires the same duties of the Judg the United States Courts as it does of the Commissioners, there is now the same reason for making the former 'odious,' as there is for making the latter. This has been tried. It will probably

be tried again.

The venerable Judge Davis, who for more than forty years discharged the duties of U. S. District Judge for this District, with a parity and consci-entiousness never excelled by man, himself sur-rendered fugitive slaves under the act of 1793. Do you think that if he had read in the New Bedford Mercury, that he had performed a 'dirty' action, that placid old man would have done anything but

smile at the fully which assails a public servant for the discharge of a duty imposed by law! Perhaps it will surprise you if I tell you that I have had relations with fugitive slaves, and with their friends, not of an official character. Perhaps you will think it strange that all the efforts that have been made to hold me up as a monster of iniquity, and to make me 'share the odium of the law,' have not been able to prevent some of the law, have not been able to prevent some of these men coming to me with confidence for ad-vice and aid, or to deprive me of the satisfaction of being instrumental in the liberation of many a man, woman and child. In that intercourse, I have learned how mercilessly their individual in-

Sig—You have printed the letter of the 7th inst., which I addressed to you through the Boston Courier, and in doing so, you have avowed two things:—First, that you did intend to apply to me the observations on which I commented in that letter; and second, that the purpose of your attack on me was to promote the repeal of the act for the surrender of fugitives, by making its ministers with the purposes of the law, and that there with the surrender of fugitives, by making its ministers with the process of the law, and that there were the surrender of fugitives, by making its ministers were to the process of the law, and that there were the surrender of fugitives, by making its ministers and the surrender of fugitives, by making its ministers and the surrender of fugitives, by making its ministers are often sacrificed to the political purposes of the agitator; how their efforts to procure a lawful freedom, through the benevolence of the charitable, are discountenanced and suppressed by their pretended friends; and how they have sometimes been kept in a state of harrowing fear, in order that their masters may be compelled to reto call public attention, being determined to put investigated as well as the performance of official it to the common sense of the community to say whether they are just.

You have announced a principle of action new setts of ours, can afford to wait for that day. In the mean time, my whole creed on these mat

ters, so far as they involve questions of duty, may be embraced in a few simple propositions. I have sworn, in more than one capacity, to support the Constitution of the United States.
 I believe every part of that Constitution to be

ment has been instructed by the unanimous opinother tribunals. 4. I believe that a law, passed in pursuance of

act under the law, would it have been thought a citizen, unless I am prepared to say that no man unite decent to have denounced him as couraging should obey it; and this I can say of no law, until a revolution is manifestly necessary and jus-5. I believe that to refuse to discharge duties

which must be discharged by somebody, and which, in case such refusal were to become general, we know would fall into hands less fit to discharge

principles of moral obligation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

GEORGE T. CURTIS.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

# MR. CURTIS'S SECOND.

these attempts to prevent the execution of a law, by making its ministers personally odious. You have not answered—probably you will find it difficult to answer—the reasons which I have assigned for contradicting a statement, which, if uncontradicted, would have justified the belief that I am ready paces; we are only treated to the same old caprillars and groups of duty to the gradance of other same of caprillars. ed, would have justified the belief that I am ready to yield my sense of duty to the guidance of others, or to be made 'odious,' if I do not yield it.

I repeat, that your doctrine that 'honorable and than he was in his first, for he certainly writes made 'odious,' can only tend to bring its administration into incompetent and unsafe hands, while it tration into incompetent and unsafe hands, while it lasts, be that period longer or shorter. And I repeat, letter is only once relieved by a suggestion of places in the I negar will do anything to expose the cidity, and then it is the placidity not of Mr. Curcidity, and then it is the placidity not of Mr. Curpersons who are the subjects of its administration to hands less competent than those with whom it now rests in this city. The present Commission-

avail ourselves of the great advantages which the contiguity of the new Territory at once gives to us, and entitles us, in moulding the government and institutions of the future State in accordance judgment.

It is community. You may think that he was at the logic upon his side, and that he was authorized by an Act of Congress to an institutions of the future State in accordance judgment. that he was authorized by an Act of Congress to say pretty and pompous and patriotic things; but we endeavored also to show, that, as there is a faith higher than reason, so there may be a principle of action which is abstractly, if not practically, higher than the law. This is what Mr. Curtis cannot understand, but it is an idea which men quite as worthy as he is, have embraced and dended to the bitter end. It may seem very ridiculous in these days of militia glory, that members of the respectable Society of Friends should always have refused to put on epaulets; but we believe that, in spite of a practice which Mr. Curtis, no

> answer that such an odium is a natural necessity —an irresistible consequence, for which those only are responsible who have provoked it by imbedies and lunatic legislation. And, while we assert its necessity, we deny its novelty. If Mr. Curtis, about a hundred years ago, had been authorized by His Majesty George III., to vend to the people of Massachusetts the stamps which that monarch so graciously desired to sell to his trans-atlantic subjects, Mr. Curtis would inevitably have been tarred and feathered, because he would have continued in the moltand for the militia of the State. If part of the laws concerning the militia of Massachusetts will be repealed: the Judge of Probate the plumy honors. Official odium a new idea!—
> What then has given to certain words a base significance! Why do we hold in contempt 'common informers'—why is not society more in love with 'spies'! Is there a low official, who does for hire what gentlemen would die rather than undertake, who might not repeat the complaints of Mr. Cartis al demonstration continues to be very possible, and what gentlemen would die rather than undertake, who might not repeat the complaints of Mr. Curtis, and demand admissions to the drawing rooms and a place at the dinner tables of Beacon street? Even a place at the dinner tables of Beacon street? Even the faithfully performed, and the unselves could have in their hands loaded to make the faithfully performed, and the unselves could have in their hands loaded up by loyalty is a quality as necessary in those who grovel for government, as in presidents and prime minisbut cannot Mr. Curtis-conceive of the possibility of his receiving orders from Congress or the Cabinet, which all his patriotism could not compel him to perform? Is there no employment which the exigencies of the government might demand, so servile tout Mr. Curtis would reject it with indignation! Yet this is a land of equality, and in the eye of the law, Mr. Curtis is no better than the man

the sweeps his office, and takes out his letters.

Mr. Curtis declares that if the public contempt eaches him, it must also reach Mr. Justice Sprague, who may likewise be called upon to issue warrants. We suppose Mr. Justice Sprague understands this quite as well as Mr. Curtis: for, although fully qualified to do so, he has issued ho warrants—be has left that business to his subordinates, just as the has left the service of libels and the arrest of refractory sailors. And, in this connection, we beg leave to ask, why, if 'competent hands' are demanded, the fugitive should not have the benefit of the most competent? Why is he put off with the paltry Commissioner, when he is entitled to the Justice? Why is he compelled to content himself with the subordinate scratch, when he has a conwith the subordinate scratch, when he has a constitutional and moral right to the benefit of a full stitutional and moral right to the benefit of a full bottomed wig?

Massachusetts, in permitting a Massachusetts writh of habeas corpus to be trampled upon, as it was by Marshal Freeman and his kidnapping band, says:

In the case of the recent complicated outrage against freedom in Massachusetts, there was offered by divine Providence the opportunity of a just and legal armed resistance to unjust law. The laws of Massachusetts, in permitting a Massachusetts with of habeas corpus to be trampled upon, as it was by Marshal Freeman and his kidnapping band, says:

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In a very mysterious way, Mr. Curtis informs us, that monster as we think him to be, he has often us, that monster as we think him to be, he has one to been consulted by fugitive slaves—a piece of information which he complacently thinks will astonish us. It certainly does not. Nothing can give a livelier idea of the distraction and despair of these poor creatures, than the madness with which they have creatures, than the modness with which they have creatures. own to Mr. Curtis, as the moth flies into the canflown to Mr. Curtis, as the moth flies into the can-dle. Mr. Curtis says that they were not singed ple who prate so loudly in regard to the necessity dle. Mr. Curtis says that they were not singed ple who prate so loudly in regard to the necessity of obedience to law at all hazards, just or unjust, for their confidence, and we are glad to hear it. of obedience to law at all hazards, just or unjust, Twas a miraculous escape; and, since Mr. Curtis disobeyed their own magistrates, their own laws, and has promulgated his Articles of Faith, we advise no errant son or daughter of Africa to repeat the experiment. They can hardly be quite at their ease after this new Boston Confession. Since Mr. Curtis, from his extensive advertising arrangements, is likely to go pretty largely into the business of renditions, the consciousness of having assisted one or two unhappy wanderers, must be a a positive emollient to his sensitive spirit; and it is in the same way, that publicans compound for the sale of their uninspected because he have fter this new Boston Confession. Since Mr. Cur-

tis sets his face, and he has a right to do so, if he pleases. 'Tis the old Horatian de gustibus over again, and, if a man has a taste that way, he is at liberty to indulge it. But the right of private judgment which Mr. Curtis claims, does not belong Judgment which Mr. Cartis claims, does not belong to him exclusively. He may think his fellow-creatures very sentitions, and they may return the compliment by pronouncing him unusually pragmatical. His bones may fairly ache to send them all to the House of Correction, and the least tolerant of them may bern with desire to witness the red to the Mr. Cartis fear the effice of Justice of This is seizing men, and blotting out their manto the House of Correction, and the least tolerant of them may burn with desire to witness the removal of Mr. Curtis from the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Curtis thinks he is right—the people of Massachusetts thinks he is wrong; and it is a little curious, that this is precisely the misunderstanding which always exists between the understanding which always exists and the understanding which always exists and the understandin

As his tastes and aspirations are so largely hational, we ardently hope, while there is a Curtis to be employed, there will be a Federal Government to employ him in treason cases and telegraphing, if in nothing more. Unfortunately, in 1845, Mr. Curtis solemnly resolved in Fancuil Hall, that the Union had been dissolved and the Constitution ment to employ him in treason cases and telegraphing, if in nothing more. Unfortunately, in 1845, Mr. Curtis solemnly resolved in Fancuil Hall, that the Union had been dissolved and the Constitution overthrown by the admission of Texas; but it is possible, that what he then declared destroyed, he has since recreated upon paper. It was certainly a little odd that such a mastodon of loyalty could be stung by any thing into an antic so revolutionary, but the most pachydermatous are sometimes punctured; and since Mr. Curtis has found by experience, how easy it is to be elegantly treasonous and fashionably seditious in very good company, and fashionably seditious in very good company, he ought to be a little more charitable towards those who stop short of announcing the nullification of the laws, and content themselves with demanding their amelioration.

But we are told that resistance to this act unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. Not so. Enjorcing it unsettles the authority of all law. The submit is the further of properties. No. Easyonets in Constitution I was prevented to the submitted to only when there is the the continent. Where is the man who can erase the 'broad black lines' he has 'drawn across' his character' Echo answers, Where!

Some in No. I ave the continent of the continent in the case, all law. Teach them to law. Teach them to law. I don't know, stranger, but you can go down to the c perience, how easy it is to be elegantly treasonous and fashionably seditions in very good company, he ought to be a little more charitable towards those who stop short of announcing the nullification of the laws, and content themselves with demanding their amelioration.

#### UNLAWPUL PROCEEDINGS.

Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., a learned solicitor in Boston, appears in one of the papers, and maintains that the calling out of the Militia, and the use made of them in the nefarious work of sending back Burns into perpetual slavery, were entirely

On this subject, the last Trumpet, after quoting a long extract from Mr. Chandler, says:

'It turns out, then, after all the cry about and order, that the true law and order party of the 2d of June were the citizens; it turns out that the volunteer militia of Massachusetts were acting not that, in spite of a practice which Mr. Curtis, no only without law, but against law; it turns out doubt, thinks seditious, they have usually been that Gen. Edmands, who directed all the moveregarded as pretty good citizens.

Mr. Curtis says, that when we speak of the odium which attaches itself to those who manifest an the law was, or else he wilfully folated it; and eagerness to execute an unjust law, we avow a yet he was ready to shoot down or bayonet the cit-principle of action new in our social history. We izens by hundreds: and he issued on that day such answer that such an odium is a natural necessity orders as would have caused immense bloodshed, if

and feathered, because he would have continued in chusetts will be repealed; the Judge of Probate the business long after prudence had counselled its abandonment. By the accident of his birth, he has escaped the Berkleyan balmage; but the morphace than our halls of justice for a Bastile and a barracks.
• Let the overruling of the citizens, by an un-

muskets and fixed bayonets, and be backed up by the troops of the United States, with loaded mus-kets and fixed bayonets, and cannon loaded with grape and canister, and three or four hundred anomalous beings of all shades and characters, armed with huge glistening knives and revolvers. Coura-

## WEAK-BACKED OPPICIALS.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, one of the ablest clergymen of the Orthodox Congregational faith, in an article in the New York Independent, commenting with deserved severity upon the course of the Governor of Massachusetts, in permitting a Massachusetts writ

consequence would have been, peaceful, resistance to injustice; and instead of mobs, there would have been the quiet confidence of the people in ble moral check against usurpation. But the peofoot, in the terror of an armed, overawing force on the other side. The mandate of the Court should have been enforced; it was the first duty of the Governor of the State, and of the citizens of Boston. In refusing it, in deserting it, they were traitors to their own government; they struck the deadliest blow themselves against their own liberone or two unhappy wanderers, must be a a positive emollient to his sensitive spirit; and it is in the same way, that publicans compound for the sale of their uninspected beverages, by heading subscriptions for the widows and orphans they have created. Ten dollars are put down to the credit of the coculus indicus, and all the progeny of the poisoned wretch sport in new tunics on the strength of strychnine which murdered their father.

Mr. Curtis has never thought if his duty to discuss the Fngitive Slave Law. Unfortunately for him, others have thought differently; and it is the settled conviction of almost every man, woman and child in Massachusetts, that the law is needlessly cruel, ingeniously remorseless, and antiquated in its tyranny. Against this general belief, Mr. Curtis sets his face, and he has a right to do so, if he pleases. They disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed and despised that injunction when it issued on the side of justice. In the history of the world, there can obey the powers that be; they disobeyed and despised that injunction when it issued on the side of justice. In the history of the world, there can obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed and despised that injunction when it issued on the side of justice. In the history of the world, there can obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injunction, so obey the powers that be; they disobeyed the divine injun

# FUGITIVE LAW.

We are not in favor of war, but if we should fortunate inmate of a lunatic asylum and his keepers. But Mr. Curtis will reap one advantage from
his solitary position. When, in the political masquerade of last fall, he appeared as 'Phocion,' he
expressed the hope that he might never hold
any office in the State government higher than that
of Justice. He is in no danger; upon that point
he may possess his soul in peace.

As his tastes and aspirations are so largely national, we ardently hope, while there is a Curtist to be employed, there will be a Federal Government to employ him in treason cases and telegraphing, if in nothing more. Unfortunately, in 1845,
ing, if in nothing more. Unfortunately in 1845,
ing, if in nothing more in the stamp at a law? Was not the decrees of every tyrant law just as wel

demoralize the virtues of the people. There never was, and never can be, a people forced to obey wicked decrees, for a length of time, without bewicked decrees, for a length of time, without being degraded. Their sense of justice becomes confused. Wicked decrees they cannot honor. Soon they come to dishonor all laws. They respect no law. They only fear power. 'Might makes right,' in such a school. Every triumph of the Fugitive Law is a poisonous wound to justice, dishonors legislation, destroys confidence in government, inlegislation, destroys confidence in government, inspires hatred to the officers of law paralyzes the force
of law itself. Would law-makers be respected?
Then let them respect justice. Do we tremble when
such legislative acts are resisted? We should rejoice. It shows that the people have a conscience,
that a sense of justice still lingers among the masses. The occasion of alarm is in the perfidy which
decreed the cruel act. That such a law could be
enacted is ominous of evil. That it can be enfurced at all, is another dark cloud. That it is an forced at all, is another dark cloud. That it is en-forced with so much difficulty, is a gleam of hope. Does resistance to unjust laws weaken respect for just ones! Exactly the contrary. The sternest foes of tyranny have ever been the firmest friends of law and order. They who risk life, fortune and honor in opposing injustice, will risk the same in defending jostice. Every struggle against tyranny is a struggle for liberty. Liberty is the security of equal justice to all. The Slave Power is a most of equal justice to all. The Slave Power is a most voracious, unprincipled tyranuy. If resistance by force is ever justifiable, then may freemen resist this tyranny with sword and gun. But we would counsel faith in moral means, and resort to the ballot-box. We would dissuade from bloody contest. Yet we would rebuke the fallacy of compromisers. Their reasonings are at war with truth, experience, morality, justice, and good order. They are at war with themselves. They charge upon others that for which they alone are responsible. Let their mouth be stopped.

## From the Worcester Spy.

#### MILITARY PORCE.

We had a great military parade, in the metropolis of this State, on the 2d inst. There were over 2000 troops under arms, to assist to kidnap a preacher of the gospel, and hand him over to the tender mercies of an infidel slaveholder. Those troops, generally, bore themselves rudely and insolently, and, in some cases, brutally and savagely. They wounded several of their fellow-citizens; and one embryo Haynau among them had given his troops orders to murder some men and women, when his blood-thirsty purpose was foiled, by the promptitude and humanity of a less reckless and sanguinary man. Thousands of sgitated people came out nary man. Thousands of sgitated people came out to see the preacher led off to slavery, over the spot where Hancock stood and Attucks fell, and the soldiers, with their bayonets at the people's throats, and the muzzles of their muskets at their heads, compelled them to be still, as they witnessed the humiliating spectacle. The law of God, written in the people's hearts, and the law of the land, as written in the Constitution, were against the rendition of this Christian minister to slavery ; but the law of Virginia, sustained by the bayonets of the military of Suffolk, was in favor of it, and,

of course, everything had to give way before the omnipotent edict of the Slave Power.

Since the slave parade of the military of Boston, some companies who figured in that spectacle have had several soup parades, over which, like 'Philip's martial son,' they have blown the trumpets of their own praise, if they have fought no battles. Gov. Washburn has been to these dinners, so has Mayor Smith, so has General Edmands, and so has Capt. Dearborn. The Governor made Quattlebum speech on those occasions, so did the Mayor, and so did the rest of them. They all went in for 'law,' and they all went in for putting law through with the

Now, we believe it is of little use to tell such nen that laws in a republic must be sanctioned by the public conscience, or they and the republic cannot be sustained at the same time. If the pub lic heart loathes a lie called law, that law must perish, or public conscience and public freedom must perish. When the bayonets appear, to sus-

must perish. When the bayonets appear, to sustain slavery, the republic ends.

We do not suppose it would be of much use to tell Captain Evans, Mayor Smith, and the other heroes of the Boston slave hunt, that the Roman republic, which existed as many centuries as ours has done decades, was first debauched by scoundrels like Pierce and Douglas, and then destroyed drels like Pierce and Douglas, and then destroyed by such a Pretorian guard as surrounded poor Anthony Burns, and dragged him on his way to bondage. The philosophy of history could never penetrate the brains of such men. The warnings of history can never affect them. Military power is always dangerous to civil liberty; and so jealous were our ancestors of it, that to this day, in Great Britain, no soldier is permitted to approach a burgh where a parliamentary election is going on. Some of Col. Barre's (the friend of America,) most brilliant speeches in the British Parliament, were in denunciation of that unconstitutional force which was employed to execute tyranny in the

which was employed to execute tyranny in the Colonies. We have seen it stated in Whig pa-pers, that a distinguished English gentleman, who was in Boston at the time of the slave hunt, expressed his utter astonishment to see armed ma-rines in our courts of justice; and swords and re-volvers in the hands of 'civil officers.' He might well express surprise, if he came hither to see the freedom we have so often boasted of.

A Prussian gentleman, who was compelled to leave his country because he loved liberty, and who expected to find it in Massachusetts, had his soul and senses oppressed when he witnessed the long array of bayonets that were displayed in the cause of despotism. 'Oh!' he exclaimed, 'this is just like Prussia! Soldiers insulting, beating back,

like Prussia! Soldiers insulting, beating back, pricking and cutting down the citizens! Where is the republic! Now, it may please Gov. Washburn, and the individual who is Mayor of Boston, and General Edmands, and Captain Evans, to boast about the military power sustaining the law; but the true republican knows and feels that when the bayonet is suppress all true law; at an end. Nothing is law publican knows and feels that when the bayonet is supreme, all true law is at an end. Nothing is law that is not just, and what is not law, should not be obeyed. Mussachusetts has no law on her statute-book that provokes her good and peaceful citizens to execrate and denounce it. She had better have no laws than those which the military only can

'THE BAD PRIDAY.'

We have before us another earnest, faithful and eloquent Sermon, prompted by the unlawful and unchristian Rendition of Anthony Burns. It was preached in the First Church, West Roxbury, June 4, 1854, by E. B. Willson, and deserves high praise. The text chosen is, very appropriately, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me '-Matt. 25: 45. After saying that he had not come to preach or to deliver any carefully meditated words for the instruction of his hearers, but to utter spontaneously what was in his heart, he adds-

Your grandsires and mine, not a long time back broke away from what they called tyranny, though it was freedom, justice, and indulgence,—it was maternal gentleness,—as compared with the tyran-ny from which this man fled; and we pay them honor. Our hearts swell, and our words are big. and our demonstrations are high-sounding, when we descant upon their heroism and virtue. This poor, wretched, outlawed Virginian, pined in a bondage,—one day of which is worse than fifty years of such as our forefathers felt,—and so he fled from it, at the peril of life. And what do we! Celebrate his courage with bell-ringings, and waving banners, and glorifying discourse! No; we pay men to hunt and catch him, and give him to his master, though that master were as great or we descant upon their heroism and virtue. s master, though that master were as cruel as Nero! And no shelter in all this wide land can receive or protect him. There is no altar of refuge, whence he could not be torn. Were he to come, fainting with fear, into this very place and presence as we were offering our prayers, or singing our praises, or reading those yerses in the book of Deuteronomy which I read a few minutes ago, and here fall at our feet, imploring protection against his oppressor, no man or woman of us all might interpose for his safety, without invoking on his own head the same crushing cruelty which had al-

ready stricken him down.

Slavery desires you to know it better, that your prejudices against it may be overcome. And to show your how groundless are your antipathies, it turns the temple of justice into a slave-pen, and, arming such ruffianly and insolent fellows as it can find willing to engage in its service, sets them to keep its doors, where they insult quiet and orderly citizens, entering for the transaction of their lawful business. It calls on you, or your son, to put on epaulet and plume, to arm yourself,there must be no shamming this time, no blank cartridges; the equipment requires deadly bullet, as well as noisy powder,—and then it calls you to go forth, and take possession of the peaceful marts, to stop up the avenues of trade, to arrest the regu-lar on-goings of industry, and to make all ready and convenient, that the tyrant and oppressor may drag his human prey through your streets and to his doom, without fear of molestation or hindrance Lest some overcharged hearts among all those tens of thousands of witnesses should be moved irresist-ibly by the great tide of an overflowing compassion and an indignant humanity to break in, not to kill or hurt, but to give back to an innocent man that liberty of which he had been robbed, and to which his right is inalienable,—lest some such act of justice and right should be accomplished, I say, slavery requires you, or your young son, may be whose majority is scarce attained, to march up and whose majority is scarce attained, to march up and down the city-ways with loaded gan, driving the peaceful inhabitants from their avocations, and ar-bitrarily closing up the thoroughfares of business. Slavery wishes itself to be known. God grant it

may be! Let it be known what sort of associates it naturally draws around itself, and what classes of men are arrayed as naturally and necessarily against I saw, in my walks through the streets of Boston, among those who had come, with mourning hearts, to see the great sacrifice to be laid on Slavery's altar, Christians of various denominations ; venerable, gray-haired clergymen; men who have labored for years in every humane enterprise ; men of peace, of sobriety, of every virtue; such men as the State relies on in her crises and emergencies; such as have repeatedly received tokens of the con-fidence of the right-minded; such as have discharged high and varied trusts, with unblemished hon-or; such as have ever been foremost in maintaining good laws, and guarding the social order. These, slavery accounted her enemies; and she was not mistaken: they were. Now, whom did she call around her as her nat

nral allies? To whom did she look for support? I will not speak particularly of the soldiery who were called into service on the occasion, because many went reluctantly, and because perhaps they could not be expected to know better, or to be bet ter, than that moral doctrine so current among the unreflecting, which teaches that a soldier is no more responsible for what he does, in obedience to a superior, than if he were a billet of wood. Passing by the soldiers, then, most of whom went reluctantly to this ' duty,' as they called it, who were the voluntary supporters of slavery on this occasion! I was told by those who should know, that those persons who offered their services to the United States officer, to keep guard around the captive, less he should regain his just and inalienable rights, were, some of them, men who had been in our prisons,-men known, notorious even, as men o praved character, such as do not live by quiet industry, but by preying on society. If there were any doubts of their character, one needed but look into their faces to believe the worst thing said of them. I never saw, in the same number of men, so large a proportion of sinister, savage, and brutish countenances. These are Slavery's nt ministers. They instinctively side with the robber and

oppressor.

Besides those regularly enlisted to carry out the great crime of stealing a man, the awful deed of darkness which was to be consummated brought out many of congenial and kindred mind to witness and encourage it. Men with the red eyes of drunkenness, and men with profane oaths on their lips, were seen about the streets, cheering their vile companions more immediately implicated in the deed of shame ;-yes, such were to be seen, grouped and shouting their applause, about those very streets from which sober, respectable, and Christian citizens had just before been driven like sheep. I am not drawing a picture from imagination, nor bringing you street rumors. I am telling chiefly what I saw and heard at only one point of

Does the character of slavery need farther illustration! See how the noble-heartsd caunsaller, who came forward to render aid to the friendless slave, was essaulted in his homeward walk, and not murdered because the blow was not so skiffully dealt as the striker probably meant it should be. Was the assassin, do you suppose, a friend or an

Even intelligent persons have spoken of the late occurrences as if those who aided in capturing and sending to hopeless bondage a fellow-man were spe-cially the friends of law and order, as if those who struggled against the execution of that inhuman law were characteristically disturbers of the publie peace. Never was there a greater violation of truth. One could not walk the streets of Boston on Friday morning last, for half an hour, without being convinced that those crowds from which came the cry of shame, as the human sacrifice went on, were largely made up of those very classes on lars.—the just, the humane, the self-governed, the industrious, the lovers of peace and of order. No more could a half-hour's observation leave a doubt, that those from whom disorders, social tumults, riots and crimes mostly come, were generally in active sympathy with those who catch men. Of course, I have not meant that every man who has oppose the slave-catching is a good man, nor that every man is utterly vile who has consented to it. I have

been characterizing classes.

I have but begun to say what is in my heart to say. But I have spoken longer than I purposed when I began. I have only to remind you, in finishing these remarks, and in view of that communion rite before us, in which we are to recall the sacrifice of the cross, that it is not they who cry Lard, Lord, not those who shall say, 'We have eaten and drunk in thy presence, or thou hast taught in our streets,' whom God will recognize as his children, or whom Jesus will know as his disciples.

If any one thinks that, in the sufferings of Jesu alone, we should have found a fitter theme for the meditations of this hour. I can only repeat the words of Jesus himself, addressed to the daughters of Jerusalem, as he went on that sorrowful march to the cross,- WEEP NOT FOR ME, BUT WEEP POI YOURSELVES AND FOR YOUR CHILDREN,"

. Then shalt not deliver unto his master the servan which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shal dwell with thee, even among you in that place which h shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best Thou shalt not oppress him.' - Deut. xxiii. 15, 16.

MESSES. PARKER AND PHILLIPS.

The Editor of the Troy Daily Whig having denounced and misrepresented, in a scandalous manner, the conduct of Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, during the late memorable and most tragical week in Boston, the following reply appears in that paper, from the pen of the Rev. Edgar Buckingham :-

DEAR SIR:—I see in your paper this (Friday) morning, an article of some length and severity, directed chiefly against Messrs. Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker of Boston, on account of their at FRAMINGHAM. alleged conduct in stirring up the present excite-ment in that city, and for their immediate appeal

ultra-abolitionists being in a small minority, but at the same time distinguished and feared for their personal characters them that are in bonds as at the same time distinguished and leared for their personal character, their social standing, their bound with them '—give any countenance, on that day, energy and effectiveness, it has been thought the best way to abuse them without stint, and to pass any rumors concerning them through the commuany rumors concerning them through the con nity, that may come from whose soever invention. Neither Wendell Phillips nor Theodore Parker is a coward. The lives of both of those gentlemen have been marked by a moral courage, and by a tion-heartfelt contrition, not 'the loud huzza'-the self-sacrifice, rare and admirable. No one pretends tolling of bells, not the ringing of merry peals—the in the community where they are known, that men If they have, at any of purer lives can be found. time, when the most exciting circumstances have been arousing all the manhood that the community can feel, been led to the use of language stronger than you or I might agree to, 'much,' it must be our country—remembered, 'must be pardoned to the spirit of 'Lo! whe liberty.' How much more honorable is it, that their hearts should burn, and their tongues drop coals of fire, when the most beinous wrong that man can endure is about to be perpetrated, than to sit in silence in our counting-rooms and parlors, and have in us no sense of the dignity offered to us, through our fellow-man; no abject slavery to which the slaveholder would sink, not the colored man alone, but every man of the North, as well. I cannot be answerable for the truth of the following sentence, but I copy from the telegraph account of Wednesday in the New York Tribune

'The report that Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker had applied to the Mayor for the protection of their persons and property is incorrect.'

I cannot be answerable for the truth of this paragraph, but it is entitled to as much credence as the report that those gentlemen had made the application here denied. From a personal acquaint-anceship with the first of the gentlemen named, from early boyhood, I have reason to believe that plication here denied. he never has deserted, and never will desert, the colors he may raise. If bloodshed should be thought necessary by him in avenging the liber-ties of the North, his own life will be the most cheerful sacrifice. A more generous, a more chivalrous, a more high-minded, a more kind-hearted man, it has never been my fortune to know.-He has laid upon the altar of liberty talents equal to the highest stations that Massachusetts could offer to her most favored sons. He has resigned, for it, a social standing, which men of wealth oft for it, a social standing, which men of wealth oft aspire for in vain; the highest that the families of Boston know. He has given up for it the pros-pects of wealth, and he has devoted to it an inhertance of wealth, of elegance, and luxury. Fev hearts can stand before the charms of his persuasive eloquence; few consciences, I trust, can bear unmoved his appeals to what is just and noble in

One word more: people are exclaiming every day against the indiscreet zeal and fanaticism o abolitionists. Would that we, Mr. Editor, on the other hand, could only secure the praise from others, and the approbation from ourselves, that we were zealous in a due degree, and that we were doing well the work we complain they do so ill. It seems to me our complaints should be forever silenced against those whose zeal is carrying them onward, while we are pursuing our every day business, enjoying life, getting office and ma-king money, and the spirit of Slavery is getting dominion over us, not in our civil relations only, so as that the whole country shall be under its government, but is palsying our hearts, is corrupting our moral principles, and is making us mean and slavish in soul. If these should keep silent, ought not the very stones in the streets to cry out? If Phillips and Parker will be still,

the opponent of war, and a friend of peace, -it is well that the community should understand the litionists to urge the people to a violent defence of the fugitive against the power of the government.

They maintain that every man has an indefeasible right to his liberty, the American gentleman captured by an Algerine pirate-ship, as gentlemen used once to be so captured, or a colored man, who was stolen in his cradle, and compelled to grow-up in bondage; and that the means which would be right for such American gentleman to use in Algiers to regain his liberty, would be equally justifiable for the born-slave to use, if he wishes his liberty, in South Carolina or Massa-

They maintain that you or I, were we in compulsory bondage, would endeavor to escape by force, if we conceived that there was any prospect of success in the attempt. They think that one of us, in slavery, would be little scrupulous as to the means we should use in attempting our escape; and this, for the reason that liberty is a blessing to us of inestimable value, and slavery a condition of most horrible suffering and wrong. And they maintain, that common humanity requires of us to aid a brother man in escaping from such a con dition, by precisely the same means we should use for ourselves, I suppose if you and I were use for ourselves, I suppose if you a we colored men, - or switts, -just escaped from a We Southern plantation; with the with all our wages On bill projecting upon our backs, with all our wages beld in a master's pockets, and all our dearest ties beld in a master's pockets, and all our dearest tree, and affections outraged by another's avarice, and by his grosser passion, we should more readily admit the force of their reasoning, and feel that they were doing no more for us, by violent opposition to the laws of the land, than they would ask of us to do for them.

E. B. ask of us to do for them.

## MASSACHUSETTS PRESENTED BY A GRAND JURY.

The State of Massachusetts may be alarmed at learning that she has been indicted for treason, by the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the North Carolina district. After a recital of facts in the Boston Slave case, the presentment runs

Circumstances like these, frequently occurring there, have seriously impaired the confidence of the people of this district in the administration of jus-tice in the district of Massachusetts; and while they admire the promptness and energy with which Franklin Pierce, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, Franklin Pierce, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, has met the occasion, they cannot but regret that, in the district of Massachusetts, the laws of the country have to be upheld by the exhibition of military power. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, take leave to return to the President their thanks, take leave to return to the President their thanks, the leave to return the President their thanks, the leave to return the President their thanks, the leave to return the President their thanks, the leave the President their thanks, the leave the President the Preside and the thanks of the people of this district, for to it. We commend it to our readers with the fullest this important service to the whole country, in maintaining law and order within the district of visits increasing pleasure and profit. We savely Massachusetts, and congratulate him. Massachusetts, and congratulate him and the whole country, that while, from the indications the present condition of things in this district affords, no ent condition of things in this district allords, no military force will scarcely ever be needed here, to sustain the law, among the people of North Carolina, without any aid of United States soldiers, there will always be found a standing power sufficient to vindicate the majesty of the laws, and to punish treason to the Constitution, whether contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we are the contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we can be contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we can be contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we can be contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we can be contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we can be contemplated by individuals or bodies of men, however, we can be contemplated by individuals or bodies.

ever numerous or fanatie,' When the Grand Jury of North Carolina shall next attempt to play the part of overseer and cen-sor-general, it may be as well for it to present the State of South Carolina for its wanton imprison-tive Slave Law. He said the memorial was mostly ment of citizens of Massachusetts, and the mob vio-lence which drove from its borders the counsel employed by the Legislature of that State to test, before the United States Court, the constitutionality of such imprisonment.-National Era.

# THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, JUNE 30, 1854.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Friends of Freedon ment in that city, and for their immediate appeal to the city government for protection from the threats of the mob against themselves.

The language which you have employed is very common in the newspapers of a leading class at the present time; and it has been allowed to pass too long unnoticed and uncorrected. It is very easy to utter censures against individuals. The ultra-abolitianists being in a small minority loss to the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the beautiful Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on the Fourith or July, to which all who "reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man," are most cordially invited. Let none who profess to cherish any self-respect. of slavery shall be forgotten, or the awful guilt and frightful inconsistency of this nation shall be put out of sight. The times demand humiliation, not exultamost direct and efficient action to cause ' liberty to be proclaimed, throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof," not vain-boasting in regard to what our fathers achieved in the revolutionary struggle. As for

· Lo! where her starry battner 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,

SPECIAL TRAINS of cars, on the Boston and Wor ester Railroad, will be run to the Grove, on that day leaving Boston, Worcester, and Milford, at 9.25 A. M. RETURNING, leave the Grove at about 54, P. M. FARE-by all these trains, to and from the Grove FIFTY CENTS. Children under twelve years of age will be carried for twenty-five cents.

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

The trains will stop at Way Stations, wherever de

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

The pic-nic plan will be adopted-persons and parties carrying their own provisions. Refreshments can also be purchased on the ground.

In case the weather shall prove rainy, the meeting will be held in WAVEBLEY HALL, adjacent to the depot at Framingham. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT.F. WALLCUT, Sec.

#### THE FOURTH OF JULY. As if to glory in their shame, and wantonly to out

rage heaven and earth, the City Authorities of Boston fresh from the kidnapping of Anthony Burns,-have made the most extensive preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July with all the pomp and circumstance of a hollow, man-stealing patriotism, ending with a costly display of fireworks in the evening, in which such bitter mockeries as "America is free," and 'statues of Liberty and Justice,' (!!) are to be emblazoned in fiery forms and types, for the admiration of a people in vassalage to Southern slave-hunters and slave-drivers Hung be the heavens with black-give day to night. The Albany Argus, ever characterised for its proslavery scoundrelism, exultingly says-

'The efforts of the anti-slavery agitators to convert Independence Day into an occasion of universal humil-iation and simultaneous groaning and turning up of to cry out? If Phillips and Parker will be still, will you and I take up the cause they advocate, and show a better spirit?

While I never have counselled, armed and forcible resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, but have refrained from so doing, on principles that have made me, under all circumstances, the opponent of war, and a friend of peace,—it is well that the community should understand the

In this city, the programme which we publish to ly, includes a full parade of our gallant military and firemen—the latter excerting guests from other cities— which will doubtless be in every way worthy of the oc-

So Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. So the hypocritical Jews garnished the sepulchres of the prophets, and boasted of their reverence for the reformers of other days, while crucifying Jesus between two thieves. So they said of old, who murdered the fatherless, and afflicted the poor and needy, ' The Lord shall not see, neither shall the God of Jacob regard it." 'Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?

Ye who adore God, and love man, and hate oppresion, and abhor dissimulation, give no countenance ie of such shameless and unprincipled displays! For,

Should we raise the pealing anthem, from the rice

swamp dank and lone,
With our choral notes ascending joins the slave's low
plaintive moan;
With each strain of gladness blending comes the mother's wail of wo, Weeping in her hopeless anguish with a grief we ne'er

We will raise no starry banner-tears of shame its

its silken folds, blood-written, see the names Bures and Styre ! wave above the " Acorn " as the guardian of the

When it floated o'er the "Morris," did it set the cap tive free?'

Remember the Mass Meeting of the Friends

Impartial Liberty at Framingham on the 4th.

# UNION OF PAPERS.

On the 1st of July, the Pennsylvania Freeman will be merged with the National Anti-Slavery Standard, vania A. S. Society and the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society. This, it is believed, will be highly advantageous to our cause, and satisfactory to all its friends in Pennsylvania. Referring to this change, the last Freeman pays the following tribute to the Standard :-

. We are happy that our readers are to receive a pa per that we can so heartily commend. The National Anti-Slavery Standard is a paper of distinguished exvisits increasing pleasure and profit. We trust that for the sake of the cause, they will take pains to interest others in it, and will do what they can to extend the sphere of its usefulness.'

As every effort will now be made to give increa interest and value to the Standard, corresponding efforts should be made by abolitionists to extend its circulation in all sections of the country.

# THE BOSTON PETITION.

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday, June 221, Mr. Rockwell presented the memorial of tive Slave Law. He said the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of Boston, nearly all of whom had been persons desirous to sustain the Compromise legislation of 1850. They were moved to ask the repeal of this Fugitive Slave Law, because of the recent repeal by velopment of our race.

Congress of the Missouri Compromise. He moved it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dixon proposing to discuss the motion, it we postponed until Friday.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the Boston petition

was taken up, when Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, proceed ed to address the Senate at great length, assailing the motives of its signers with great bitterness of language, and stigmatizing Boston as 'a city where the laws were openly set at defiance ; where the temple of justice was surrounded by an armed mob, to prevent the execution of a constitutional duty; where treason stalked boldly forth, and the officers of the law were butchered '-&c. &c. He was ably replied to by Messrs. Sumper and Rockwell, when, after a sharp personal controversy between the former and Mesers. Butler and Petit, Mr. Dixon got the floor, and the Senate adjourned. What has State street now to say?

#### THE PEOPLE MOVING. Gray Plymouth Rock hath yet a tongue, and Concord

A Call is extensively circulating through the Com monwealth, for a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE,

without distinction of party, to be held with reference to the duty of Massachusetts at this solemn crisis-as preliminary to which, a meeting of the citizens of old Concord was held on the 22d inst., Hon. J. S. Keyes in the chair, and the following Resolutions adopted :-Resolved, That the citizens of Concord, whose fathers

were among the first to resist the tyranny of 1775, will not be the last to resist that of 1854.

Resolved, That the passage of the Nebraska and Kanzas bills by the present Congress, is an unprovoked and wanton outrage upon the principles and feelings of the freemen of the North and West, and destroys all confidence in the integrity, good faith and honor of the

confidence in the integrity, good faith and honor of the national government.

Resolved, That the compromise of 1820 was in the nature of a compact between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, and inasmuch as that compact has been repudiated by one party, the other party is thereby absolved from all the obligations supposed to be imposed by it. Therefore.

UNCLE TON'S CARIN, ILLUSTRATED.

MR. HAYES: Permit me to present you with this book as a slight expression of my admiration for the noble example you have so recently set to our whole country, of preferring worldly loss rather than a loss of manhood and honor.

May the blessing of God ever follow you and yours, for your steadiness in refusing to execute the infamous and irreligious Fugitive Low! imposed by it. Therefore,

Resolved. That the free States are at full liberty t resist the admission of any slave State into the Union hereafter, and that it is their solemn duty so to do.

Resolved, That the whole system of compromise me sures has received a fatal stab in the house of its friends, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was a part of that system, and cannot stand without its support; therefore,

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 must be repealed.

And whereas, there are unmistakable indications of a settled purpose on the part of the Administration. and many of those who represent the slave States, to extend the area of the slave States by conquest or annexation; and whereas, we believe a large majority of the people of this State are decidedly opposed to any further encroachments of the Slave Power; therefore, Resolved, That we believe it to be a duty immediate

ly to take such steps as will unite the people of this Commonwealth for the recovery of the ground already lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.

Resolved, That a committee of six be chosen, whose duty it shall be to correspond with eminent individuals in various parts of the State, and to invite them to meet at an early day in Boston, for the purpose of makof arrangements for a meeting of delegates from every town in the Commonwealth; and to decide what 2d of June, 1854. neasures shall be adopted to arrest the alarming inroads of the Slave Power.

These resolutions were eloquently sustained by Col. Daniel Shattuck, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Rev. B. Frost, C. gold chain. C. Hazewell, Esq., Dr. Josiah Bartlett, R. W. Emerson and Hon. J. S. Keyes, and adopted by seclamation.

The following gentlamen compose the Committee Correspondence :- Samuel Hoar, C. C. Hazewell, A. G. Fay, Daniel Shattuck, Simon Brown, R. W. Emerson.

#### ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. The anti-Nebraska members of Congress have issued

an address to the public, which has been approved and freedom. At 8 o'clock, it was called to order, when endorsed by nearly all the members of the two Houses Charles M. Ellis, Esq., who so ably defended poor who were opposed to the passage of the Nebraska-Kan-zas bill, and is signed by Senator Foot, Chairman of the rose, and in behalf of the Committee, made the presentmeeting, and Daniel Mace and Reuben Fenton, Secre- ation, with the following address :taries. The address reviews the whole history of the Mr. Hayes :- At the request of this Committee question, as connected with national legislation, and I have the honor to present to you this purse and shows clearly the character of the various compromises this salver, as tokens of respect and approbation have been made, from time to time, between of your resignation of your the people of the free States and those of the slave States, and the manner in which and the purposes for which they were made. It then shows how treacherously and wantonly these compromises have been violated by the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as well as cal moment of his life, as she always says, ' never the violent and dangerous means resorted to in order to fear; you have done as you ought.' secure its passage. Further, it urges that the Slave see by the names of the Committee Power is aiming at greater and broader usurpations, at whatever cost; that the purpose is to annex Cuba, five or six slave States from the territory of Mexico, and a leave thus to signify their sense of the justness of part at least of St. Domingo. This is to be done by this net of yours. They offer you this, sir, feeling purchase, if it can be so accomplished; but if not, that there are men, as of old, whom gold cannot then by war with Mexico and Spain, if not also with buy nor office seduce. England and France, and finally an alliance with Bra- On this they have engraved, with a few words

'It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall like that, sir. They feel it to be just and noble have made these additions to the United States, it will demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States; and, failing in that demand, a withdrawal There are occasions on which an act of mere free States; and, failing in that demand, a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust, and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and the South, to the free States, and to the slaveholding States themselves. It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmily of the past, and warn you in sober seriousness of the tuture. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to execute such further measures as Compromise, and to execute such further measures as when their powers are thus abused; and, whe you, in your wisdom, shall command, and as may be they are misused in such a cause, fall into connecessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.' If this is all that is proposed to be done, this address act of yours, and some that stand prominent

Missouri Compromise, and preventing the further lines of his official duty: that, aggressions of slavery,' while the Union holds together, in may be acquired, the unlawful use of it is tyranny is the acme of infatuation. We must separate. The It would be well, sir. if the President, and his ad North must form a new, independent, free republic, visers, courts, law officers, the Marshal, and many or continue to be the tool and vassal of the Slave Power, enabling it to accomplish all its direful designs of Nearly all of those who had watched the trial of conquest, annexation and perpetuation, having the mighty resources of the whole country at its command, guard march from the Court House that had been mighty resources of the whole country at its command, without which, it would be as poor as a pauper, and as feeble as an infant.

and, pertaining as it does to Southern life, with thrilthough without mannerism,) will be likely to find you did. many readers. We have not yet completed its perusal, but the half of it indicates facility of composition, familiar acquaintance with Southern habits and customs. and a very candid spirit, without partisanship or bias. If it is intended to deepen the Northern sentiment against slavery, it is not by any denunciation of that system, but only by narrating some of the every day scenes and but only by narrating some of the every day scenes and inseparable concomitants of the 'peculiar institution.' acts connected with the capture of Burns—the The author says it is 'a truthful story of Seuthern life'; Virginia record, the organization of forces by the and he truthfully adds, that 'if he has failed, it has tures, rather than to give them in their true, but not unexag erate i colors. His volume is dedicate I to the lovers of mankind, to those who desire the highest de-

### TESTIMONIALS TO MR. HAVES.

A number of Boston ladies have presented to Mr. Jo-seph K. Haves, the Captain of the Police, who resignal his office rather than assist in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, a purse containing \$153, as a

oken of respect for his course in the matter. A gold watch and chain has also been presented to the ame gentleman by the citizens of Plymouth.

A copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' illustrated, was also resented to Mr. Hayes by the author.

The following correspondence took place on these ineresting occasions :-

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Twish to express my sincere thanks, through this medium, to those friends of the enslaved, who have presented to me so many rich and valuable presents.

It seems strange to me, however, that society should be in such a condition that a man is to be rewarded for doing that for which he ought to be punished if he fails to perform.

JOSEPH K. HAYES.

o perform. Boston, June 19, 1854. The following letter is from the ladies :-Will Mr. Hayes accept the accompanying purse, with its contents, (\$153,) as a token of respect from many ladies of Boston, who honor him for resigning his office rather than be implicated in the execution of the infamous 'Fugitive Slave Bill.'

The ladies feel that a consciousness of right-doing is more to Mr. Hayes than gold or silver, but he must low them to express their high appreciation of his noble deed, and their heart-felt regret that no other officer concerned in the late slave case was found to follow his bright example.

E. D. CHENEY,
S. H. WILLARD,
JULIET TAFT,
In behalf of the Ladies.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, ILLUSTRATED.

Boston, June 11.

Yours, with admiration and esteem, H. B. STOWE Boston, June 6, 1854.

PLYMOUTH, June 17, 1854.

JOSEPH K. HAYES, Late a Captain of the Police in the City of Boston :

DEAR Sin-Please accept the accompanying gold watch and chain, which I have the honor of presenting watch and chain, which I have the honor of presenting you in the name of many of the inhabitants of Ply mouth, who are desirous of expressing their appro-mouth, who are desirous of the 2d inst., in resign mouth, who are desirous of expressing their appro-bation of your noble conduct on the 2d inst., in resign-ing your office rather than assist in the execution of the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill. The watch and chain are the gift of members of all political parties, and woman has joined 'with alacrity' in a desire to honor your sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

Those who know you personally are aware that to yo there was no sacrifice, nor a moment's hesitation. I these degenerate times, if persons in authority wer like you, the Fugitive Slave Bill would find none to ex ecute it; and men would no longer shelter their con-science under the so-called 'duties' of office. So far as our knowledge extends, you are the first person in pub-lic or private station called upon to join in its execu-tion, who has peremptorily declined. We have, there-fore, deemed your conduct worthy of especial remem-I am, dear sir, with great respect, very truly yours

CHAS. G. DAVIS, for the Donors. The watch has the following inscription:

\*Citizens of Plymouth, descendants of the first fugitives for Liberty to New England, to Joseph K. HAYES,

The watch was purchased at the establishment Mr. Josiah Gooding, 83 Washington street, and is a very costly and elegant article, accompanied with a massive

In addition to these well-deserved testimonials, large and highly respectable audience assembled on Monday evening last, in the Tremont Temple, to witness the presentation of a silver salver, and a purse containing two hundred dollars in gold, to Mr. Hayes. Had the meeting been generally known, the Temple (spacious as it is) would have been too contracted to contain the throng of sympathizing and admiring friends of

They know that you have heard the general

England and France, and many an antennee with Dra-zil, to secure the valley of the Amazon to slavery. The Address concludes as follows:—

expressive of their sentiments, the letter by which you gave up your office the very instant you were ordered to step beyond the line of its duties. They

will prove utterly abortive. To talk of restoring the contrast with it, have made men feel that each member of the State must keep within the stric

closed so long, through State street, swept as if by a pestilence down to the vessel that und pestilence down to the vessel that under our flag ore him out of the Bay the Pilgrims entered, into THE MASTER'S HOUSE; a Tale of Southern Life. By captivity, would rather have looked on a funera Logan. Illustrated by Drawings from Nature. New York: T. L. McElrath & Co., 17 Spruce street, 1854. This is a handsomely printed volume of 400 pages; finger to lend the least aid to that spectacle.

You will remember, too, that you did your duty ling illustrations of the workings of the slave system, faithfully whilst you held your office, and did an (something after the manner of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' of the city and State, in resigning it for the cause This, too, will men remember. For this

they thank you. also, for this act of yours as an assertion of the right and the performance of the duty to be held among the first in the eye of an American citizen, that of refusing to do what a man knows to be wrong, that of obeying the com-

been from a determination on his part to soften his pic-Marshal, the mode of seizure, the interventi military, the determination of the law, the weigh ing of proofs, the granting the certificate on the statement of one not Cato, and the mode of mak-ing and executing the order, which, though not

elevated to the rank of a judgment, has an effect that no judgment ever had. Sad, shocking, was the sight of the harmley innocent victim of all that mighty machiners, as he passed down Queen's street and King's sing he passed down Queen's effect and ring's street all hung in mourning. Better to have seen the halter and the coffin for a criminal again panded halter and the coun for a criminal again panded through our streets than the cutlasses and the cannon for him. As he went down to the dock into which the tea was thrown, the spirits that linesed about the spots he passed, vanished and field, whilst dire and frightful images arose in their

place.

Sadder and more portentous was it to see that not one form was left, and how studiously was avoided the faintest approach to the merest semblance of any one that has been identified with the history of one race, and set up, after years of strike

as a shelter for human rights. But sadder yet, and most ominous of all, was it to see with how little thought some seemed to provoke and drive people to the last extremit

of resistance.

It is not unfit, while offering a testimony of is spect for the act of an officer, done to keep his

self and his place pure, once again to ask of the shall be no longer, even under the form of statute, to organize a sufficient force to abolish them, is take no such position, but to stay from all to take no such position, but to stay from all the lence and resistance. I pray the time may near come for that. At this time, prudence counsel against it. Justice forbids it. The sentiment and the strength that alone suggest or could warm it, can expunge from the statutes the pretence for all these abuses. No, let every man, high or low as he loves his county, as he reveres its constitu as he loves his county, as he reveres his consulta-tion and respects its laws, as he would preserve in peace, de all that in him lies, by the powers of his office as a citizen, to recover and restore our lost rights and liberties; let all forget other bonds, and at once take the stand together, that the landmarks of freedom should be set up again, and slaver ntire where it belongs, to she edies whereby the rights of man can be secured If the pound of flesh is to be taken, see that there spill not one drop of Christian blood

spill not one drop of Christian blood.

It is fit to ask calmly of those combining under the bill of 1854 and the bill of 1850, to pause and consider whether, instead of pressing on in ever form to outrage and insult the people, it would no be better to repair these wrongs, which we know must be redressed; to restore the rule of the Conditution and the laws; to remind them that the who hold power from the people are bound as a credly to the just use of it as if it were derived credly to the just use of it as if it were demay from a crown; to ask them if they mean to mak sport of law; to beg them to reflect if their loved order and law, of liberty, of their country, of the Constitution of the land, and the laws of God, will not at least recall them, whether they would really wish to bring on that time in which the question would be not who happens for a brief term to held this or that post, but whose hearts are the bravel, whose numbers the greatest, whose arms the street est, whose cause is just.

New England knows where the guilt will below of what will follow, if the threats of this year an the scenes of this case are to be often repeated. think she does not fear. She knows there is power, somewhat larger than the mere ratio of the freemen to the slaveholders, as resistless as the right forever must be against wrong, to stay and form of oppression, and she hopes to see that por er put forth. Alas for the day when that hap shall depart ! In this net of yours, New England spoke, and in

ber, as well as these, I venture to thank you. Permit me, sir, to read, for the gratification of your friends, this inscription :-

To Joseph K. Hayes, Esq., Ex-Captain of the Watch and Police of the city of Boston, this Safrer is presented by a portion of his fellow-citizens, as a Testimonial of their admiration for his conduct when called upon by the Mayor of Boston to perform an act which he me garded as unworthy of a Man, an American, and

When directed to assist in the extradition of Auth ny Burns, the alleged Slave, he resigned his office in the following letter:

To his Honor, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Co of Boston:
Through all the excitement attendant upon the

rest and trial of the Fugitive, by the U. S. Government I have not received an order which I have commended to the commended inconsistent with my duties as an Officer of the Par until this day, at which time, I have received an ora which, if performed, would implicate me in the sim tion of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill. I thereis resign the office which I now hold, as Captain of the Watch and Police, from this hour, 11 o'clock.' We are proud to claim as a fellow-citizen one

though poor, cannot be bought; who loves his internibetter than his daily bread, and who has given such conduct is a practical denial of the Atheistic doctrine (the most dangerous to American liberty, because of speciousness,) that the law of the land has a higher sanction than the law of God—a doctrine which, if tree, renders our forefathers traitors, our Revolution in

R. E. APTHORP. JAMES CARPENTER, FRANCIS CHILDS, GEORGE B. EMERSON. H. A. EMERY,

Sir, no man knows whether this act of yours is to be one of those that shall attend a peaceful quiet return to the ways of liberty prolaw, or one that is to be numbered with those earlier days of the Republic. Whichever it be, will stand for your honor; I trust, too, for the good of the State. May you live to see the happy en of which this is an earnest, and have the satisfaction to remember that you did one act for its acomplishment.

This address, so well-considered and fitting for the casion, was delivered by Mr. Ellis in a highly dignish and impressive manner, and elicited throughout the most enthusiastic applause.

On receiving the testimonial, Mr. Hayes made a short impromptu reply, expressive of his surprise that it should have been presented to him for having perfered so simple and obvious a duty; for, had he dot otherwise,-had he done aught to facilitate the ? turn of poor Burns to slavery,-he would have been villain, in his own eyes. He had only done what held to be the duty of every honest man. This was not a sentimental spasm on his part ; he had always bet an anti-slavery man, having been inspired with 97 pathy for the oppressed, by his mother, from childhol.
As a boy, he had often sat in 'the negro pew,' to asfy against its wicked proscription; and as long at the pew remained, it nullified all that was preached from the pulpit. He had never cast any other than an antislavery ballot. He made several complimentary allesions to Mr. Garrison, for his labors in behalf of the slave, and concluded by thanking the doners for their elegant gift, the acceptance of which he could record to his feelings only by the consideration, that it impost confidence in his integrity as a man, and that he is not swerved from his duty in a dark and trying hear

The reply was so manifestly unstudied, and was 6 characteristic of the man, as to elicit loud cheers, and increase the respect already felt for Mr. Hayes. Loud calls were then made for Theodore Parker, vis

took the platform amid a tempest of applause, and made some excellent remarks in his usual happy mas-Similar calls were then made for Mr. Garrison, who

was also greeted with reiterated cheers. He spekt is warm eulogy of the character of Mr. Hayes, whom he had known for a score of years as an unflinching friend of the slave, true to his convictions of duty at whater cost, under all circumstances. He related an interest ing reminiscence respecting the mob of 'gentlemen to property and standing ' in 1835, and concluded by siging to Mr. H., 'The blessing of God, and of all the who are ready to perish, ever rest upon your head! It was an occasion long to be remembered with the

highest satisfaction by all who were present. The humble and unpretending, yet truly noble set d Mr. Hayes, in its far-reaching influences, is factly of firmatory of the lines of Shakspeare-

'How far the little candle throws its beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world!

Cornection. In acknowledging Donations made to the Mass. A. S. Society at the New England Covention, there was an omission to acknowledge in dollars from Col. Wm. Whiting, Concerd.

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LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. AMBLESIDE, June, 1854.

DELE PRIEND GARRISON : tis a real grief to me not to be able to at least sa real great to hat least so at least something in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, something worthy of it; and at such a time, too, al something he on fire with interest and devotion to But mental effort, to any extent, is with me yet out of section. Generally, or, at any, rate, for the greatpart of the time, I feel pretty well; but the slightest part of the time, the party went, out the slightest and, or almost any ared brings a return of some of my orst symptoms. These attacks are, however, becomworst symptoms. I have access are, nowever, become grand; and, with caution, I hope yet to return to the

pardon so much allusion to myself, and that, too field of active labor. Pardon so much state of the miwhen a 1000gar relation of Massachusetts have again been called out to aid returning another slave, and that one man has been in returning amount to know who it is, but devoutly willed. I do not wish to allow who it is, but devoutly here it was one of the friends of the slave. There must bope it was one of the record of the cause; and if any of us yet be marryrs in received a cause, and it any of us wally and heartily believe in forcible resistance, let us set, not shrink from the consequences, though they be edb. By forcible resistance, I do not now mean grand resistance. I hope no one was armed with weapons of death. But the beam for a battering-ram pone of deals. Dut the same for a outlering-ram' was a gurner while willing it against prison walls, to release an innocent glave, he has fallen a martyr, and ' may my last end be like his. The London Times says, 'By a flaw in the indictment, it is thought the slave will be released." For his own sake, God grant it may be so ! but for the general good of the anti-slavery cause, it were doubtless better that he be again laid on the altar, Blood and suffering seem to be the only means of salvation, and somering seem to the only means of salvation, few abolitionists of remarkable memory, poor Simms is fargotten. His life and liberty bought Sumner a place in the Senate; but the name of Simms is never poten in the halls of Congress. The Free Soil Party have yet to make their first rigorous effort to repeal the Fugitive Law, to abolish slavery in United States territory, or to put a period to the commerce in slaves between the States. There have been terrible incentives always before them, but they have not acted; and I do not suppose the enactment of the Nebraska Bill, the killing of men in Boston, or the return of another slave, will result in any thing better. Some of us always seem to suppose that the great

atracities of the Slave Power will have an effect to stir the Northern blood. This would be true, if there was any hearty hatred of slavery at the North. But there not. Or it would be true, if these encroachments materially affected Northern interests, in a way to be generally felt. But, as yet, neither is true. Very few are sensible of being made poorer by the purchase of slave territory, or the cost of the Mexican war. The diabolical method our country has, of plundering the people by an indirect taxation, under the polite name Protection, prevents this. And I want you to allow me to declare, as my very humble, but honest opinion, that no one political movement for the overthrough of slavery would be half so effective, as the repeal of all protective tariff laws, under which the abomina tions in our government are carried on. Only let the people know what they pay in taxation, and for what they pay it, and you would see revolution, sooner than you will see another new moon. But, until one of these two things I have mentioned be true,-that is, until there he real hatred of slavery infused into the people or eise, until, in some way, they are made fully sensible of the outrages it inflicts upon them, so as to feel then, we need not suppose that any new aggressions, how, we need not suppose that any new aggleson, benever atrocious, will be long or particularly regarded. We do not act without a motive; and what motive is there for those who have no hatred of slavery in itself, on the one hand, nor inconvenience from it, of which they are sensible, on the other? Even if there be some deep dislikes of such a continued peal of distant thunders, we can easily get over it, while there is no danger that the lightning strike our own dwelling. The death of 'Uncle Tom' drew more tears from American eyes than the death of Washington and every President who has died since; at the same time, the Simon Legrees were the men of all others whom President Pierce, as candidate, was pledged to sustain and protect, particularly in recapturing any other Uncle Tomor Cassy, who might escape from their dens of and weeping over 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the nation of the most influential citizens. made that candidate, thus pledged, their President, by the largest vote ever given since we became a nation!! We mistake greatly, when we suppose any new atrocity whatever will arouse such a people, unless there be some stronger motive than the mere outrage itself, to stiz their frozen blood, and unseal their petrified sensi-

But this is by no means the subject on which I in tended to write. A newspaper paragraph of only four lines, about the Boston rescue case, led me from my purpose, which was, to say a few things upon the present war against Russia. Perhaps I may be considered somewhat British in my tendencies, when I declare that there seems a determination, on the part of the American journals, to misrepresent, as far as possible, the real state of affairs; and the abolitionists, I see, are not above reach of being misled by them.

Nothing is truer, than that there has been an implacable hatred betwixt the controlling influence of our government and Great Britain, ever since the latter abolished slavery in the West Indies. And could our government have prevented its abolition, slavery would be there still. Great Britain is of the utmost importance to us in a commercial point of view. And then she is more powerful than a few straggling Seminole Indians; or than was Mexico, half-civilized, and, besides, distracted by internal divisions and dissensions. With such as these, our heroic government dares wage war. But not so with Great Britain-even though she abolish slavery; though she sends her armed cruisers to prevent American pirates from plundering Africa of her sons and daughters; though she compels us to give up our claim to Madawaska, and coolly removes our Northwestern boundary down from fifty-four forty, to fortynine degrees North latitude. No matter for all our diplomatic billing and cooing. But for the commercial importance of Great Britain to us, on the one hand, and our dread of her power, and the consequences of a war with her, on the other, particularly upon Southern interests, we should long ago have punished her (if we could) for her abolition of slavery, by laying waste her country from Land's End to the Orkney Islands.

In the present war with Russia, there is, in our cour try, great diversity of opinion and feeling as to its real ects. The Despotic party, of course, are disposed to put the worst possible construction upon every circumstance. They say the British ministry hope by the war to carve up Turkey between the Allies, and even to give Russia, after all, the 'lion's share.' The truth is, the British ministry have always opposed the war, and it is only the avalanche power of popular feeling, continually hurling itself upon them, that has compelled them at last into reluctant action. When Russia secretly proposed such a measure as dividing Turkey, two years ago, it was repelled with scorn and indignation. And now that hostilities have actually commenced. I see that the American papers are grossly misrepresenting the successes which so far follow. The bombardment of Odessa is spoken of as a failure. I read, I think, in the Standard, that ' the only important news by the last arrival was that of the unsuccessful bombardment of Odessa by the Allies.' I do not know what paper conveyed that news. It certainly was as much news this side of the water, when brought back, as it could have been in America, when first received there. It is said much damage was done the English ships in the encounter, that the extent of their operations wa burning a few innocent merchant ships in port,' and

not only was it left standing, but every effort possible world-wide renown. They came to Norristown, and was made to save private property, and spare the lives were retained, fed and sheltered here forty-six hours, of the unarmed inhabitants, though the magazine and the whole town knowing they were here; and from this every single fort and battery were destroyed.

these accounts of British success, or defeat, rather, is confined to papers in the slaveholding interest. One circumstance is very curious in these accounts. The its power. French are almost wholly ignored, and almost the whole though only British ships and soldiery were engaged in have just seen the poor tool. He walks the streets, and

the French will get full credit. ne French will get full credit.

Perhaps you will think this is too much considerato endeavor to set the subject in a truer light.

Excuse me if I am tedious, indulge me in my opinrected, and rely upon my being still devoted to You and the cause you love,

PARKER PILLSBURY. The views expressed in the letter of Mr. Pillsbury are entirely coincident with our own. Between the Slave Power of America and the Absolutism of Russia, there is the most perfect affinity. Both hate and dread the spirit of freedom in England.]-ED. LIB.

#### MR. PILLSBURY.

Resolution passed at a Committee Meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society, on the 12th of

of forming his acquaintance.

has seen so much of anti-slavery service could not fail ginia, Death to all tyrants! he, and all like him of being both instructive and interesting; and the few should be treated. I also stated how, according to my cible mode of argument, his gentle Christian spirit, his man, with a lady, sat in a seat near me, who seemed singleness of purpose, and remarkable self-renunciation very attentive to all I said-one I never saw before. other desire than to spend and be spent in this holy en- him, except myself. Not one word was said to comfort

The Committee would further express their pleasure, that Mr. Pillsbury has so far regained his strength; and they indulge the hope that he will ultimately be enabled to return to his native land, and resume the pros-I. LEONARD. ecution of his valuable labors.

ENCE TO GOD-MCNAIR AND HIS CONSTITU-ENTS-JUDGE KANE-A CHANCE HIT. Norristows, (Pa.) June 21, 1854.

town than this. It has eight thousand population, and hopping, skipping, running, laughing, chatting, shoutis on the banks of the Schuylkill, sixteen miles west of ing, and jumping rope; many hundreds of parents, Philadelphia. I came here the 19th, and have held two grandparents, and elder brothers and sisters looking on meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall-one on the duty of re- and helping. Over fifty little carts are being drawn sistance to the Fugitive Law, and one on the relations about with infants in them. Here is one reading a of Romanism to the destinies of this Republic. At the newspaper, there one devouring a novel, and yonder a former, I offered this resolution, which was adopted group discussing politics. Near me is a company eardeep despair. And after eighteen months of reading without one dissenting voice. It was seconded by one nest over the Boston slave case, and the some dozen

> Resolved. That resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to all who shall attempt to execute it, is obedience to God; and we hereby pledge ourselves to resist-them by such means as we, individually, shall deem just and

This is the doctrine now to be preached, and no opportunity should be omitted to urge this duty upon the people. It is time to wipe out the infamy-so richly beings that I was two weeks ago in Boston. deserred of being a 'law-abiding people,' and so far as all laws and compromises in favor of slavery are concerned, to avow and to act our treason, and to urge upon all the sacred duty of trampling all such laws and compromises under their feet. On the 4th of July, dependent Orthodox church, in central New York. I wish the friends of freedom in Massachusetts, and all over the country, who believe that the Constitution is slaveholding document, would, in public places, and Mn. Garrison : before all the people, burn that and the Fugitive Slave DEAR SIE-You can well imagine what deep sorror

the recent offering of that man upon the altar of slave-ry. O! it was a fearful deed, and all the more fearful world. Forever should the traitors be made to wear the

the help of Kane, and the United States Congress, sought to seize a man and turn him into a chattel.

PARKER—PINKEY—NEISON! These three thought to vindicate our nature from the foul indignity, by laying the kidnapper low in the dust. Their names will be to the cross of American Slavery, under the protection 'demolishing one private palace that stood near the water's edge.' The town, it is said, 'was not harmed, as by side with the names of Hampden, Hancock, Warren, 1854, by order of Pontius Pilate, alias Edward Greeley

nature we bear?

it was situated on the top of a hill, too far off to be Washington and Lafayette. Parker was the man whom reached by the bombshells and cannon shot.' These are but specimens of American reports of that event.

As to the attack being a successful one or not, every one must judge for himself. In the British House of him several times. Parker was the man washing to make the man has conditioned and his party fired at him several times. Parker stepped up to him, knocked Lords, it was reported officially by the Duke of Newcas- the pistol from his hand, and said, 'No shot fired by tle, that the English loss was one killed and ten wound- you is to kill me.' At that moment, Gorsuch was ed. The town was spared by the express order of the knocked down by a club in the hands of Parker's wife, ed. The town was spared by the express order of the commander-in-chief, and not because 'it stood upon a hill.' And the same order extended to all neutral vessels and other private property exposed. And the Not one. Death to kidnappers! was their highest inhabitants have since expressed their gratitude for this consideration, in their efforts for the comfort and restoration of the sick and wounded among their assailants. have done the same. These three men did a deed, Nothing can be truer than that the town could have which, done by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, or the been piled in ruins, had the onset been continued. But Pinckney of the Revolution, had gained for them a place they were taken on their way to Canada, and the That the slaveholders and their allies should thus [not distort, but] manufacture, out of whole cloth, safe. It is good to breathe the atmosphere of a place where the people, in September, 1851, thus defied the not strange. But the circulation of them ought to be slave-hunting nation, and gave shelter and comfort to those who so bravely resisted its authority, and defied

This is the District of McNAIR, one of the Norther affair, in all the accounts I have seen, is treated as tools of slavery who voted for the Nebraska Bill. Should a real victory ever be admitted, no doubt even his near neighbors will not speak to him. Not long ago, he was urging upon many around him in the streets, the duty of every one to help execute the Fution to be given to a matter so far out of your reach. In itself considered, it may be so; but the double-distilled villany of American political newspaper editors and heard the Representative urging the duty of slavemanifests itself in so many ways, that it is proper, it catching upon his constituents. He stepped before seems to me, to expose it as fully as possible; him and said, 'McNair, a woman came to my house, a and when the most false and malicious statements on fugitive slave from Virginia. She was the slave of subjects about which the people are interested, and must \_\_\_\_\_ (giving the man's name.) She now sits in my rely on them, to great extent, for the information they kitchen. Now, I want you to go to my house, and athave, are made and circulated by them, somebody ought tempt to arrest that fugitive slave. Come with your marshal and constable, and Kane's warrant. I want you to. But, mark! you will not succeed! But ions if you think them erroneous, until they can be cor- will you try? I wish you would.' Did he try? No; he went and hid himself, though the fugitive staid some twenty-four hours longer. What must the South think of their cowardly minions at the North ?

On the 17th, I entered the cars to go from the city to Germantown, to spend the night. The train was detained some twenty minutes in the station after I entered. Many sat near me. The case of Burns was brought up. I gave my opinion of it, especially of the conduct of Loring. I said, that any man who would issue a warrant to arrest a man, and try him ou the issue. Is he a man or a chattel? would commit any crime, however mean, dastardly and murderous, if the temptation were offered; that if any man ought to be shot, Loring, Kane, McLane or Pierce ought to be; The ladies of the Committee desire to record their and that every marshal, sheriff, or assistant, who egret, that the severe and protracted illness of Mr. should attempt to execute such a warrant, ought to be Pillsbury has allowed them only a limited opportunity shot dead-if ever a man ought to be killed for crime. I alluded to the Christiana case, and the conduct of They feel that to have been in the society of one who Judge Kane, and how, according to the motto of Virwho had that privilege were deeply impressed by his for- own law of life, such men ought to be dealt with. A and devotion to the cause of the slave, actuated by no That man was JUDGE KANE. Most all present knew the unfortunate victim, or to save his self-respect. Sic semper tyrannis! So be it always to kidnappers! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. 5, P. M. I am in the Franklin Square, Philadelphia. To describe the scene around me were impossible. You know the beauty of this Square in summer. Its multitude of trees all decked in their RESISTANCE TO THE FUGITIVE LAW OBEDIrichest, green attire. Its green plots and its walks and seats all around to accommodate the infirm and weary. Above all, the fountain in the centre, ever spouting in many streams its moisture and coolness into the air. sit near this cool fountain, the thermometer at 96. It is difficult to imagine a more pleasantly located Not less than five hundred children are around me, that have passed through this city to Canada the past week. Not the least feature of the picture are groups of hundreds of gray squirrels, chasing one another, and romping with the children. The fountain is encircled by roses and buds of sweetest fragrance and great beauty. My heart finds repose in this scene of life, of love and beauty. As I sit here, I can hardly realise that I am on the same planet and amid the same

> The writer of the following glowing letter is the fearless, uncompromising, progressive pastor of an in-

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

Law; thus showing that they value man above all has filled the hearts of all anti-slavery men, in conse constitutions and governments, and their abhorrence of quence of the tragedy recently enacted in the city of whatever authorises man to enslave his fellow-man. Boston. And the abhorrence and indignation are, in No book, law, constitution, government or religion no wise, diminished from the fact, that the victim, foreshould be respected, that sanctions an indignity to our ordained to slavery, was insulted with a mock trial, and surrounded with the mock forms of justice. For, who nature so atrocious.

One such scene as we witnessed in Boston on Friday, can doubt, with the evidences of the fact before him, June 2d-one such process of turning a man into a that poor Burns was as really prejudged and predoom chattel-a process undertaken and executed by the na- ed to death, (American slavery,) a doom worse that tion-undertaken by the instigation of its laws, its that of death, as was Jesus of Nazareth before the Constitution, its religion, and its God-should for ever mock court of Pontius Pilate? And in this Boston tragdissipate all reverence for any and every thing that can edy, Edward Greeley Loring, Fugitive Slave Law Comperpetrate an outrage upon humanity so gross and hu- missioner, (the unjust judge,) well played the part of miliating. Down with every thing that sanctions sla- Pontius Pilate, before whom Anthony Burns was dragvery! Let this be our motto. Let man be sacred; ged, with more than Jewish hate, and whose back this accursed be every thing that would chattelize him! wicked Judge gave to the smiters, delivering him into RESPECT MAN! Let the concentrated scorn and contempt the hands of his enemies, to be crucified. And Ben of the universe come down upon every being and thing Hallett and Marshal Freeman and your infamous Maythat sanctions his enslavement!

Or have all won for themselves a place in history, unparalleled in cold-blooded atrocity, alongside of the that it was a national act. The nation issued the warrant brand of infamy, such as the justice of all the world -the nation made the arrest-the nation was the judge, has burnt upon the brows of Pilate and Herod and Juand the nation deliberately, and in the name of law and das Iscariot-miscreants that have betrayed innocen order, of God and the Constitution, solemnly decided blood-that crucify Jesus in the person of Burns, in the that a MAN WAS A CHATTEL, ever after so to be 'deemed, person of humanity. The pen of the impartial historiheld and reputed, to all intents, constructions and pur- an will, no doubt, do them justice; but I trust that poses whatsoever.' Did the sun veil his face, and re- they will not be allowed to escape that summary justice fuse to behold the martyrdom of Jesus? Much more at the bar of public opinion, which their crime, no should be have hid his face, and veiled his glory in new, entirely, against universal humanity, so justly dedarkness, when, in the court-house and streets of Bos- serves. The present citizens of Boston should shudden ton, a MAN was dehumanized and herded with beasts, at the cold and deliberate crime, as well as their poster and manhood was turned into merchandize! It was ity, who shall read it, and shudder, in the clearer light a fearful scene! It will haunt me while I live. Jesus of a purer public conscience. They should tremble at was condemned to die, as a man: Burns was condemned the thought that such monsters of cruelty are abroad, to live, as a brute. The Jews inflicted a momentary and walk their streets at noonday, even as the victims torture on Jesus as a man: this nation inflicted a liv- of the Star Chamber trembled at the name of a Jeffries, ing crucifixion on a poor, helpless, innocent man, as a or as the victims, doomed to the dungeon and the rack, beast. They consigned the dead body of Jesus to the or the stake, quivered as they heard the foot-fall of the sepulchre; Americans consigned the body of Burns to inquisitor, or the dreadful noise of the instruments of the tomb of chattelism, while the soul is yet in it. torture. The names of Ben Hallett and Loring should Who would not rather die a man than live a brute? be used by mothers to still their crying children, if they My God! how long shall this indignity be done to the desire to overawe them with trembling fears. They de-You remember the case of the hunted fugitive who well as a tomb for all coming time, written all over executed death upon Gorsuch at Christiana, who, by with letters of fiery indignation, and the deepest loath-

back into the Moloch embraces of the kidnapper. Sooner take lessons in civil jurisprudence from Jeffries or Scroggs. Sooner Martha and Mary, and Joseph of Arimathen, take lessons, in Christian theology, of Herod, Antipas, or of Judas Iscariot, than sit at the feet of the man that gave up Anthony Burns. Shade of Hanthat nursed the spirit of liberty, be descerated by the of his wife and child, whom he had buried about three cock and Adams! Let not the walls of old Harvard, man that gave up a victim to Slavery, and poured out weeks before. his blood on her hellish altar, on the very spot where the colored Attucks fell for liberty!

Do you say that this language is but the outburst of indignation and horror, void of reason and coolness? The subject demands neither the use of logic, nor the coolness of argument. It is not to be elucidated by reasoning, or made impressive by the employment of rhetoric. It calls for that outburst of indignation, that violence of righteous anger, that springs from outraged sensibilities, and the instinctive sense of justice, that scorches and burns and withers the wretch that outlaws humanity, and shocks us with deeds of atrocity. It is a subject for the pent-up wrath of an outraged and holy sentiment of our nature, that should bring down upon the head of the traitorous wretch the double thunders of a people's scorn and indignation, and the awakened agonies of a guilty conscience and torturing

The public conscience, and the moral instincts, and the nobler impulses of our nature need to be aroused ; and no opportunity should be lost, like that furnished by the kidnapping of Burns, to bring out before the people the double-distilled villany of the creatures that did, or were accessory to, the deed. They should be made to wear their true colors, and to bear about with them the badge of pirates, as they are. They should be shrunk from he all he are the properties. The was killed by the explosion, and but little damage was done to the gas works. The negro had been lately purchased, and it is thought the act was committed through revenge for the change of be shrunk from by all honorable men, even as we shrink masters. from the highwayman, or the ocean pirate, condemned to be hung at the yard arm. Upon what principle of justice, or by what distinction in ethics, do men justify hanging the kidnapper or pirate on the high seas, and at the same time condemn the execution of land pirates in Boston? Loring and Hallett, and all the ringleaders of men-stealers in Boston, should be hung on Boston Common, if piracy any where under heaven should be made a capital offence. Were the public horror justly excited, how long would such vermin of the last as Thomas, or such judicial murderers be tolerated, as crawl under chains and ropes, to their defiled benches and bars, to give back to slavery the citizens of Boston In a purified public sentiment, these monsters could not breathe. Your Ben Halletts, gligs Ben Hadads. and Lorings are begotten amid corruption and decay. They ought to have lived at that geological peiod, when only monsters could breathe; before the atmosphere became sufficiently pure for decent animals. They are lizards and warted toads, that live in spawn and need malaria, and drink from cesspools that receive the drainage that comes from all foul and loathsome places. These creatures, and such as they, grow and ripen in the political and religious hot-beds that acknowledge no higher law 'than the Alleghanies,' or an eagle's flight ' above them ; men who would ' send their own mother ! into slavery; conspirators that congregate at Capron Springs; Christian ministers and from their doors,' and fling humanity and God's higher law into the seething cauldron of slavery, to appease its raging waves, that ever cry, like a cannibal, for human flesh. Christian statesmen, that 'would drive the fugitive May I not say, with justice, that, hitherto, the clergy

of Boston, and Massachusetts, and New England, have sentiment, under whose relentless, iron grasp, men have been hurled into slavery? Was it not this power that forged the chains of Simus—that hurled Ellen Crafts been the chief promoters and generators of a public from Boston-that sent Burns back before the cannon on education. The blunder was not discovered till too and bayonets of Boston? Poor Simms! I can never late to be rectified. think of his murdered spirit, whipped to death by Southern pirates, delivered up by Northern pirates, but the melancholy thought looms up before me, that of July. On Sunday next, at the Music Hall in this the Boston clergy, and that they sent him back 'a stone.' And now, I am told, the clergy of Massachusetts are beginning to move. I am glad to hear it. Let them break the chain, and bury it in the dust, with Gerrit Smith of his seat in Congress. which they aided to bind the broken-hearted slave. Let them, now, wield the mighty power of their pulpits in behalf of freedom, and thunder, as did their fathers. in the Revolution, not against a threepenny tax on tea, or a small stamp duty on paper, not because government quarters a mercenary soldiery to enforce the basest exactions, but because, from the streets of Boston, men are dragged into slavery, at the mouth of governmen are dragged into slavery, at the mouth of govern-ment cannon, and guarded by a mercenary crew, hired to shoot down freemen, to insult and wound the ene-mies of slavery, while her friends are holding a carni-mited to shoot down freemen, to insult and wound the ene-mies of slavery, while her friends are holding a carnival, and indulging a hellish glee, while one poor victim, adorned with fetters, is marching, sorrowfully, to the Southern dungeon and to slaughter. It is time New England clergymen should awake, for Heaven New England clergymen should awake, for Heaven knows how deep the responsibility and the guilt lying at their doors! But let them not attempt to pay the long arrears or cancel the mighty debt by any of the dishonored arts or compromises of the wily politicians. Let them not attempt it by swearing eternal enmitty against the Nebraska conspirators, while they acknowledged the second of the second of the second of the second of the people. It is time the servants of the people, where 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 un agitation be commenced which shall give the despots no peace till the shakeles fall from every slave. Strong resolutions and stirring against the Nebraska conspirators, while they acknowledge the commenced which shall give the despots no peace till the shakeles fall from every slave. Strong resolutions and stirring against the Nebraska conspirators, while they acknowledge. edge eternal fealty to a Constitution, which, they say, us a Free Country for Free Men!'
Lucy Store and binds us to give over, to the smiter, the gives over, and binds us to give over, to the smiter, the backs of millions of human beings, suffering, for ever, all the horrors of American slavery. May they not attempt to atone for past offences by demanding only a restoration of the ancient land-mark-a land-mark drawn in the blood of the slave! Let them not attempt to limit the law of humanity, and of the eternal God, by latitude and longitude, or Federal jurisdiction, or adjust their action to the doctrine that slavery is to be sectionalized. Let them not think of granting a bill to be day, Sunday, at the Town adjust their action to the doctrine that all all and a bill Hall in Blackstone.

Let them not think of granting a bill Hall in Blackstone.

CHARLES L. REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER and low Mason and Dixon's line, to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Will they subscribe to a policy and political platform, that has made, and must make, as long as maintained, this Union a bond sealed in blood, and drowned in the sorrows and tears of vast millions of God's suffering poor? Better than to come on to this atheistic, anti-Christian, and Heaven-provoking platform, that a whirlwind should tear up this Union by the roots. If it be made to rest on crushed hearts and chained limbs, let it percast down the higher law of God!

ish, even as a traitor that would blow up heaven, and If the clergy and professing Christians of Massa chusetts and New England are only ready to enter into political compacts, that consent and swear to give the pound of flesh claimed in the bond; if they fear to very, because it is a sia against God and a crime against man; if they are only prepared to legalize and localize slavery—sectionalize it—I would be seech them to keep silence. Let them, and localize slavery—sectionalize it—I would be seech them to keep silence. Let them, and localize slavery—sectionalize it—I would be seech them to keep silence. them to keep silence. Let them leave the festering curse to be brought to judgment and to death by a certain but fiery ordeal, provided for in the retributive excellent opportunity presents itself.

Colored men wanted in the country.

A journeyman hair-dresser can secure an excellent opportunity by the slave will not thank them, to salve over the them to keep silence. Let them leave the festering curse to be brought to judgment and to death by them, the slave will not thank them, to salve over the festering wound by any quack remedies or guilty political compromises. W. STICKNEY.

Canastota, N. Y. June 14, 1854.

Loring, with the aid of the black legs and lewd men of Boston, together with the aid of the Army of General Pierce, and the brare militia of Massachusetts, men of revolutionary memories, guided and inspired by the skill and bravery of Marshal Freeman, under the auspices of the worthy Mayor of Boston, and Ben Hadad, alias Ben Hallett, renowned for his masterly efforts for aiding to kidnap men into slavery.'

Something, too, is certainly deserving Mr. Loring, from the young men studying at Harvard University. The least they should do would be to scorn the traitor, and refuse to receive instruction from the lips of one, blistered with the curses that fell from them, upon the body and spirit of poor Anthony Burns, as he spiked him to the cross of slavery, in the words that gave him back into the Moloch embraces of the kidnapper. Sooner

The War Six Charles Nanier has exchange.

The War .- Sir Charles Napier has exchange The Wdr.—Sir Charles rapper has been seen as considerable fighting at the outposts of Silistria. The Russians were making immense sacrifice to carry the place, but it is thought their efforts will be without effect before the arrival of allied troops.

Andrew Goetz, a German, shot himself

The Connecticut House of Representa tives, on the 21st inst., by a vote of 116 to 78 (31 not voting), passed a resolution to amend the State Constivoting), passed a resolution to amend the state Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms with white men. Also, (106 to 80,) an amendment to prohibit any person voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, after passing, among other things, an act prohibiting the use of any jail or prison for the purpose of confining fugitive slaves, and makes it penal for any officer of that State to aid in the agrest or detention of any fugitive slave.

Attorney General Cushing has given an opinion that the Government should pay the expenses of police, &c., attending the Chicago fugitive case. He considers that the 'due and complete execution' of the Act of 1850, 'intimately concerns the fate of the Government and the integrity of the Union; and he probably adds, mentally, the prospect of doughfaces for the Presidency. A negro man recently attempted, regard-

A white man and two negroes were hung at Versailles, Ky., on Saturday last, for murder, in the presence of 10,000 people. They made no con-

Stampede of Negroes .- Forty negroes, out of fifty, employed by one of the contractors on the Clarksville and Ridgway Railroad, ran off last Sunday reck, and have not since been heard from. Good ! The Tribune says Vermont will hold

a Mass Convention of all opposed to slavery extension, at Montpelier, on the 4th of July. James D. Nourse, Esq., editor of the St.

Louis Intelligencer, died of cholera on Thursday of last week, after an illness of about twenty-four hours, aged 37 years. We deeply regret to have to record the loss of this necomplished man.

Mr. A. B. Chambers, the editor of the St. Louis Republican, had been lost to the press of that city the week preceding, and a meeting of citizens had just resolved to erect a monument to his memory.

To Cornespondents. A long and highly interesting letter from Joseph Barker, of Ohio, now in England, is unavoidably deferred this week, as well as several other communications. We find it impossible to dispose of a tithe of the vast amount of matter continually pressing ' Vera Catholica' (see last page) strains a point, and

is absurdly hypercritical, (through her strong sectarian feelings,) in regard to the recent excellent work of them in regard to their offspring. A BLUNDER. On our last page, an editorial remar

pendence Day, such as the times demand. The National Era publishes the resignation of

# Untices of Aleetings, &c.

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 2 o'clock,

D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday evening and Sunday, July 1st and 2d, at BLACKSTONE, which all are

JOHN L. CRANE, Secretary.

LORING MOODY will speak on the relations

Milford.....Sunday, July 2.
North Bridgewater....Thursday, 6. Lawrence...Sunday,
Methuen...Tuesday,
Haverbill...Thursday, Groveland . . . . Sunday, West Newbury . . . . . . Tuesday, Georgetown......Thursday, Newburyport......Sunday,

the North to Slavery, in

F REV. ANDREW T. FOSS will speak on the subject of Slavery in the United States, in SOUTH-BORO', at the old meeting-house, on Sunday next.

Colored girls are in good demand now, as family help, in and out of the city.

Apply to

June 30.

Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED-In Boston, June 4, by Rev. L. A. Grimes,

DIED.—On Friday, the 16th inst., of bronchitis, in the 35th year of his age, W. M. Kim, at the house of J. M. M'Kim, in Germantown.

J. M. M'Kim, in Germantown.

In Cambridge, on Friday afternoon, 23d inst., Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, after an illness of about twelve hours. Mr. Wells, for the past fortnight, has been holding the Municipal Court of Boston, with sessions lasting from nine A. M. often to seven in the evening, and this in a crowded court-room, but imperfectly ventilated. His death was supposed to have been caused by an atrack of congestion of the lungs. The deceased formerly practised law in Greenfield, was afterwards appointed District Attorney, and by Gov. Briggs, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He has also represented Franklin County in the Senate of Massachusetts. He was about County in the Senate of Massachusetts. He was about

County in the Senate of Massachusetts. He was about 63 years of age.

The death of Judge Wells will be universally regretted, and by no class of persons more than the antisilvery men of the State. They gratefully remember the manly exhibition which he exhibited at the chaining up of the Court House during the trial of Simms, and his consistent and uniform condemnation of slavery and the schemes of the Stave Power and its allies, the proslavery parties. He was understood to be fully of opinion that the Fagitive Slave Bill was unconstitutional, as well as wicked and inhuman; and it was earnestly desired by many men that the question might in some way be brought before him for a decision on that point.

In the city of Mexico, the world-renowned songstress, In the city of Mexico, the world-renowned songstress, Madame Sontag. She was advertised to appear as Lucretia Borgia on the 11th, but the performance was postponed on account of a sudden attack of cholera which terminated fatally on the 17th. The event caused profound regret. She was buried on the 19th, from the

found regret. She was buried on the 19th, from the church of San Ferdinando. There was a large attendance at her funeral, including the Philharmonic Society, members of her troupe, foreign ministers, &c.

This intelligence will be read with deep regret by thousands of persons on both sides of the Atlantic, who are familiar with the story of the eventful life of this great Artiste, and have listened with boundless delight to her professional efforts.

DEATH OF JOSIAH HOLDROOK. This benevolent and devoted friend of the cause of education, while seeking geological specimens near Lynchburgh, Va., a few days since, fell from a cliff, and was killed. He was the founder of the Lyceum system in New England.

#### Songs for the Times. COMPRISING

I. A NATIONAL SONG :

Being a poetic description of the American Congress, and a history of the action of that body, in behalf of Slavery, during the last twenty years; showing its entire servility to the South.

II. A MASSACHUSETTS SONG: Being sentiments suggested by the recent slave-hunt in

III. THE FREEMAN'S APPEAL TO FREEMEN:

In which the friends of Humanity are urged to keep their integrity.

To which is appended— 'THE PIOUS SLAVEHOLDER'S PRAYER:

Being a masterly piece of satire, in which a 'man-stealer' is represented as praying in harmony with the slave system; showing, in the clearest light, the utter incompatibility of slaveholding with Christianity. Just the thing for this crisis. \

For sale at many of the Book stores. May be had by the hundred at Redding & Co's, 8 State street, and at the office of the Liberator. Price, \$4 per hundred. Let the friends of Freedom send in their orders.

# 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 insolence of this the most despotic power on earth THE NORTHERN PRESS

Has spoken in strong terms of this masterly work of Mr. Hildreth, as follows: · This work presents a profound and instructive exhi-

book in the language can take its place, and its republication at this crisis is highly seasonable. - N. Y. Tribune. 'This is a masterly discussion concerning the nature

This is a mastery discussion of the state of the United States. — Zion's Herald, Boston.

'A work which will amply repay a thorough peru-sal.'-State Reporter, Concord, N. H. 'A work written with great ability.'- N. Y. Mirror. 'A timely and able work.'-Morning Star, Dover.

" 'We wish every body would read this work.' - Christian Register, Boston.

'The masses will seize and read this book, and it will strengthen their scorn for despotism.'—Hingham Jour. 'A book literally crammed with statistics and arguments.'—Yankee Blade.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, June 16. Aw.

# GIVE THE PEOPLE LIGHT!

For it is now hoped that their eyes are now opened to see, and thuir ears to hear. A great change has come over our people since Friday, the second day of June, a day never to be forgotten. Therefore let us embrace this favorable moment to disseminate the great princi-ples of TRUTH AND FREEDOM!

from the printed page. The following books may be read with great profit, covering, as they do, the whole field of discussion of the SLAVERY QUESTION!

# Despotism in America.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ. Price, 75 cts.

Judge Jay's Writings on Slavery, In one very thick volume. Price \$1.

Giddings's Congressional Speeches, During Fourteen Years in Congress. One volume.

Autographs for Freedom, In one volume. Price 75 cts. Uncle Tom's Cabin,
In all its various styles—varying in price from 38 cts.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, A complete Magazine of Facts. 50 cts., 98th thousand.

Sumner's Nebraska Speech, In elegant style. 35 cts. Nebraska--- A Satirical Poem. Price 12 cts.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

June 16. CLEVELAND, ORIO.

s made to and Con-ledge ten

## POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE CAPTURE OF BURNS.

Again have the recreant sons of the North-land Proved false to the trust by their brave fathers given: Again have they bound on their brother the fetters, Which, the strong arm of Manhood in scorn should

'Neath the yoke of the Southron they basely are bowing; They boast of their freedom, and yet they are slaves Their Eagle has folded his sheltering pinions, And tamely he sits by their forefathers' graves

New England-New England-Oh! dimmed is thy How o'er thy sweet vales do the dark shadows rest And darkened, alas! are thy green sunny hill-sides-

For there hath the foot of the man-stealer prest! Oh! say not 'twas Law bade ye thus to enslave him The brother who trusted his safety to thee;-

Was it love of the Right bade ye rivet the fetters? Say, was it a deed for the noble and free? Oh, Liberty! when, on the fair plains of Concord. Ye led to the contest our patriot sires, And bought with their life-blood the proud heights of

Bunker. To rekindle the light of your quenched altar-fire Could ye deem that so soon the foul Demon of Slavery A home would have found in that hallowed abode; And his footsteps accursed, the fair shrine have polluted.

Once sacred to Freedom, to Truth, and to God? Humanity, shuddering, repeats the sad story, While the soft cheek of Pity is crimsoned with shame And her fast-falling tear-drops are staining the record, And blighting forever thy laurels of fame.

O, sons of the Pilgrims ! arouse ye to duty. And sell not your souls for power, commerce, or gold Is the city of Warren and Adams a slave-mart? Judas-like, shall your brother for silver be sold?

Are ye men? are ye Christians? and will ye still falter Do ye follow Christ's teachings-or Odin and Thor Do ye worship a God of Love, Mercy, and Justice? Or a god of the heathen-of hatred and war ? Are our laws just and holy? Can true men obey them

And follow the precepts which Jesus has given? Can we shelter the homeless, give bread to the hungry And to the lone wanderer a safe, peaceful haven Remember, remember, that base, cruel tyrants

Are found not alone where the Austrian reigns; Not alone are they marshalled 'neath the Autocrat' banner;-They're ruling our North-land-they're forging our

chains!

They have bound them on Sims and on Burns Their harsh clanking

Is heard on each breeze from the South-land that sweeps; From the rice-swamp and cane-brake, from the cotton

and maize field, And the home where the slave-mother hopelessly weeps !

Oh, be true! let not party or sect longer bind you; With a bold, manly heart, seek to follow the Right ! Let the husbed voice of Conscience still utter its teach

Obey its blest promptings, and follow its light. Raise again the white banner of Love, Truth and Mercy, And 'neath its broad folds let the fugitive rest;

A 'city of refuge'—an ark of redemption— A home for the lone ones, the poor and oppressed Barre, (Mass.) June, 1854.

> For the Liberator. LINES TO FRANKLIN PIERCE. BY THE OLD COLONY BARD,

Traitor to freedom ! on thy brow Is set the seal of infamy ! Low Webster fell-yet, reckless, thou Hast found a lower deep than he!

Could'st thou not wait the demon's call? Not wait to hear his foul behest? But, Slavery's will must thou forestall, And threaten every manly breast?

Out on thee, bastard Democrat ! Of hell is thy democracy! Down, serpent, on thy belly flat,-Freedom shall live, despite of thee !

We will not ask thee to retrace A single step which thou hast trod-Thy course, so servile, heartless, base, Shall win thee stripes from Slavery's rod Plymouth, June, 1854.

IV.

LINES FOR A LADY'S ALBUM. BY W. A. FOGG.

'Tis woman's right to wage unceasing war Against all forms of error and of sin, And by the beauty of her holy life, Teach men our nature is to Heaven akin.

Her right to cheer the lonely, weary heart, And whisper peace to every troubled breast; To dry the tears in every weeping eye,
And smooth the couch by pain and sadness press

To say that elevery no more shall curse The sunniest valleys of our happy land-No more shall rend affection's dearest ties, And crush the heart with its remorseless hand.

Her right to say intemperance no more Shall rob her fireside of its dearest joy-Shall fill her heart with more than widow's woe, And all her husband's manliness destroy.

That war no more the sons of man shall slay-That strife and bloodshed upon earth shall cease And all of wrong forever pass away, And all earth's sufferers have a sweet release

Fair maiden, it is thine to do thy part,-The harvest waits, the reapers are abroad; With woman's noble, true, yet tender heart. Act thou for mercy, justice, love, and God.

> THE DEAD EVA. BY MISS MARY ANN COLLIER.

Torsy came forward, and laid her offering (a small, half-blown tea rose-bud) at the feet of the corpse; then suddenly, with a wild and litter cry, she threw herself on the floor alongside the bed, and wept and mouned aloud.—Uncle Tom's Cabin, Vol. II. p. 116. As the light that is shed by the hues of even, On a tangled forest wild, So had the slave a glimpse of Heaven, In the love of her master's child,

It had passed as a vision, that gentle star, That rose o'er the outcast lone It was hid in the depths of light afar, The home of the sainted one !

Soft as the closing of summer flowers Was the rest of the holy dead, But the slave-child mourned thro' the darkened hours For the angel that had fled.

But the tears she wept on that sacred spot Were the seeds of virtue sown : The dead! the dead! though they answer not Have a power that's all their own.

# THE LIBERATOR

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINTON.] SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON. Wednesday Evening, May 31st-EDMOND QUINCY in

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am very much surprised that you should call upon me to utter a word here to-night; and I am still more surprised to find myself on this platform, in the midst of the pioneers of the anti-elavery cause in America (Loud applause.) My sympathiess, my feeling, are and have been, for many years, with you, sir, and the brave spirits who have battled with unconquerable resolution for the immediate and unconditional emancipation of three millions of bondmen in America. (Renewed cheers.) I have disagreed, I now disagree, and I expect to disagree in the future, with you, sir, and your associates, upon some questions of vital importance; but that disagreement shall not deter me from expressing the profound confidence I feel in the purity of your motives, and my admiration of your fidelity, amid obloquy and reproach, to the cause of three millions of ondmen. (Great applause.) These sentiments I have avowed in public and in private, and I am ready to avow them here or elsewhere. (Cheers.)

presence, I wish to say to you, gentlemen, and to the ernments for Utah and New Mexico, with provision friends with whom it is my pride to act, that the time permitting them to come into the Union as slave States has now come for the friends of freedom in America to if the people desired it. They forced you to give thouunite their counsel and combine their actions. (Applause.) We are, sir, in the midst of a revolution-a and ten millions of dollars,-and they forced you to on, and of action. The abrogation of the act of 1820, age in which we live. You again submitted. In 1851, for eyer prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., these slaveholding allies commanded you to 'conquet has outraged the higher and better sentiments of the your prejudices,' and to scoff at the 'Higher Law. American people. More progress has been made in the You obeyed the blasphemous commands of your masters cause of freedom in America, during the past ninety In 1852, these allies forced you to pledge yourselves t days, than during any ten years of American history. 'insist on the strict enforcement' of the Fugitive Slave (Cheers.) Throughout the free States, there is a won- Act, and to 'discountenance' all efforts, whenever, derful change of sentiment and opinion; and I venture wherever or howsever made' to repeal it; and you to predict here to-night, that there is to be a change of again submitted. These allies have now followed the action in the future. (Loud applause.) I say, then, lead of the Little Giant, and repealed the Comprosir, to you and to your associates, that, instead of advancing ultra or extreme opinions, a wise, firm and tinue to act with your faithless, slave-extending allies? conciliatory policy should be adopted-a policy that Instead of talking of dissolving the Union, dissolve your should unite in one organization all the friends of Liberty, and draw to them the men who have just been tional Whig party disappear from the field of American outraged by the acts of the national government. Sir, politics, and the Pierces, Douglases and Cushings will I want to see combined in one determined phalanx, the veteran soldiers who have battled for twenty years, and faith in Democratic ideas, will rally around the banner the fresh volunteers, who are now hurrying to the battle of Freedom. (Cheers.)

Sir, I have faith in the sublime ideas upon which our Democratic institutions are founded. (Cheers.) I am a Democrat. Every pulsation of my heart, every conviction of my judgment, places me on the side of progressive Democracy in America. (Loud cheers.) I believe in a glorious future for the Republic. I believe in the peaceful overthrow of American slavery. I believe it is to be overthrown by changing the hearts, consciences and judgments of the American people, and through the silent but potent influences of the ballotbox. (Cheers.) The ballot-box is an achieved American right. While that right remains unimpaired, I shall not despair of the Republic. The scenes transpiring around us to-day-scenes that

fill our bosoms with mingled emotions of sadness, indignation and shame-remind us that our own Massachusetts is one of the guiltiest members of this confederation of guilty common wealths. Yes, sir, Massachusetts, our own proud Commonwealth, has given her sanction to the act under which Anthony Burns is held a prisoner in yonder Court House-an act that has converted that temple of justice into a slave pen. George Cabot, a son of hers, framed and reported the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, which for two generations dishopored the statute book of the Republic. On the 7th of March, 1850, Senator Mason's Fugitive Slave nay. My proposition is now to Free Soilers, -and I Bill lay upon the table of the Senate, inanimate, cold, lifeless. On that day, the great Senator from Massachusetts breathed into that Bill vitality and life. Massachusetts, speaking by the potential voice of her great orator, put that Bill upon its final passage. One thousand of her capitalists and merchants united in a with lecturers against slavery, in order to change the letter of thanks for a speech that 'convinced their un-derstandings' and 'touched their consciences.' Boston tell us how to do it. (Applause.) sent her Samuel A. Eliot there to give his vote for an Act that fills our souls this night with the agony of grief and mortification. The columns and arches of old Fancuil Hall echoed back the voices of Choate, Curtis and Hallett, hymned in praises of the Act that makes the fields of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill the slave-catcher's hunting grounds. On the 17th of June, 1852-seventy-seven years after the heights of Bunker Hill were baptised with the blood of Warren and his comrades-thirteen sons of Massachusetts, speaking for 65,000 Whigs of Massachusetts, voted, in the Whig National Convention, that ' the Act for the recovery of fugitives from labor' is 'received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance'-that we 'will maintain it, and 'insist on its strict enforcement'-and that we deprecate all further agitation of the question, and ' will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made.' George Ashmun, a son of Massachusetts, reported this resolution, which Southern Whigs had framed, and Rufus Choate, another son of Massachusetts, rising in that Convention, with the eyes of the nation upon him, proclaimed that he 'thanked God' for a resolution go for the exercise of that right which is worth mor that 'sanctioned sentiments' he 'had avowed in Fa-neall Hall,' and that took 'the question of slavery for the ballot-box, against which no coup d'état can be ever out of the field of national political action.' That made in America. (Applause.) resolution, proclaiming the eternity of the Fugitive It will take time to change public opinion. Our Slave Act of 1850; received the endorsement of 60,000 friends have worked twenty years. I remember read Puritan Commonwealth. In this hour of sorrow and they will vindicate us. humiliation, I do not wish to utter reproaches. But I The cause of Liberty stands better at this hour than the South, let us place Massachusetts right.

and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will walk a complete revolution. up to the extreme verge of their legal rights to protect Now, sir, I see, or think I see, that there is a chang United States, both civil and military, should be dis- eighteen years ago, I was in the city of Washington. power they possess to protect the rights of an inhabi- talked about liberty that desired to do so. I went duty in this crisis, and they deserve and should receive teen years ago, I saw men, women and children chain

the rebuke of the people.

Sir, the heart of Massachusetts throbs with indignation at this outrage. In thousands of Christian homes, once sighed. There is a change there; there is a change prayers ascend to Heaven for the deliverance of poor all over the country. There were then few anti-slavery Burns. In hundreds of families, women and children. and men, manly men, have wept tears of sympathy and regret for his misfortunes. Sir, I pity poor Burns; most gifted men of the Republic have, in Congress and every man who carries a human heart in his bosom out of Congress, advocated anti-slavery sentiments.

must feel that heart swell with pity and beat with in-dignation and shame. If he is sacrificed, he will fall martyr. His story will raise up champions of the freedom of his race. Every step he treads from that Court House to the vessel that shall bear him away from the soil of Massachusetts, will echo through the oming ages. (Cheers.) Sir, this outrage, following close upon the repeal of

the Missouri Compromise, has opened lips heretofor silent for freedom-lips that have uttered bitter re

proaches against the fearless few, who have been

faithful among the faithless. Deceived, betrayed by

their faithless allies of the South, not a few

Whig friends are ready even to dissolve the Union Now, I advise my indignant Whig friends to be coolto study the principles and measures they have so ofter sneered at. Instead of dissolving the Union, I advise them to dissolve their connection with the Whig party (Applause.) Patriotism will not condemn that act The heart, the conscience and the judgment will alike approve an act that shall sever your connection with a party which should disappear for ever from the field of political action. (Cheers.) Fling away your infamous Baltimore platform of 1852-cast away your faithless dishonored associates of the South! In 1848, your Southern allies compelled you to repudiate the Wilmot Proviso-the glorious doctrine of slavery prohibition They hissed it out of your National Convention, and forced upon you a slaveholding candidate for the Presidency. You submitted to their imperious demands. In Standing here to-night upon this platform, in this 1850, these allies forced you to organize territorial goveaceful revolution -a revolution of sentiment, of opin- pass the Fugitive Slave Act -an Act that dishonors the connection with these dishonored allies. Let the navanish for ever. (Applause.) Democrats, who have tional jurisdiction. (Applause.) The poor, weak, debauched tools of the Slave Power, men who, in the words of Charles James Fox, 'see their honors rise and their credit sink,' and that foreign jesuitical facworld and the new, whether they battle for popular rights in France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, or to establish a liberal Constitution in Massachusetts, may go for the Slave Power; but the religious, conscientious, intelligent Democrats will combine with the friends o freedom, and place every free State against the demands of the South. (Applause.)

> HENRY C. WRIGHT. Our friend, Gen. WILSON, has said that the only way in which slavery can ever be abolished in this country is by changing the heart and conscience of the people. Is that true? ['Yes,' 'Yes.'] I believe it is. I believe that the people of the North ern States are practically, whatever they may be sentimentally, on the side of the Slave Power. Every publie act of the North demonstrates that they are so. The history of Massachusetts demonstrates where she stands. Were not the people of this State, at this hour, on the side of the Slave Power, do you think that Anthony Burns would have lain in that Court House, in chains for five days, with nobody to interfere? I tell you, make it in all good faith, to back up my friend's re-

> .Gen. Wilson. The question has been asked me, how are we to change the consciences and hearts of the people? I will answer that question frankly. In the first place, we are to assume and maintain clear constitutional doctrine-to go up to the extreme verge of our constitutional rights for the overthrow of slavery. In the next place, we are to vote for such men, and such men only, to go to Washington, as hold these views, and will act faithfully up to their convictions of duty. W are to maintain these principles with firmness, with zeal, and with all the moral and political power that we possess. We are to act upon the people through the press and by the living voice, and by wise, firm and moderate counsels, combine the moral and political power of the country in favor of these ideas. I hope I have answered my friend.

I do not believe, when these outrages arise, that w should adopt extreme measures. Wise men under ex citement, like brave men under fire, should always b cool and collected. (Applause.) I go for constitution legal action, and moral influence. (Renewed applause.) I go for the Constitution and the Union. (Cheers.) than all the bayonets the world ever saw-the right of

Massachusetts Whigs; and the candidate who declared ing, twenty years ago, the most violent attacks upon that if he should 'do any thing to impair the efficiency', the abolitionists. I thought they were wild fanatics. of the Act that now fills our streets with armed men, I have changed my views; others will change theirs. that his followers might 'write infamous before his It is a work of time; and what we have to do is to dename, and write infamous after his name, and kick him clare the right doctrines, and maintain them with zeal, into the gutter,' received the electoral vote of this old firmness and fidelity, and trust to God and time, and

cannot forget the part Massachusetts has played in the at any former period of our history. Why, gentlemen, transactions of the past few years. Before we reproach take Boston when Simms was on trial. Fifteen hundred 'respectable' men of Boston volunteered their Anthony Burns, a resident of Boston, and an inhab- services to escort Simms out of the Commonwealth. itant of Massachusetts, is a prisoner in yonder Court paper reported, a day or two since, that the Bay State House. He has violated no law, human or divine. He Club (made up-I will not say of what; every body is entitled to and should receive all the aid Boston and knows in Boston) had made a similar offer in the pres Massachusetts can legally give him. He and his friends ent case ; and the officers even of that Club came out should know that the authorities of the city of Boston and denied it! Here is a change of sentiment-almost

and shield him from the grasp of the kidnapper. The of public sentiment sweeping all over the free States Marshal of the United States and the officers of the You think we are making slow progress. Why, sir tinctly told, by the authorities of the city of Boston and went there without any settled views in regard to slathe Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that the laws of very; I came from that city, after three weeks' resi Massachusetts must be and shall be enforced, at all dence there, an abolitionist. I avowed it then; I have hazards, to protect this man. (Applause.) That poor adhered to it from that time to this, and mean to do so man should feel that the executive and judicial tribu- while I live. (Loud cheers.) No man dared then utter nals of Massachusetts are determined to use all the a word there in favor of freedom. All was silent. Not moral influence and legal power they possess to protect an anti-slavery man in Congress; not a voice for liber him. (Applause.) If the authorities of the city or the ty. Last week I was there, and saw the Kansas and State have failed to use all the moral influence and legal Nebraska Bill pass through the House. Every body tant of Massachusetts, they have failed to perform their the spot where stood Williams's slave pen, where, eigh ed together for the Southern market ;-that pen had passed away, and flowers were blooming where the slave men or presses in the free States. No public man ato

The ablest presses in America are on the side of antislavery. The literature of America is on the side of anti-slavery. The cultivated intellect of the North is abolitionized. (Cheers.) All this has been achieved in eighteen years, and in spite of misrepresentations from

every source, and opposition from every power. Now, sir, a few years will pass away, and the antislavery sentiment will grow and spread. I believe it foolish rather than a godly simplicity, if I say that even needs now but to be combined, united, brought together, from him, it surprised me. He would fain persuade to sweep the free States like a tornado. Let the Whig parents not to tell their children that God made them ! party cast away its dishonored betrayers of the South- Truly, his arguments to sustain this worse than heathits Claytons, and Toombses, and Dawsons;-fling them enish doctrine were most puerile; but in an age when away, and let the honest men among all parties in the the greatest absurdities in the Church and in the State, North unite in one great party-take the government and among the people, find their abettors under colof the Republic-denationalize slavery abolish slavery of reason or 'philosophy, falsely so called,' the puerilin the District of Columbia, and every where beneath ity of an argument lessens not the apprehension of the national flag—repeal the Fugitive Law—repeal so finding men, and women also, to say 'Amen' to it.

There are links in the chain of Infidelity, from unbe Missouri Compromise-apply the Wilmot Proviso to lief in the inspiration of Scripture to unbelief in the Utab and New Mexico-abolish the slave traffic between one living and true God: but one tends to the other. the States-and use the power, patronage and influence However, great is the Truth, (that is, Jesus Christ; 'I of the Federal Government to sustain the friends of am, says He, the Truth, and will prevail; for 'He emancipation in the slave States. (Loud cheers.) But how far, to punish sinners of mankind, (who now,

Mr. WRIGHT-Our friend says, vote for anti-slavery as in the days of Noah, will not fly to him, the ark of men for Congress and for our State Legislatures. How are we to get men to vote for them? That is the question. How are the people of this State to be brought is of every truth. up to the ballot-box to vote for liberty, under our circumstances, without wavering? How is it to be done? truth of even Natural Religion, that God is the maker With all deference to our friend's opinion touching ex- of all, because, forsooth, the parents were instrumental treme measures. I believe that the abolitionists, the true therein. Then, of course, you must not teach them Garrisonian abolitionists, have proved themselves the that God made the trees and flowers; O, no! for my wisest, the coolest, the most independent, the most self- father planted them ! One of the elementary truths to possessed, under the circumstances in which they have be taught children, and men, too,' is to 'look through been placed, of any class of men I ever saw. (Ap- Nature up to Nature's God; ' to look above the instru plause.) They have laid down their principles; they ment to the Maker, Ruler, Overruler, and Supreme have advocated them amid storms of persecution and ob- Governor of that instrument; to look from secondary loouy; they have maintained them to the shedding of causes to the great First Cause. their own blood. [A voice-' No !'] They have-and that man is either a fool or a knave, who says to the contrary. (Loud applause.) He knows nothing of the history of the past twenty years. I say the blood of the abolitionists has been laid on the altar of Freedom Where is your Loveloy, your Torrey, and many others? I ask the Free Soilers this :- Will you go to work, and convert the people to anti-slavery, that they may vote for Liberty at the polls? And how are you to do it? I give my advice to you free gratis ; -instead of waking there was a great invisible Being, as good and kind as up a few weeks or months before your elections, in a spasmodic effort to drum up people to the polls, go systematically to work to revolutionize the public sentiment of the State and nation. Let there be an anti-slavery lecturer,-I do not care on what platform he stands,go up and down the State, and preach the damning guilt of American slavery, and plead the cause of the down-trodden slave, in meeting-houses and in schoolhouses, and wherever he may be admitted. Let the Free Soilers of Massachusetts call J. R. Gippings-a man whose character I revere, knowing him personally, and believing him to be the only man in this nation who, during his long Congressional life, has been true to liberty as a politician there-as true as the circumstances would admit of any man being-I say, let the Free Soilers call J. R. Giddings into the lecturing field in Massachusetts. I know he will plead the cause of anti-slavery with a true, strong heart; -not on the high moral shall hear His voice, and come forth,' to 'shame and ground on which I should like to hear it urged, but I everlasting contempt.' believe he will be as true as a politician can be. Let them call J. R. Gippings as an anti-slavery lecturer, and I venture to say he will get a hearing all over the State Will they do it? Will they call Joun P. HALE to do it?call him from the bar-give him a competent remune ration, five or ten thousand dollars per year, if need be-for what is money compared to liberty? Call John P. Hale into the field, and send him up and down to plead anti-slavery principles, and waken the conscience and moral sense of the people, -give him to understand that he is commissioned, not to make Free Soilers, but to revolutionize the heart and conscience of the people. (Loud cheers.) Let them do this, and then come forward and back him up, and I venture to say, that in one year they might revolutionize the Commonwealth of Massachusetis. (Applause.)

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER-I wish to ask our friend, Gen. Wilson, a single question. He has expressed his confidence in our integrity. I thank him for that public expression of a confidence which he has often exprestegrity, how we can come forward to-day to consummate that purpose which he wishes to see consummated, namely, the bringing of the Whig party of the North on to the Free Soil platform? For when we talk to the Whigs to-day, as we talked to them in our lecturing campaigns three years ago, saying. If you will vote, it is far less immoral for you to vote the Free Soil ticket than the Whig ticket, they turn round and say, -When we voted the Free Soil ticket, expecting to get a Free poor man away into bondage. Soil Governor, we found that, indirectly, we voted for Boutwell ; and when we expected to get a Free Soil judiciary, lo and behold ! we got-Caleb Cushing ! (Cheers, and cries of ' Good ! ') They say to us to-day, How have we any assurance, having been thus disappointed once, that, if we vote the Free Soil ticket to-State, we shall not find Benjamin F. Hallett on the bench? (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, I ask my much-respected friend, Gen. WILSON, how we shall be able to give our Whig friends an assurance that they shall not be again disappointedfor I believe that not a few of them have, in answer to slough of Whigism, on to the Free Soil platform; and arguments, many intelligent minds were obliged to selves in the slough of the Democratic party! (Ap- ject. Mrs. Coe possesses those talents essential in a able to give any assurance to our Whig friends that and fervor in her declamation. Her gesticulation is

One of the resolutions passed by the Free Soil Convention to-day says that they have no new principles to human rights has gained in her a most worthy and effiproclaim, no old principles to retract. Our Whig friends will say that the course I have mentioned has been the principle of action of the Free Soil party, that they may go. may as well remain in the frying-pan as jump into the fire; and, therefore, if our friend Wilson will come forward and answer that question, I shall be able to act with a great deal more clearness in this matter than I shall be able to do without that answer.

Mrs. FOSTER, in illustration of the best method for inculcating anti-slavery sentiments, quoted the declaration of Mr. Gippings, that the people would listen to the speeches of the Garrisonian abolitionists with more confidence than to those of any other class of lecturers, knowing that they were not seeking for office either for themselves or their friends; 'but,' said Mr. Gippings, 'the people cannot see their way up to the platform of 'No Union with Slaveholders'; they cannot take so long a step at once; and, therefore, for every man the abolitionists bring up on to their platform, they bring at least ten on to the Free Soil plat-

Mrs. Foster concluded by offering the suggestion that, if Mr. Gippings's idea was the correct one the better way for abolishing slavery, by changing the public sentiment, which must precede political action if that be necessary, was for our Free Soil friends to come to the meeting the next day, and contribute ten thousand dollars to the Massachusetts or the America. Anti-Slavery Society.

John Mitchel congratulates the slave-catche who were hissed by the people of Boston. A fellow feeling drives Mitchel to this expression of sympathy The whole civilized world has been hissing at him for some time past. He has proved himself to be morally

AN OPPOSITE VIEW OF THE CASE. Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid

DEAR SIR,-Mr. H. C. Wright's remarks, in a late paper, respecting the instruction of little children, grieved me to the heart; and perhaps, knowing by his writings Mr. W's religious sentiments, I shall betray a shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet.'

safety,) error and delusion may be permitted to pre-vail, we cannot say. And as it is of "the Truth," so it But you must not teach children the first and simplest

When my father, though simply a Unitarian, taught me, his first born, at three years of age, (as I well remember, and for which I ever bless his memory,) that God made me,' and that I ought to pray to him every morning I rise and every evening I go to rest, and that He made the flowers and trees, &c., was the young, unsophisticated mind at all vexed or perplexed when I saw my father plant them? Not a whit. The impression made was just that wished to be made, viz., that he was great, who originated all things.

As to the writer's reasoning, if it may be called reasoning, on the propriety of teaching little children the cience of generation in man and beast, -his next step will probably be that to which others have attained before him, viz., the purity and simplicity of nudity. There is time and place for all things; which, as I take it, Mr. W. has not well hit in his School for Little Chil-

It is better not to sin; but if we have sinned, it is well that we know it, and that we have modesty enough to accept the covering provided for our shame by the mercy of Him against whom we have sinned; and if we will not, we shall, among the many that will not seek of Him ' white raiment that they may be clothed, and that the shame of their nakedness do not appear,' they shall rise, in that day when 'all that are in their graves

VERA CATHOLICA:

## INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21, 1854. MR. EDITOR,-On Friday of last week, the School Teachers from different parts of the State met there in Convention, to form a State Teachers' Association. The Rev. Mr. Burton came up from your 'City of No tions,'s to lecture them on the subject of getting up meetings in their several school districts, to promote nome influences relative to the subject of education. Most of the gentleman's remarks were good, very good ; but, it seemed to us that, in his closing remarks, he went out of his way to inform the ladies that they, through secret influences, could do much to help the cause along. But why, thought we, should women not have the privilege to use any means which it may seem just and proper for the other sex to employ, for their benefit, instead of having to use secret influences? We refer to this, believing, as we do, that whatever it is morally right for men to do, it is morally right for sed to me and others in private; and I would ask him, women; therefore, we feel bound to speak out, when we see a disposition to narrow down female influence. rowly contracted towards the female sex, from the fact that, notwithstanding the pains taken to get the female teachers to attend the Convention, there was no provision for them to join the Association, or speak in the meetings thereof. , G. M.

. We think, up here among the free hills, that it was

#### LECTURES BY MRS. COE. MANCHESTER N H June 21et 1884

FRIEND GARRISON,-Mrs. Coe, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been lecturing on subjects of reform in this city, with great success. She has, thus far, delivered three lecmorrow, expecting to get a Free Soil judiciary in the tures before crowded and enthusiastic audiences. Her first lecture was on American Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. In this lecture, she dwelt not only on the injustice and gross outrage perpetrated against humanity, but was most eloquent in denunciation of the illegality and subversion of all law, human as well as divine, in this barbarous measure, as illustrated in the our arguments, poor, and feeble, and mean as they are, surrender of Burns. Her two subsequent lectures were been induced to come up, as they believed, out of that on Woman's Rights. By the clearness and force of her when they got there, lo and behold ! they found them- surrender their prejudices on this most unpopular subplause and laughter.) I ask our friend in good faith- public speaker, in more than an ordinary degree; the I do not stand here to cavil; I stand here as an every most marked of which are an unflinching faith in the day, practical working abolitionist-how we shall be justice of her cause, clearness and strength of logic, they will be treated any better in the future than in the almost faultless. Her advent among us is regarded as most timely; and although she came unheralded and unknown, we do not hesitate to say, that the cause of cient auxiliary, and we would accordingly cheerfully recommend her to the friends of progress wherever she

[ We are inclined to think that our correspondent has given a construction to Mr. Burton's incidental expression not contemplated by him. ] - ED. LIB.

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE. JONATHAN GRANVILLE, a mulatto of St. Domingo

was born at Port-de-Paix about the year 1788, of a white of the same name, a tutor, and an African wo man. He was of the number of young colored men sent to France, to the Collège de la Mache, later, the Colonial Lyceum, by the Commissary Santhonax. He there studied well, and was enrolled in the army of the metropolis, where he distinguished himself. Honored by Napoleon, he returned to his country on the restoration of the Bourbons, and was employed by the President Pétion in the troops of his race, in his rank of lieu enant, and afterward in the magistracy. Sent to the United States of America on a government mission, he said solemnly, stepping on the pier at New York, ' The Haytiens engrave injuries on sand, kindnesses on brass. These sublime words, pronounced in reply to the ill treatment to which, on account of his color, the captain of the vessel in which he embarked had forced him to suffer, had their response, and procured for him a generous reception from American philanthropists.

Become Director of the National Lyceum of Port-au-Prince, under the administration of President Boyer, he brought into notice several men distinguished for their talent, and who, in the various offices of the State did honor to their country.

He died at Cape Haytien, in 1841. His was a wise head and a noble heart. Communicated by M. Donvelas-Donval, Hayti.

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