ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for 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, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Anion with Slaveholderst

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 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

of preserving the Arrival states of the courty states of regagement 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 merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 29.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1044.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union. SENDING AN ABOLITIONIST TO COVEN-

TRY. There are few questions on which Southern men

There are few questions on which Southern men have differed more widely than that which involves the proper mode, both socially and politically, of treating abolitionists. Mr. Clay was of opinion that it was best to receive their positions, consider them calmly, and refute their positions by reason and expresser. Other Southern man have been declared to the contract of the contra and argument. Other Southern men have doubt-less a total aversion to showing this much respect. either to the petitioners or to their prayers. The late extraordinary arowal of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, in regard to his view of the obligations under the Constitution, has revied the question. In the special case stated by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, in his late withering denunciation of Mr. Sumner, it seems to us to be difficult to see how any doubt could exist as to the answer that ought to be given. At the same time, we are bound to say that we do doubt the policy of giving such notoriety to Mr. Summer as was given to him in the late debate in the Senate. But, without discussing this question, we invite attention to the remarks of Mr. Clay, of Alabama :

· Excuse me one moment. I am not in the habit of trespassing often on the Senate. Mr. President, I could go on and show that there is intrinsic, evidence in this report to sustain the original report of the reporter; and what is it! Why, sir, that, notwithstanding this qualified denial, the Senator from South Carolina treated it as a positive denial of the Senator from Massachusetts, that he would support the Constitution of the United States. Now, I ask, does any intelligent man believe, that if the Senator had qualified that denial in the manner in which it appears now, that the Senator from South Carolina would still have maintained that he refused to obey his oath—that he had refused to sustain the Constitution! Does any one believe that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Mason] would have repeated the charge! Does any one believe Senator from Indiana [Mr. Pettit] would also have repeated it! Certainly not. Then there is intrinsic evidence in the report itself, that these words have been interpolated—that they were not Now, Mr. President, I have a few more words to

say, which I utter with great diffidence, and with the profoundest deference to older Senators on this floor. Wh have no means of preventing these vio-lations of the dignity and proprieties of the Sen-ate. There is no penal statute which can reach a man who only avows his willingness to commit erime. But, let me ask, suppose a private citizen, however wealthy and well-born, however highly cultivated his mind, however great his talents, or rich his acquirements, should openly avow his readiness to commit moral perjury; should day by day evince a disposition to instigate other men to crime, which, from want of personal courage, he did not dare perpetrate himself; should daily encourage other men to violate the rights of his neighbors, to steal their property, to kidnap their slaves, and to refuse to return them; should daily assail the feelings of his neighbors by wanton, rude, and uncalled-for assaults upon their characters, and when rebuked for it in the harshest, most offensive, and opprobrious language, like the spaniel, should quietly submit to beg for quarter, but never repair the wrong, or resent the insult—a speaking, sinuous, snake-like poltroon, who would violate all the rights of associates or friends, and never make reparation or acknowledge his error, and who held himself irresponsible to all law, feeling the obligation neither of the divine law, nor of the law of the land, nor of the law of honor : ask you how would such a miscreant be treated Why, if you could not reach him with the arm of the municipal law, if you could not send him to the penitentiary, you would send him to Coventry. You would exclude him from the pale of society: you would neither extend to him the courtesies that are shown gentlemen, nor permit him to offer such to you. You would make him feel that he was shunned like a leper, and loathed like a filthy reptile; and you would soon render him as impotent for evil as he was disinclined for good.

Such characters, though rare, may be found and have been known. I can give, from memory, the general outlines of one portrayed by Mr. Dick-ens, in his novel, 'David Copperfield'—that of Uriah Heap. Uriah was mean, yet affected honor; was malignant, yet feigned benevolence; presumptuous, yet affected humility; instigated others to violence he dared not commit, yet assumed an air of meekness: suggested crimes and incited others to their commission, yet bore himself with studied amenity of manners, and choice expressions of benignity. We have such a character on this floor. I have suggested our means of rebuking, if we cannot silence him; of disabling, if we cannot disarm him. If we cannot check individual abuses, we may preserve the dignity of this body. If we cannot restrain or prevent, this eternal warfare upon the feelings and rights of Southern gentlemen, we may rob the serpent of his fangs. We can paralyze his influence by placing him in that hadron serial decordation which he mority. nadir of social degradation which be merits. I am surprised—I repeat—I am surprised that honora-

through Mr. Gillette, wants to see 'this govern-ment—President, Judges, Congress and all—speed-ily rescued from the foul embraces of that great South-ed a tremendous organization of illegal violence at

prostitute, and our executive, judiciary and Congress to her followers! This is truly complimentary, coming, as it does, from one boasting of his patriotism, and clamorous of his virtue. It is instructive, however, when the hireling echo of the traitors of Massachusetts uses such language to the representatives of a great neople in the various and origin of the grisveness of the solutionists.

an people in the American Senate, goes on in the For these men, therefore, to join in celebrating the following strain.

Referring to the Fugitive Slave Law, he says :

"It was conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity, and baptized in blood. It has no rival in its savage brutality—
nothing in the code of any civilized nation to compare
with it, but towers alone in its detestable preseminence
of atrocious, unmitigated villany. I will never affront
the Constitution of my country so much as to hold up
this frightful Gorgon before it, and ask the question.
Is it Constitutional? Bather will I assist to drive it back howling to its native hell, if it would not be too terrible an infliction on the damned. Tell me that my constitutional oath imposes an obligation upon me to obey this infernal act—I spurn the deed, I scorn the behest, I defy the authority. As if our fathers intended their children should act the slave-hunter and the bloodhound for the slaveholder; as if they bequeathed to us such an inheritance of crime, brutality, and shame!

. The Constitution which I swore to observe and main "The Constitution which I swore to observe and maintain was ordained "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty;" and, in accordance therewith, expressly declares that "no person shall be deprired of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." By this I stand; by this I will be judged.

'I know that Connecticut, in the olden time, was libelled by a tory renegate, who absconded to England

State; but, by the blessing of Gol, the numerous pro-geny which he left behind him shall never fasten upon her the damning infamy of the Black-Law State. This Mr. Gillette is one of a more rabid school

even than the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, who appeals to violence against the law, or than the Ohio representative, Mr. Giddings, who is so eager to enforce upon the South the threat of giving 'their roofs to the flames and their flesh to the eagles.' It would be an agreeable pastime if, af-ter the fashion of one of the kings of old, he could shoot down the slaveholders, or the officers of the terference with the domestic affairs of another nalaw, from his own balcony; alternating his amuse-ment by occasional denunciations of such slave-holders as Washington and Madison. But he is not only refined in his cruelty, but elevated in his idea of conscientious obligations. He can take an oath, this chaste and gentle butcher, and break it, power on earth so important to the future destinies too, like an egg-shell. He swears to obey the Constitution, with a reservation; and when told there is but one construction to be placed upon that sec-tion which makes it a solemn duty upon the North to restore all fugitive slaves to their owners-when he sees and knows that, in seventy years, there has not been one reasonable exception to this plain and popular understanding of that section—an understanding ratified by the Congress of 1793, by the highest court in the land-even the Supreme Court of the United States—and by Congress—and that no man can, without the blackest perjury, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and reject the unvarying testimony of more than half a century of witnesses, including Washington himself—he turns from you with indigna-tion, and shouts his defiance alike of his oath and of the Constitution. When we reflect that if one such spirit as this Mr. Gillette had obtained a foothold in the first constitutional convention, we might never have had a Constitution at all, we can more fully appreciate the contempt and indignation which such language as that we quote must excite among the people of the Southern States—aye, among genuine Americans everywhere.

From Bennett's Herald. THE POURTH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Fourth is past, and the Union is safe. The The Fourth is past, and the officer patriot-oisy people who have been counting their patriot-sm in dollars and cents, and clamoring about the necessity of immediate dissolution, were either necessity of immediate dissolution, were either mute as stones on the Fourth, or street sharers in the festivities of the day. No where was heard a single protest against the nation's rejoicings. From Maine to New Orleans, the memory of our Declaration of Independence was honored, and fresh promises of loyalty to the constitution implied. Even in Rhode Island common sense pre-

wilful, and deliberate falsehood. Who supposes, for instance, that he did not know that he was uttering a libel upon the truth when he declared that 'this government participates in the diabolical work of enslaving and imbruting man'? And yet he rolls the whites of his eyes to heaven, and asks others to believe it!

Connecticut whiggery and abolition, speaking through Mr. Gillette, wants to see 'this government and supposes, and every demonstration of popular glee, then we may look anxiously forward to the future.

Bat so long as such scenes as Tuesday mark the recurrence of our National Anniversary, we may safely leave the State to the guidance of fortune, and supposes, and every demonstration of popular glee, then we may look anxiously forward to the future.

Bat so long as such scenes as Tuesday mark the recurrence of our National Anniversary, we may safely leave the State to the guidance of fortune, and supposes, and decline to celebrate the Fourth with fireworks, and will take root in the heart of many a refugee from the despotisms of the old world, who has found a resting place on the other side of the Atlantic.

Truly yours, F. W. CHESSON.

Manchester, 17th May, 1854.

LETTER FROM M. MAZZINI.

our pious Mentor is not only addicted to false-hood, as we have shown, but to obscene and vulgar ribaldry! And, pray, upon whom! This Mr. Gillette of ours, himself reeking from the stews of abolition, and doubtless ready for the fortid rites of amalgamation, likens our Southern State, to a prostitute, and our executive, judiciary and Con-prostitute, and our executive, judiciary and Conthe representatives of a great people in the various and origin of the grievances of the abolitionists. departments of the government! It is a practical The same members of that body cannot pretend that comment upon the necessity of vigilance on the part of all true friends of the Union.

This Connecticut representative of New England treason, pleased with the opportunity and with the impunity allowed to him of insulting the American resplicities. The same members of that body cannot pretend that their views are consistent with the Constitution; they must admit—as many of them have done—that they are radically opposed to that compact itself, and that their aim, in one word, is to undo the work which was begun on the 4th of July, 1776.

anniversary of that day is the rankest inconsisten-cy. They should spurn the thought of such a thing. For them, the 4th of July ought to be a day 'It was conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity, and bap-ized in blood. It has no rival in its savage brutality— wail took their origin in the concerted action of the thirteen colonies: and if they seek to achieve anything at all, they must begin by convincing the public that the action of those colonies was an error to be deplored and corrected, not an exploit to be exalted and magnified. It is impossible for any conscientious disunionist to wake on the morning of the 4th of July, without intense feelings of regret

SELECTIONS.

KOSSUTH-SANDERS.

Our resident Consul at London, G. N. Sanders, native of Kentucky, has resided much at the North, and caught some of the Northern feeling in behalf of European freedom, and thereby obtained the confidence of Mazzini and Kossuth. He is a violent partisan in all pro-slavery schemes in America. Sanders felt himself implicated by Mazzini's late letter to the English Abolition Society. In the absence of Mazzini, he indited a letter to Kossuth, deprecating the disturbance of the slavery question in the United States, and charging the evil all on England. Kossuth replies to him as

21 ALPHA ROAD, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, } Saturday, June 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Upon carefully reading your letter, I bute anything to its internal divisions. Nay, true to my principles, I cannot recognize any division in America; I look to the brotherhood of the great Republic as a whole, and have too high a respect for the American people as one undivided body of sincere republicans, as not to believe they will of themselves, with all the light before them, make

their nation a model for every other.
You are quite right in your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States; this is made certain by the fact of its being an old letter.
With high regard and sincere esteem, yours re-

L. KOSSUTH. spectfully,

From the Commonwealth. KOSSUTH AND THE GERMANS. Mr. Editor :- We read with great regret in your

paper, the correspondence between George N. Sanders and Kossuth, about Slavery, for we can by no means share your favorable opinion on the meaning of Kossuth's letter. The ex-Consul has hit his aim substantially, by eliciting from the man hit his aim substantially, by eliciting from the man who pretends to represent in his person the European Democracy, the declaration, that he takes no practical interest in the burning question which divides at present the American people into two hostile camps. Kossuth has proved by that position, to be a diplomat and a politician, But not the Man for RESCUISG THE EUROPEAN NATIONS FROM THE GRASP OF DESPOTISM, and delivering them to the sway of humanity. Since Kossuth, when he left American was recovering to the adopted citizens of German was recovering to the adopted citizens of German was not provided to the sway of the supportant to the adopted citizens of German was a supportant to the adopted citizens of German was a supportant to the adopted citizens of German was a supportant to the adopted citizens of German was a supportant to the suppor ca, HAS BEQUEATHED to the adopted citizens of German descent in this country, the duty to preserve the consciousness of freedom in This Nation, and as the battle now to be fought in America for liber-

DEAR SIR—I have delayed to the present moment my answering your kind invitation, in the hope that I should, perhaps, be enabled to give a better answer than a written one; but I find that neither health nor business will allow me to attend. having asked me to attend the first meeting of the Principle ! ' North of England Anti-Slavery Association;' how earnestly I sympathize with the noble aim you are going to pursue; how deeply I shall commune with your efforts, and help, if I can, their success. No man ought ever to inscribe on his flag the sacred word of 'Liberty,' who is not prepared to shake hands cordially with those, whoever they are, who will attach their names to the constitution of your association. Liberty may be the godlike gift of all races, of all nations, of every be bears on his brow the stamp of MAN, or sink to the level of a narrow and mean self-interest, unworthy f the tears of the good and the blood of the brave. I am yours, because I believe in the unity of God; yours, because I believe in the unity of mankind; yours, because I believe in the educatibility of the whole human race, and in a heavenly law of indefinite progression for all ; yours, because the fulfilment of this law implies the consciousness and the responsibility of the agent, and neither consciousness nor responsibility can exist in slavery ; yours, because I have devoted my life to the emancipation f my own country. And I would feel unequal to this task, a mean rebel, not an apostle of truth and justice, had I not felt from my carliest years that justice, had I not felt from my carliest years that the right and duty of revolting against lies and tyranny were grounded on a far higher sphere than that of the welfare of one single nation: that they must start from belief in a principle, which will have sooner or later to be universally applied:—
'One God, one humanity, one law. one love from all for all.' Blessed be your efforts, if they start from this high ground of a common faith; if you do not forcet, whilst at work for the enancipation of the forget, whilst at work for the emancipation of the black race, the millions of white slaves, suffering, struggling, expiring, in Italy, in Poland, in Hungary, throughout all Europe; if you always re-member that free men only can achieve the work of freedom, and that Europe's appeal for the abolition of slavery in other lands will not weigh all-power-ful before God andmen, whilst Europe herself shall be descrated by arbitrary, tyrannical power, by

ezars, emperors, and popes.

Ever faithfully yours, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Rev. Dr. Beard, Manchester.

From the Free Presbyterian. LETTER OF MAZZINI.

of the black race, the millions of white slaves, suf-fering, struggling, expiring in Europe.' So, doubt-less, oh this side of the ocean, he would exhort the professed friends of Italian and Hungarian free-dom not to forget the millions of black slaves at their own doors. True philanthropy and a true love of freedom are impartial. It is a bastard philanthropy, which, in the United States, professs great zeal for freedom in Europe, while aiding o crush the Southern slave; or which, in Eng-and, makes great ado over the miseries of the blacks of this country, and ignores the oppression of millions at their own doors. True devotion to freedom and justice embraces the world in its efforts and sympathies.

MAN OF PRINCIPLE.

Our readers will remember the letter which ap-peared in the Standard of the 17th ult., addressed to the President of the North of England Anti-Slavery Association, by Joseph Mazzini, the expatriated leader of the Republicans of Italy, wherein that noble, clear-sighted advocate of Universal Liberty arowed his hearty sympathy with the Abolitionists in their struggles for the overthrow of chattel bondage. That letter, full of the inspiration of freedom, disturbed not a little the man who, in the capacity of American Consul, representations of Dominica and Hayti into the Union as two slave States. sents our slave-driving Democracy in the British metropolis. So apprehensive was he lest the influence of Mazzini should strengthen the anti-slavery party of the United States, that, in the absence of that devoted friend of Universal Liberty, he made an appeal to Kossuth and the other Representatives of European Republicanism in London, begging them to furnish an 'explanation,' which, being which will prohibit public discussions on the sub the restriction of the particular methods by placing in the "in the supprised region of the constitution of the particular methods are apprised. The supprised region of the constitution is a supprised. The supprised region of the constitution is region to the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitutions in the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution is region of the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution is region of the constitution is region. The particular methods are allowed by the constitution is region of the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution is region. The particular methods are allowed by the constitution is region of the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods. The constitution is region of the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods are allowed by the constitution of the particular methods ar

Kossuth seeks to blunt the force of Mazzini's eloquent testimony against Slavery by the gratui-tous intimation that his letter is an old one, having no reference to the present agitation in the United States. Now, it is our belief not only that the United States. Now, it is our belief not only that the letter is not an old one, but that it was written by Mazzini with the knowledge that the Society to which it was addressed, and whose principles it so warmly commends, had been formed with the distinct and avowed purpose of concentrating British influence against American slavery. Be that, however, as it may, the letter is so noble in its sentiments and presents so marked a contrast to the truckling enistle of the Hungarian, that we cannot resist the neither health nor business will allow me to attend.
I must write, and express to you, and through you to your friends, how much I feel grateful for your between the Man of Expediency and the Man of

> THE UNION-SLAVEHOLDING DESIGNS. [Correspondence of the North American and United States Gazette.]

> WASHINGTON, July 1, 1854. I can hardly describe the tone of alarm and gloom and foreboding which pervades the minds of Northern men in both Houses of Congress. Yesterday, a distinguished Democratic member of the House of Representatives told me that, after long observation and reflection upon the events of the last four years, and more especially upon those of the last six months, he was satisfied that 'nothing could now avert a civil war or a dissolution of the Union.' This gentleman is a politician of long experience; is a man of wealth, and of the highest social standing; has, or has had, close and confidential relations with a part of the administra-tion, although he stands in no need of its favors. He is also a brave and firm man, who is not star-tled by shadows. He is a conservative and moderate man, so much so, that he felt obliged to stop short of the extreme length of parliamentary op-position that could alone have defeated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is the deliberate opinion of such a man that Southern policy and Southern measures are driving this nation to in-testine war or a separation. The impression that such is the tendency of public events is becoming a confirmed conviction of the most conservative men, and the profoundest thinkers from the North, who have been paragrad absences and participated. who have been personal observers and participants in the scenes that have passed on this central theatre of action for the last six months. They now believe the sectional quarrel cannot be settled, be-cause the South, with that small squadron of Northern allies which official patronage and a natural servility of sentiment secure to the South, will not allow it to be settled. They are deter-

mined to push the free States to the wall.

The Nebraska bill, the schemes for further territorial expansion, and the Gadsden treaty, with the open avowal of the object connected with these measures, have caused a complete revolution in the minds and feelings of that powerful class of Northern citizens, who, from 1850 to 1852, exacted from the free States a most reluctant, yet absolute acquiescence and compliance with the compromise measures of the former year. The 'Union Read the poble letter of the Italian patriot, in another column. How glorious do his character, position, and principles contrast with those of the infamous John Mitchel!

His philanthropy is world-wide. It is appropriate, that in England he should exhort the people not to forget, whilst at work for the emancipation of the block race, the millions of white slaves and applied to Utah and New Mexico, upon the solapplied to Utah and New Mexico, upon the solenn assurance that these were the last exactions the South would make upon the North, that the the South would make upon the North, that the compromise measures were a settlement in principle and substance of the slavery compromise. The South has broken faith with them, and has recommenced an agitation, which they had made unequalled sacrifices to quell, because they believed it endangered the Union. They can do no more. Nay, they do not wish to do more. As a conservative power between the North and South, this class of men is annihilated. But if their influence class of men is annihilated. But if their influence were undiminished, it would not now be exerted on the side of the South, for that has proved to them the cause of treachery, ingratitude, and sectional disturbance.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

There being now no mediator between the North and South, and the South having entered upon a system of aggression which must lead to the suppression of the liberties of the North, and finally pression of the liberties of the North, and finally to the absolute extinction of their State government, the question has arisen, how shall the North best defend itself!

The purpose attributed to the South by a majority of Northern representatives in Congress, may be summed up as follows:

Ist. The acquisition of Cuba, and its annexation to the Union as two slave States.

2d. The conquest of Hispaniola; the reduction of its million of inhabitants to slavery, and the

as two slave States.

3d. The admission of Porto Rico as a slave State. 4th. The conquest or purchase of Mexico, and its admission as a slave State, to the number of ten or twelves

5th. The re-establishment of the African slave

here, not in the employ of the Executive. It is this:—The North is thrown upon her defence; not only the liberties of her citizens, but her very political existence is at stake; and, at any and all hazards, she must be defended. ALEXIS.

From the Wilmington (Ohio) Herald of Freedom. KIDNAPPING IN OHIO—HORRIBLE MUR-DER OF A COLORED MAN.

On Thursday, May 25th, about noon, a colored man was passing on the Columbus and Xenia pike near Cedarville; he was of middle age, and of respectable appearance. He was alone, and was suspected of being a fugitive slave. Poor man, he little thought how near the end of the journey of life he had arrived. Perhaps he was a fugitive, the labor of whose life had been another's, and was attracting to realize the dream of his life. who was struggling to realize the dream of his life, the enjoyment of liberty. But, alas for his dream, the eye of the man-thief was upon him!—alas for our Christian country that legalizes the theft!

Our Christian country that legalizes the theft!

He was overtaken by a man in a buggy, who professed to be a friend of the colored man, and who invited him to ride, promising to assist him in procuring his liberty: the invitation was accepted, and the man pursued his journey, asking the assistance of such as he met to buy the freedom of the alleged slave. On some pretence he took the Jamestown road, and drove to the house of Chapman, three miles south of Selma, in Green county. After he had been there a short time, it was observed by the neighbors that Chapman and his son were assisting in beating and tying the negro. They were seen to place him in the buggy, and the younger Chapman and the stranger to get in with nim, and drive off with speed.

These facts came to the ears of Daniel P. Wilson

and Joseph Laird, who disguised themselves as slave hunters, and appeared at Chapman's in the night. They succeeded in getting from the young-er Chapman facts enough to make out a pretty strong case of kidnapping. On Friday morning, they had them arrested, and J. P. Little bound them over to court to answer to a charge of kid-

napping.

They then set upon young Chapman to tell where the man was gone with the negro: persuading him that that would be the best way for him to escape. After several vain attempts to deceive them, he set out, as he said, to show them where they had left the negro tied. They followed him, and found the dead body in a thick wood, one mile south of Clifton. The neighborhood was soon astir, and while preparations were made for an inquest, Samuel Howel, who had interested himself in the affair from

the beginning, went to Xenia in pursuit of the the beginning, went to Xenia in pursuit of the stranger, whose name was ascertained to be McCord. He found that he seemed to enjoy himself as usual on Friday, and had left in the evening for Spring Valley. He offered fifty dollars for his arrest, and he was with some difficulty taken before evening on Saturday, and was lodged in Xenia jail. Meanwhile, an inquest was held over the body, and the testimony of Wm. Chapman elicited the following facts:—

'On Thursday, May 25th, a man, whose name I have since learned is Wm. McCord, drove up to my father's house, in company with a colored man, and asked my father if there were any Abolitionists or Quakers on that road. Reply, no! Then said he had a fugitive whom he would like to assist in purchasing his freedom; and asked my father if he would help him. Reply, no! he would rather help back into slavery. He then ordered his horse fed, and, as I was taking him to the stable, McCord, negro and father went into the kitchen. Soon after, my sister ran out of the house erviffe that thay negro and father went into the kitchen. Soon after, my sister ran out of the house crying that they were killing a man in the house; I went to the house, found negro and McCord in the act of falling on the floor—negro's head was bleeding. Soon after, McCord gave me a hitching-strap and asked me to tie him, and while I was making a slip noose, he struck the negro over the head with a colt, having hold of his throat with the other hand. His hands were then tied behind him, and he put into another room. I then went to a neighbor's to procure a pistol, having been persuaded to accompany McCord to Cincinnati.

Soon after, the negro got loose and ran down the

McCord to Cincinnati.

Soon after, the negro got loose and ran down the road; McCord ran after him crying "stop him"—teatch the d——d horse thief," ec., my father and I following him; negro picked up a stone, the man a club, and struck him on the head, so that he did a club, and struck him on the head, so that he did not throw the stone. He was then tied, and assist-ed by my father and the man to walk to the buggy. McCord ordered me to assist in tying, and then go with him to Cincinnati, saying that he would give me half the reward. (\$200) if I would. Myself and McCord then got into the buggy with the ne-gro, and drove off under whip. We had not gone over two or three miles before the negro died, and after taking him two or three miles further, put him out, and left him as now discovered.

From the Dublin Nation.

T. P. MEAGHER AND JAMES HAUGHTON. 35 Eccles Street, 8th May, 1854.

To the Editor of the Dublin Nation :

DEAR SIR—I have only this evening seen Mr. Meagher's reply to my letter. It appears in the New York Citizen of April 8th, and it is dated from New Orleans; from that city in which the indignant British sailor said to his brother tar, 'If from New Orleans; from that city in which the indignant British sailor said to his brother tar, 'If the devil takes no notice of what is going on here, there is no use for a devil.' There is no greater hell upon earth than New Orleans; and yet it is there that the eloquent Irish patriot! the Belgian! the Roman! and the world-wide reformer, declars he will wait three long years before he pronounces judgment on the question of slavery in a land which he is about to honor by making it the place of his residence the rest of his days. He denies my right to require from him any expression of his sentiments on American slavery. If he were the true-souled man I believed him to be, he would be only too glad that I had put him in mind of a duty which he had forgotten to perform. He has not even displayed the manliness of John Mitchel. It requires no great gift of prophecy to predict, that these two men have no great future before them. Their sun is set; and although the genius with which they are undoubtedly gifted may prevent their falling into utter contempt among men, their admirers will be the vulgar herd, who, like moths, are eaught by glare, not having the capacity to discern what is truly excellent, a soul guided by the steady light of principle towards high and lofty pursuits for human advancement.

Ireland willingly makes these men a present to America; and I am satisfied that I speak the almost universal sentiment when I say, that we rejoice that no bastard freedom, such as they intended, was obtained a few years ago, and which would have placed the destiny of our country, even for a brief period, in the care of men who entertained such unworthy ideas of freedom. Of course, I speak hypothetically, concluding that these two men would,—had success attended the efforts of the patriot party,—have had a prominent position in

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the affairs of our country; and judging from their late developments, their influence could only be

for evil.

It is well for freedom that there is ever springing up a youthful race, buoyant with hope of the future, and in nowise depressed by the disappointments which cast a shadow in the path of expe-

rience.
I now feel more assured than ever, that Irishmer need a much nobler teaching than they have yet re-ceived. Too many of them are degrading their country in America, by their unjust treatment of their colored fellow-citizens. We shall not be de-serving the blessing of perfect liberty, until we feel in our souls that all men are alike entitled to

Having been instrumental in obliging Messrs.

Mitchel and Meagher to exhibit themselves in their
true colors, I now leave them to the judgment of
mankind. If I wished them ill—which I do not—
I could not desire to place them in a more unenviable position than they have placed themselves. Let them, if they would sink themselves even lower, pursue their ignoble work of teaching Irishmen that hatred of England is more worthy to be cherished in their souls than a manly resistance to misgovernment or oppression; because freedom, and the right to its blessings, are unalienable, and should be shared alike by all. The day is passed where a salish arriver where a selfish anxiety for our own advancemen is a sufficient justification for striving to overthrow unjust institutions. The attempt was always fu-tile when such was the motive. Men are always pressing onwards, but always retarded in their upward flight, because they do not adhere steadily to principle. Of course, a nation or individual is justified in agitating for the largest amount of lib erty, but entirely undeserving of success, if their aspirations be bounded by their own wrongs. Such ever appear to have been the aim of those Irishmen in America, who have openly avowed their sentiments, and thus, abundant reason is afforded for the failure of their attempts. Success could never wait on such unworthy motives. Irishmen must learn, and apply this truth, before they shall gain respect for their opinions at home or abroad. Just in proportion as they repudiate the teachings of John Mitchel and T. F. Meagher, and all others who would unworthily stimulate their fierce and

angry passions, will be the real respect in which they shall be held in America.

Glowing cloquence, poured out like a flood—and like a flood destructive by its force—will not move masses of men in the present day to the performance of any great deeds; we must have good and solid reasons to guide us, and not frothy expected. solid reasons to guide us, and not frothy appeals to our passions; for, with all our folly and thought-lessness, there is yet sufficient good sense at the bottom to cause men to reject, in the end, wild theories, which but keep the world in hot water.

and lead to no permanent good results.

Messrs. Mitchel and Meagher have done more by weakening men's faith in human virtue and honor, to retard the progress of truth and justice in Ireland, than even our young men shall live to see done away with even by truer patriots and more consistent men. Yet I would say to all my countrymen, despair not; for, in despite of all draw-backs, man goes onward in freedom, in civilization,

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

P. S. The publication of this letter was defer-red, because of Mr. Meagher's sad bereavement just at the time it was written. May the sorrow which has been awakened in his heart arouse him to higher and nobler sentiments, and cause him to devote his talents in future to sustaining the rights of the colored man as well as of the white man in the land of his adoption.

From the National Era.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION - THE POSI-TION OF THE HON. GERRIT SMITH.

In his speech on the Gadsden treaty, and in reply to a remark of Mr. Benton, Gerrit Smith said : But, with all deference to that distinguished gen

tleman, who is even more full of learning and experimore land we get from Mexico, (by righteous means,)
the better. I would that the treaty gave us whole provinces; yes, even all Mexico.

Poor Mexico needs to be brought under radically
transforming influences. Indeed, she is perishing for
the lack of them. It is for her life, that she cease to be

the lack of them. It is for her life, that she cease to be an independent nation; and not only so, but also, that she become a part of our nation. For, say what we will of its faults and crimes, (and I look with very great sadness of heart upon some of them,) our nation is the mightiest of all the civilizing and renovating agencies that are at work in the world.

An abstract declaration or aspiration, in itself praiseworthy, uttered in certain circumstances, without proper qualifications, may prove decidedly mischievous. We fear Mr. Smith has illustrated mischievous. We fear Mr. Smith has illustrated the truth of this remark in the foregoing paragraph. States at liberty to-day to act upon a proposition for their admission as States into this Union—and we should apprehend no danger, under such circumstances, of the extension of slavery. Those States, having excluded the institution, would not tolerate it. But, there is no question of this kind before either country. No such policy is dreamed of. The policy proposed by the Slave Interest is, to secure a Southern route for a railway to the Pacific, so as to forward its schemes for continent, and establishing a seaport on that coast and to obtain from Mexico, through some pensioned agent like Santa Anna, from time to time so much of her territory as is fit for slave labor. and may be assimilated readily with the slavehold-ing section of our republic. This is the only prac-tical question in regard to territorial acquisition, so for as our relations with Mexico are concerned.

Now, we submit, that the unguarded declarations of
Mr. Smith, in the foregoing paragraph, so far from militating against, must give aid and countenance to, this policy. Had General Cass uttered them they would have been in keeping with the doctrines of that school of progressives, who claim that territorial acquisition, no matter how or for wha purpose made, is always to be welcomed. Mr. Smith does not belong to that school; but his philanshropy conducts him practically to the position to which Gen. Cass is led by his patriotism.

Again, speaking of Cuba, he says:

Again, speaking of Cuba, he says:

*Let Cuba come to us, if she wishes to come. She belongs to us by force of her geographical position. Let her come, even if she shall not previously abolish her slavery. I am willing to risk the subjection of her slavery to a common fate with our own. Slavery must be a short-lived thing in this land. Under our laws, rightly interpreted, and under the various mighty influences at work for liberty in this land, slavery is to come to a specify termination. God grant that it may be a peaceful one!

I would not force Cuba into our nation, nor pay \$250,000,000 for her, nor \$200,000,000—no, nor even \$100,000,000. But when she wishes to come. I would

\$100,000,000. But when she wishes to come, I would have her come; and that I may be more clearly understood on this point, I add, that I would not have her wait, always, for the consent of the Spanish government. Now, if this is fillibusterism, then all I have to say is, "Make the most of it!" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Smith is not a conservative, as was Mr Webster; he is not a slavery-propagandist, as in Jefferson Davis; and we are sure every one will sny, that he is not an Independent Democrat, as is Hale, Chase, or Giddings. He may be startled when we say that; while he fully sympathizes with the deep hostility of the last-named gentlemen to slavery, and entertains as clear conceptions of its enormous evils as they, he nevertheless practically co-operates with General Cass, and those politi clans at the North who are styled the allies of the Slave Power. We hate to say a word that shall pain so noble a man, or seem to misrepresent his position; but he loves truth so much, that he would not have us refrain from the utterance of what we believe to be truth, even though painful

What, then, is Mr. Smith's practical position but an abandonment of the policy which protests against any slave territory? What is it but the very position of the party which, under the lead of Pierce. Cushing and Davis, is now seeking the annexation of Cuba?

exation of Cuba; Lot Cuba come, if she wishes. She belongs to us by force of geographical po-

sition.

Let her come, even if she should not previously have abolished slavery.

Slavery, under our institutions, will be short

I would not give \$100,000,000 for her, but when he wishes, let her come. Nor would I have her wait always for the con ent of the Spanish government.

To every one of these propositions, except the negative on the \$100,000,000,purchase, Gen. Cass, Gen. Pierce, and Gen. Cushing. say yea and amen. In what single point, then, does the position of Mr. Smith practically differ from theirs! We will not compare their motives, or their principles. The only question regards their policy, and here they practically reach the same conclusion—with this exception—they are willing to give two hundred millions, or more, for Cuba, while he would not give a hundred millions. Slavery is no insuperable objection to Mr. Smith, because it will stand a better chance for abolition under our institutions than under Spanish institutions! Slavery is no insuperable objection to them, for what reason, Heaven knows; all we know is; that to their special friends at the North, they would assign the cial friends at the North, they would assign the very reason Mr. Smith does. Have we forgotten that the annexation of Texas was urged by R. J.

Walker upon the North for a similar reason?

The refusal of the consent of the Spanish Government would be no bar upon Mr. Smith, if Cuba wished to be annexed; it is none to them. Now, suppose the Cubans should plainly signify their desire for annexation, and go so far as to engage in a ciwl war against Spain, they would then have gone as far us possible 'to come to us.' What would Mr. Smith recommend! After having encouraged them to take such a step—for that is the tendency of his speech—would he leave them without aid? But the attempt to extend them a helping hand would involve us necessarily in a war

We put the question—suppose all the Anti-Slavery men of the country should take Mr. Smith's position in regard to Mexico and Cuba, and territorial acquisitions generally, where should we be? What restraint would trammel this Administration! Full rein would be given to the Slave Pow-er, and its wildest dreams of conquest and aggran-

dizement would speedily become realities.

In special reference to Cuba we have a few words to say. We have certainly not succeeded so well in the management of slavery in this country, that we can afford to add to our embarrassments, by complicating with it Cuban slavery. Under our institutions, since the organization of the Government, our slaves have increased from six hundred thousand to three millions; and now, when the public opinion of the South has retrograded so at it advocates the system on Principle instead of excusing is on the plea of necessity, the proposition is, to add six hundred thousand more slaves to those we have—so evidently 'short-lived' is the evil in this country! Great Britain has abolished slavery in Jamaica

and her island Colonies. France, moved by the generous throes of Liberty at home, has put an end to the evil in her possessions. Spain, under the impulse of another storm of European Revolution, always imminent, would commence a similar work for Cuba. The connection of that island with the European system, naturally subjects it to vicissitudes of European Revolution. In fact, its separation from that system and its annexation to ours, have been urged again and again, upon the ground that the institution of Slavery is safe and stable only under the safe-guards of the American Union. And yet Mr. Smith would annex Cuba, even with slavery, because there is a better prospect for its abolition under our institutions.

Consummate such annexation peacefully, with out the abolition of slavery, and we know what would take place at once. The Slave Power would secure a clear preponderance in the Senate, independently even of its Northern allies. It would secure one of the greatest commercial marts in the world. It would embrace its prestige of success already so prevailing over our politicians, And, the stoppage of the African slave trade would aggravate the American, increasing the price of slaves in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, giving new impulse and new strength to the Slave-Interest in those States, and multiplying the pecuniary reasons for perpetuating

There are times for all things-a time to theorize, and a time to practice; a time to indulge the luxury of noble sentiments, and a time to discharge hard and severe duties. We should like to see the whole of the North American Continent, with the

is, to haffle the scheme of Slavery-Propagandism. dedicated to Justice, Liberty, and Equality.

From the Free Presbyterian.

BEHOLD HOW THEY LOVE ONE AN-OTHER!

Anthony Burns was a regularly-licensed minister the Gospel, in the ranks of our Baptist brethren, and belonged to the same church with Col. Suitle. The Mohand of no one who objects to my burning the Constitution medan law declares that the shackles on the slave of the provided I get up a private bonfire on my own account Moslem shall fall off in that moment when he becomes a proselyte to the faith of Mecca. It is left for Christianity to witness and to sanctify the holding of one church-member in bondage by another.—Congregation-

Yes, and it is left for the Congregational Churches of New England, of which the Congregationalist is the organ, to denounce such things in words, and yet hold the most amicable ecclesiastical relations with the men and churches that perpetrate these libels on Christianity. On the reverse of the page that records the above item, we find the proceedings of the Congregational Association of Connecticut and just opposite to this notice of Burns, we find

*THE SERMON-Before the Association, was preached by Rev. Mr. Weed, of Stratford. The introductory services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Baltimore, delegate from the Presbyterian (Old School) General Assembly.

Of this notorious individual, we find the follow ing antecedent in an old document. Speaking of the anti-slavery movement in this country, he says:

A few things are perfectly clear to my mind. '1. The more speedy, united, firm and solemnly resolute but temperate the expression of public opinion on this subject in the whole South, the better it will be for he North, for sloveholders, and generally for the

12. If abolitionists will set the country in a blaze, if the fire.
Lastly—Abolitionists are, like infidels, wholly unad-

dicted to martyrdom for opinion's sake. Let them un-derstand that they will be caught, if they come among us, and they will take good heed to keep out of our way. us, and they will take good heed to keep out of our way. There is not one man among them who has any more idea of shedding his blood in this cause, than he has of making war on the Grand Turk. Their universal spirit is to stand off and bark and growl at men and institutions, without daring to march for one moment into their midst, and attack them with apostolic fearlessness.

'With sentiments of great respect, I remain yours, &c. WM. S. PLUMER.

It is further to be noted that this same Dr. Plumer was for many years supported as a pas-tor in Virginia, by the labor of slaves, belonging to the church, and hired out on every Christmas to

the highest bidder.

Yet while the Congregationalist, and the church-

gregationalist, we are irresistibly reminded of a certain unmentionable character described by Sol-

the right way by the friends of freedom at Chicago, and the people were delighted with Cassius M. Clay and his oration. Nine cheers were given to him, and three rounds of groans for Senator Douglas. Joshua R. Giddings made a straight-forward, telling speech to a large audience at Providence; and John P. Hale addressed an immense out-door assembly at East Livermore, Me., with great effect. ed any man on the occasion, whether sincere or insin

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JULY 21, 1854.

PIRST OF AUGUST.

The approaching Anniversary of one of the noble and holiest deeds which have ever graced the history of Nations and of our Race,-the voluntary and peaceful EMANCIPATION of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND slaves in the British West India Islands,-will be duly commemorated by the Massachuserts Anti-Staveny Society, by a Mass Meeting at the beautiful Abington Grove. Let us so fitly use the occasion, as largely to swell that popular feeling, whose rising tide shall soon sweep away every vestige of American Slavery.

SPECIAL TRAINS, at half the usual fares, both for adults and children, will be run by the Old Colony Railroad Co. on that day. Leave Boston at 91, A. M .. -Plymouth at 94, A. M. Returning, leave the Grove about 5 o'clock.

The following persons have been chosen a Committe of Arrangements: FRANCIS JACKSON, SAMUEL MAY. Jr., BOURNE SPOONER, THOMAS J. HUNT, LEWIS FORD, PHILANDER SHAW, BRIGGS ARNOLD, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE SAMUEL DYER.

Among the speakers on the occasion will be WENDER PHILLIPS, THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, EDMUND QUINCY, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. Fos

TER, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, &c. In case the weather should prove stormy, the m ing will be held in the commodious Town Hall, adjacent

CELEBRATION AT HOPEDALE.

to the Grove.

Under the auspices of the Hopedale Community, it is roposed that a general Mass Meeting of the Friends of Universal Freedom be holden at some suitable place upon the demain of said Community, on the First Day of August, ensuing, for the purpose of expressing their gratitude and joy for that noble act of the British Government, by which eight hundred thousand 'chattel personal' were at once converted into human beings and free men.

Our motto is that of the American and Massach setts Anti-Slavery Societies: 'No Union with Slave-HOLDERS'-no union with them in STATE, none in CHURCH-none anywhere, or in any way, which involves a voluntary support of their great iniquity.

But we invite to join us in our proposed celebration, the true lovers of Liberty, of every name and party promising such as may accept the invitation a cordia reception upon a broad and free Platform. We hope to see many friends present from different and even dis tant parts of the State; and that Worcester county and all our adjoining towns, particularly, will be fully represented on the occasion.

Aside from ADIN BALLOU and other members of the Hopedale Community, and neighboring anti-slavery ministers, we are hoping to have eminent and eloquent speakers from abroad, whose names will be duly announced in the Liberator, Practical Christian, &c.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

THE 'COVENANT WITH DEATH.' The Commonwealth reiterates its statement, that

the barning of the Constitution [at Framingham, July 4th,] was witnessed with disgust and indignation by a large number of those who were assembled' or that occasion. Be it so-the act was not performed to please any one, except the actor, who has a habit of doing what he conceives to be his duty, without stopping to inquire how many or how few will approve hi adjacent islands, under one government, a government of Law, Liberty and Peace,—but this is not by some half dozen interlopers who were rowdily in the Question of the Hour.

Let us delight ourselves with aspirations for a lined, and rightly described last week; but, find in the conduct of the Hour. conduct. But it was not so. A few outcries were made clined, and rightly described last week; but, finding they could get no sympathy, and were strongly reglorious Future, but the only way to secure their fulfilment is, to do the present duty. That duty buked by those around them, they slunk away, covered with 'shame and confusion of face'-especially after is, to baffle the scheme of Slavery-Fropagatation is to confine the system to its present limits, to break the scathing castigation given to them by Mr. Remond the power of the Oligarchy to which it has given the power of the Cluer. The deed was ratified by a general birth, to place the Federal Government on the side shout on the part of the great assembly—an asse acquisitions of territory shall be made honorably, sembly never surpassed for intellectual and moral estly, in conformity with the Laws of Nations, worth. I have no doubt there were some excellent and for the purpose of extending the blessings of friends of the slave present, who were taken by sur-Freedom. This accomplished, then indeed would prise at the novelty of the transaction, and who gave would be fairly opened for the establishment of a Union, comprehending in its ample embrace the whole Continent, with the islands adjacent, and gust' nor 'indignation.' These feelings were exhibited only by some vile persons already sufficiently charac terised. As neither of the editors of the Commonwealth was present, they cannot testify as eye-witnes es. I am only desirous that the truth should be known-not to prove that, for once at least, I had the voices of the multitude with me.

The Commonwealth kindly informs us that it know but the offence was, in doing the deed ' before all Israe and the sun.' It was 'insulting (!) the convictions of others, whose views of the Constitution are as honest and perhaps as sensible,' as my own. I 'should have retired to some corner, and burned it on my own pr vate and particular hook, without outraging the feel ings of my audience' !!!- 'The meeting was not a meeting for the purpose of hearing or proclaiming the Liberator's opinions, any more than any other's anti-slavery opinions.'

Beautiful freedom of thought and speech ! And so, an anti-slavery gathering, no one had a right to express his anti-slavery opinions, lest they might class with the opinions of some one else! They might ' fire Let me tell the Commonwealth, that slavery is a pub

lie, not a private concern- a national, not a local sys tem: that it is silly and impertinent to suggest privacy of action against it; that, in the struggle for its over throw, I'neither seek nor take advantage of any man unfairly; that my testimonies, in whatever form given are for the nation, not for the chimney corner./
This attempt of the Commonwealth to dictate what

should have been my course, or that of any other par is but fair that they should have the first warming at ticipant in the proceedings, at Framingham, is no manly criticism, but sheer impertinence. That meeting was called by the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in behalf thereof-and in their usual liberality of spirit, all desirous of the abolition of slavery were invited to be present, and to give free utterance to their views, as time might allow. It was composed, however, mainly, of those whose battle-cry is, ' No Union with Slaveholders !' Were they bound to use only a penny-whistle, instead of a ram's-horz on the occasion, because there was a sprinkling of Free Soilers in the assembly, whose ears could not endure rousing blast : Was no flame to be kindled, because the eyes of a few were too weak to bear the light? Yes says the Commonwealth-it was 'a gross act of dis courtesy' for disunionists to avow themselves to be suc in the presence of those whose sweet voices are for 'our es which it represents, extend the right hand of fellowship to this embodiment of a slaveholding and slave-catching religion, they lift their hands in pious horror when a practical exemplification of his with he'l'! They should have been more polite-the question being one of propriety, and not of conscience. octrines is given them in the recapture of Burns. | question being one of propriety, and not of conscience, 'In reading such cant as the above from the Conhad they so to speak and act as to 'increase the odium omon, who 'eateth and wipeth her mouth, and lay, there's where the shoe pinches with compromising saith, I have done no wickedness.' have to labor'? Is it not time for us all to grow a little more respectable ?

What idea of moral consistency, or fidelity to ciple, does the Commonwealth cherish ? It says- 'Mr Garrison was presiding officer, but that position gave

moral or logical defect in my reasoning or conduct? anti-slavery real and business enterprise those remark-If, for almost a score of years, on all occasions, I have able works were largely indebted for their world-wide branded the U. S. Constitution as a blood-stained in-circulation. strument—and if, during all that time, I have disfranchised myself for conscience and the slave's sake, under
it—was it to 'insult' any one for me to reduce my ver
'When thou haply bal impeachment to a positive act, in order to make my position palpable to the dullest vision—viz: by burning a few leaves on which that Constitution was printed, as a token of my utter abhorrence of it? The objection i too absurd to require a serious refutation. Manifestly, the Commonwealth is either incapable of comprehending the utility of a 'burning' testimony against legalized villany, or too sensitive to popular odium to carry out boldly what it knows to be right.

Ah ! but 'suppose,' says that paper, 'some person had been chosen to preside, who had felt it his duty to burn the Liberator ? Would not that have been a gross outrage and insult? To be sure it would.' To be sure it wouldn't, is my reply-and I would have honorer the man for the act, if, viewing the Liberator in the light in which I regard the Constitution, as compromising the rights and liberties of the enslaved, he had

it. But there is this difference between the two cases : -the Liberator is anti-slavery, the Constitution proslavery :- the Liberator is fire-proof, the Constitution has already been burnt to ashes.

Ah! but there were anti-slavery men at Framingham, who hold that the Constitution of the United States in the cause of bleeding humanity-inculcates the non furnishes no aid whatever to slavery.' Do they is leed ? resisting spirit of Jesus against evil-doers, and therefore Well, what then? Am I to substitute their convictions dissuades from the shedding of blood, even in a right for my own? If they have discovered an anti-slavery cous cause. 'Force stirs up force in return ; shed the Constitution, they know I did not burn that, (why blood of the injurious, and then sympathy is transfer should I?) on the occasion referred to. How many red to them, and the cause of the injured is weakened such were present, I do not know-probably not a and you have lost power. If violence is used in behal burnt a pro-slavery Constitution, in my judgment, in of Christ. There is a higher and more precious end the judgment of the nation ever since its adoption, and than the rescue of one or of a thousand fugitives, and therefore was faithful to the slave in so doing; and not that is, the growth and increase of the humanity and one of his 'sincere and true friends' will ever reproach valor of the Christian disciple, the revival of the spiri

the pro-slavery journals in the land unite with it in de- 'if ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. nouncing my act. It strikes me, nevertheless, as ex- It claims for the anti-slavery enterprise that 'it is the ceedingly curious, admonitory and significant. How most powerful means of grace and salvation appointed does it happen?

The Commonwealth says it has 'no ill-will against generation-more r ligious than churches and sabbaths. Mr. Garrison, but, on the contrary, the highest admi- It is full of sermons. It is a perfect gospel, a whole Bi ration for his steadfast anti-slavery character.' Its ble of mind-enlightening, heart-cleansing, soul-saving method of manifesting its friendship and respect has truth. It is proving itself to be all-related. It is exbeen very remarkable-as much like contempt and dis- tending its influence through all classes, and to all in paragement, from time to time, (for which it has had terests among us. It enters and shakes in pieces th no provocation,) as any thing else. I have allowed its flings to pass unnoticed, and sought to avoid any controversy with it. Manly criticism is one thing-personal spleen another. The Commonwealth can use culture, in position, in office, and as they stand the test, whatever weapon it chooses.

THE RENDITION OF BURNS.

Rendition they call it. That is a barmless word, and therefore not the right one in this case. It means to yield up-to surrender-to send back. But to do this is, in many cases, and pertaining to many things, corrupt and oppressive land ! both a patriotic and a moral duty. In the case of poor Burns, it meant simply kidnapping-MAN-STEALINGand so ought ever to be designated and understood. By creation and destiny, by his deathless nature and the purpose of God, he was a free man, and, as such, had a right to safety and protection wherever he might choose to abide in all the earth. He was no more Col. Suttle's property than was Governor Washburn or Mayor Smith, who conspired to kidnap him. Such an act perpetrated in benighted Africa would be branded story, truly enough, 'The only moral I can discern in by the whole nation as piracy; in enlightened Massachusetts, it is the test of patriotism and virtue! Those is sent away from college, he will be rewarded with the who stole him, or were accessories to the act, deserved to be hanged rather more summarily than pirates are ally think this is too violent a generalization; and I usually dealt with, for various reasons. In that case, if would earnestly entreat the academic youth of America justice had been meted out, where would be the Boston not to act upon it as a settled principle.' It is overpolice, or Maj. Gen. Edmands and his Regiment, or the flowing with wit and humor-portrays its characters company of U. S. Marines, or the 'hollow square' with admirable distinctness and spirit-and though ruffians, or the Governor of the Commonwealth, or the without plot or contrivance to perplex or bewilder the Mayor of the city, or Commissioner Loring, or Attor- reader, is sufficiently racy and exciting to make one ney General Hallett, or the editors of the Post, Couri- who begins its perusal unwilling to lay it down until its er, Times and Muil, and so on to the end of the long completion. If its wit were somewhat less exuberant, catalogue of kidnappers? Under the ground, not and its sone somewhat more serious, where really serious above it—out of the body, not in it.—But we are op- things are concerned, we should like it still better. Its posed to capital punishment in all cases, and so only author has a gift for story-telling, and we hope will not desire ' that they may turn and live,' and bring forth allow its exercise to stop here fruits meet for repentance."

They say, in self-defence, that they were constitutionally bound to seize and return Burns to bondage-that it was necessary to preserve the Union. If they lie, then they add falsehood to kidnapping. If they speak the truth, then the Constitution deserves to be burnt, and the Union to be dissolved. Whether truthful or otherwise, every one of them is a kidnapper before Pair. II. Duties of the Conjugal Relation. III. Ded-God, and men of honor and self-respect should shun

It is best to 'strike while the iron is hot.' Since Burns was carried off, we have devoted a very large portion of our paper to his case, which admits of endless amplification, illustration, and reflection. The tains some good suggestions, but they are not specially essays, speeches and sermons elicited by it, have been pertinent to the state of marriage. For a 'Wedding multitudinous, and they still continue to multiply. We have published as many of these, or as many extracts to recommend the work of HENRY C. WRIGHT on MAR In our present number, we give an address on this subject, delivered at the Anti-Slavery celebration at Framingham, on the 4th of July, by HENRY D. THOREAU, of Concord-and also extracts from a sermon delivered at Montague, (Mass.) June 25th, 1854, by Rev. CLAU-DIUS BRADFORD, formerly pastor of a Unitarian church in Bridgewater. They are both characterised by vital earnestness and a brave manhood. Mr. Thorneau's address is peculiarly original and racy, and full of sharp points. Thanks to Mr. BRADFORD for his pungent testimony.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNNY MENORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By Mrs. HAR-BIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cab-In Two Volumes. Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854. pp. 826-432.

ense, a modest self-forgetfulness, a most catholic spirit entire volume, substantially bound, will be \$1.25. and a most genial disposition, remarkable descriptive power, an 'evangelical' piety without cant or moroseness, and a most 'sunny' aspect from beginning to end. Considering that the ground over which she travelled has been so frequently trodden, and the scene she witnessed so often described, by tourists ad infinitum, it is surprising with what freshness and interest she invests every thing she touches, from the simplest incident to the sublimest object. It is evident that she pages are occupied with the proceedings at some of the Contemporary Literature. X. Periodical Literature. principal reception meetings given to Mrs. Stowe in Terms, \$2.00 per annum in advance. Orders for the England and Scotland, which are of great value, as inlicative of the religious feeling of those countries on the subject of slavery, -and which are marked by the most Christian and friendly spirit toward the United States, and by deep pathos and rare eloquence. The ' Journal ' kept by her brother, Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, is exceedingly racy, and makes an agreeable variety. The two volumes are handsomely executed; but we

cere, whether anti-slavery or pro-slavery in spirit. miss the imprint of John P. Jewett & Co., the publish-Was I not true to my own convictions? Was there any ers of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the Key,' &c., to whose

Mrs. Stowe has fairly fulfilled the motto she has hap

Extracts in future numbers.

CHRISTIAN DUTY. Three Discourses delivered in the

First Congregational Unitarian Church of Philadel-

phia, May, 28th, June 4th and June 11th, 1854, by

WILLIAM H. FURNESS—with reference to the recent Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston and New York. These Discourses are models of conciseness, the whole making a pamphlet of only 42 pages. They exhibit that tenderness of spirit and that directness of application which so strongly characterize the writings of their es timable author. The first enforces the religious duty to regard the crushed and fettered slaves in our land as the lambs of Christ who are to be fed by us; whereas avowed it his duty thus to bear his testimony against the terrible fact is, 'so far from feeding them, we ar exerting the whole associated power of this land to keep them from being fed : we suffer this great flock of th Lord Jesus to be treated as chattels, bought and sold like | e sts of burthen, hunted and lacerated by dogs and wolves.' The second urges to heroic self-sacrific me for the deed—the light of which shall be seen long of Christ in the world. The third discourse shows that after 'this mortal shall have put on immortality.' it is not enough to know that a great duty is to be per The Commonicealth thinks it proves nothing that all formed, and to be sentimentally affected thereby, but, in the providence of Heaven, for the present day and

> world, and confuses the councils of the nations, and breaks the peace of cities. As in Christ Jesus, so in this cause, are hid treasures of wisdom, and sanctifica tion, and righteousness, and redemption.' All honor to this noble witness for the truth in thi

WENSLEY: A Story without a Moral. Boston : Tickno & Fields. 1854. pp. 302.

mightiest ecclesiastical associations. It summons the

the temper and quality of men standing the highest in

they rise or fall. It pleads with the univeral soul of the

The author of this volume chooses to remain incog Who he is, we know not ; but we think he must be sat isfied, by this time, in view of the many commendation that have been bestowed upon his work, and the many readers it has already found, that he has no occasion to hide his face or to suppress his name. He says of hi it is, that, if a young gentleman gets into a row, and most charming of young women as a wife. But I re-

PASTOR'S WEDDING GIFT. By William M. Thayer, Auther of 'Hints for the Household,' 'Spots in our Feasts of Charity,' &c. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

This is an elegantly printed volume of 111 pages containing-I. The Pastor's Address to the Brida ication of the Bridal Home. IV. Last Words with the Bridal Pair. Poetry. There are some things enjoined in it, as religious duties, which, in our opinion, only gender superstition and formalism, and utterly conflic with the spontaneity and freedom of the soul. It con Gift' of a most useful and practical kind, we beg leave from them, as our limits would permit, and their vari- RIAGE and PARENTAGE. Though not agreeing with the ety has been remarkable-otherwise, the repetition of author in all his positions, or forms of statement, we reeven so thrilling a story might have become trite. gard his work as pre-eminently adapted to promote the sanctification of both soul and body.

> FRUITS AND PARINACEA THE PROPER FOOD OF MAN.-Being an attempt to prove, from History, Anatomy Physiology, and Chemistry, that the Original, Natural and Best Diet of Man is derived from the Vege table Kingdom. By John Smith. With Notes and Illustrations, by R. T. Trall, M.D. From the Second London Edition. New York : Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 308 Broadway. 1854. Boston: 142 Washington street.

This work has evidently been prepared with much care and research. 'Reason, Revelation, Human Experience, Natural History, Chemistry, Anatomy, and in.' Illustrated from Designs by Hammatt Billings. their evidences lucidly recorded; while an immense Physiology have been searchingly investigated, and amount of important statistical data has been compress ed and presented in an admirably systematic manner. In company with a great multitude of curious It is to be published in numbers-25 cts. each. The readers and philanthropic spirits on both sides of the first number occupies ninety-six pages, and has thirty Atlantic, we have been for some time impatiently wait- engravings, to illustrate and enforce its doctrine of Di ing for the publication of this work, and are at length etetics. Whether an exclusively vegetable diet is the gratified. A thorough perusal of it has brought us to proper food for our race, or not, flesh-eating is manithe conclusion, that it cannot fail to meet the high ex- festly indulged to a most injurious extent; and if this pectations of the public; that it is characterised by work shall do nothing more than stimulate to a mor wit, humor, imagination, keen observation, critical general cultivation and consumption of fruits and fartaste, spontaneity of feeling and expression, rare good inaces, it will be of priceless value. The price of the

> THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. Conducted by an Association, July, 1854. No. III. Vol. II. Providence : Williams, Day & Co. 1854.

The following are the contents of the present num ber :- I. Ministerial Education. II. Nature and Extent of the Atonement. III. Union with Christ: A Source of Life and Power, IV. Obstacles to Revivals. V. Politics and the Pulpit. VI. Unitarian Developmade the most of her time and strength, and allowed ments. VII. Discourses and Sayings of Christ. VIII nothing to escape her observation. The first sixty Nebraska and the new Issues of the Slave Power. IX.

work and remittances of money should be sent to A D. Williams, Pawtucket, B. L.

Of Mr. Hildreth's recent publication, ' Despotism r AMERICA,' this Quarterly says- Here is a book for the times, written by a strong, earnest man, who haves des potism, and makes his readers hate it; who loves liberty, and compels us to be sud over her wounds. We wish the whole North would read it. ' So do we.

CLERGYMAN.

BRIDGWATER, (Eng.) June 28th, 1854. I write to condole with you, for your heart mun's.

deed be weighed down with sorrow and pain just best

deed be weighed down with sorrow and pain just her?

So much disgrace heaped upon Boston, such a sax upon the shield of Massachusetts! I had hoped, I to. fess, that the Nebraska villany would have round to feelings of the North, at any rate, of New Engine too much to permit such a crowning disgrace to it upon it. Burns is taken from Boston. I Berer val peace man myself, and I wish heartily that any the had been done to prevent this sad triumph of the San Power. We ought to write from here to cheer you al to comfort you, but what can we say, when we see and accounts, and read such news, from the place where if any where in the States, we looked for comfort never did think the prospect could look to dark at that is all my consolation, for the night is darker to fore the dawn. I had hoped that the good seed souls your pioneering Society, watered by the blood of Len joy and the tears of millions, and warmed by the that seemed to rise for you since the appearance of cle Tom's Cabin, I had hoped that there was god; store for the slave ; but, now that Congress has pand the Nebraska Bill, and Boston has given up another fagitive, now tell me honestly, what hope can we English men have for America for a long, long while to cone I feel quite down-hearted and despondent. I also think that we have labored without fruits, and its quires all my faith in God's justice to prevent my ga ing up the whole thing as useless. I only wish I only be with you in the States, to share your burthen the It seems so easy to talk here, and to write here, with call upon you to sacrifice yourselves, that I do not like to say all I think to you. I have given poor Page PILLSBURY a dose this morning in a letter, and he more quietly sit down to write to you, and tell you the defeated though you have been now, our sympathing still with the true-hearted abolitionists. If the me who shouted their applause to WENDELL PURLEY IN THEODORE PARKER had but adhered to their principle, this mischief would never have been done. You App icans, indeed, talk of our not being as free as to von now and then sneer at Germany, and France, we Italy. Why, the most degraded people of the continu are ruled by cannon, and would be free, were it not be the bayonets of their tyrants; and in this they are the like the citizens of Boston. Frenchmen, and German and Italians have died upon the barricades for less the was done in your great strongheld of freedom; set your own streets, in the day when American ha that liberty was worth having, have seen blood for to less than what was done when Burns was led from the Court-House to slavery. I like to see a people that the deep feelings of their hearts in deeds better that mere form. They should have prevented the reading that would have been better than carrying coffins via nothing in them, appropriately labelled, American La erty! What shall you allow next?

But it is selfish in me to write thus to you, and to all to the sorrow I know you feel ; but can I lessen you pain? I can sympathise, but the great, crushing be is there, that even Boston cannot be sufficiently rouse to save a fellow-man from slavery: . . They are going to have a conference in Manchester

the 1st of August. I hope we shall raise a cry ther that shall be heard throughout the South, and through the North too,-the recreant North ; if they but di their duty, all would be well.

We have our next working meeting here to-morn week ; if we do any thing then, I will report it to you I intend to bring the necessity of more frequent public expressions of opinion before them. Perhaps we have been too quiet. I feel, somehow, as if writing to ; were rather cheering. I am sure you will sympaths with me, and I am clearing my heart of what oppose it; but I long to hear what your plans are, what ye expectations and your hopes.

S. ALFRED STEINTELL Rev. S. May, Jr.

ANTI-SLAVERY PRIZE ESSAY. Mr. W. ARMISTEAD, of Leeds, (England,) has in

wa ded us the following notice, which we take please in laying before our readers.

LEEDS ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION. TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

An idea is entertained by many friends of the six that much good will result from the offer of a Print the most approved Essay 'On the sinfulness of Stevery, the best mode of terminating it; and the benta that would result therefrom.' The subject was cossiered at a recent meeting of the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association; and steps are being taken for raising a fun to make an offer of 200 guineas (\$1000) for such Essy, and 100 guineas (\$500) for the second best.

In addition to what may be elicited by such a performance, the offer of a Prize for its production will be its means of awakening dormant energies, of turning the attention of a large number of persons to the subjet, who have not yet examined into, or considered it-s in the case of Thomas Clarkson, annexed, as well as bringing the minds of those who have studied it to last more closely into all its bearings. Sufficient length time will be allowed for the production of E-says, this American as well as European talent and energy may he elicited

The friends of the slave are desired to forward the contributions, without delay, to

WILSON ARMISTEAD, President of the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association, and Treasurer of the Prize Fund, proten. Leeds, England, 4th mo. 7th, 1854.

Friends of the cause in America, who will kindly ssist in making up the Essay Fund, will oblige by soliiting donations in their respective localities, and fr ward the same without delay, with any suggestions, either direct to Wilson Armistead, Leeds, England; # to George W. Taylor, Fifth and Cherry streets, Philidelphia; Jas. McCune Smith, M. D., N York; Frederid Douglass, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel May, Jr., Bestis.

WEST AMERICAN MONTHLY. The old PARIOR MIS-AZINE, published at Cincinnati, by Jethro Jackson Co., makes its bow, this month, at the opening of the third volume, under the title of the WEST AMERICAL MONTHLY, in an entirely new dress, and 'with some thing of a new appearance generally.' It contains large amount of literary, scientific and miscellaness reading, to the extent of 84 large pages. It is prised on entirely new type, and is otherwise improved in the rious particulars. Terms, in advance, \$2.00. Its itors say- The newly engraved cover will attract stention; it is a very appropriate design for a publiction thoroughly American in its character, and origin al in all its features." We think so too. It represent a lank Yankee, with the American flag unfurled ou his head, holding in his hand the Constitution, and standing upon broken crowns and screptres-a made on the opposite side—with a chain encircling the whole, on the links of which are the names of all the Striet and Territories in the Union, to which are could added St. Domingo, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands Japan, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, Caneda, and Russland ! And then we have the American est bearing this satirical motto- With links of love thest States are bound.' We say satirical—for what is it bet the most biting satire, though intended otherwise! The links alluded to are nothing but the links which hind in chattel slavery the laboring population of the Seath

THE FEELING ARROAD. The Manchester (Eng.) or espondent of the Syracuse Wesleyan-F. W. Chesses in a recent letter, says-

The news of the Boston fugitive slave riot is exciting much interest here. Everybody seems to think this the beginning of the end of American grant last begun. I have only heard one expression of regular to connection with the circumstance, and that right was, that the United States Commissions, had not been shot, instead of the wretched constable.

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THE SCENES IN BOSTON ON THE SECOND DAY OF JUNE.

Extract from, and conclusion of, a Sermon preached Montague, Mass., June 25, 1854, by Chaudrus a Montago. 6. And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; t the end is not yet.' After sketching matters as s now stand in the old world, in present illustration of this prophecy, the sermon closes as and fundament sketch of things as they now stand in the new, particularly in reference to the late rendi-

Long before I can finish delivering one of these senalmost before you can take breath-they got the news in New Orleans that the Fugitive Slave Law the news in See Law had triumphed again in the city of Boston; that Boshad bowed her neck down very low again at the foot of the Slate Power, and turned whipper-in to the South. of the State I seed that soldiers to help her catch her and ordered out an her sounders to neip her catch her slaves, from under the very shadow of Bunker Hill and Farcuit Hall! What would Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, and Joseph Warren say, could they rise up Hancock, and see that sight? What did they from their graves and the same agent want did they say and think and feel about it, as, from their spiritual state, they hovered over that disgraceful procession, when, at half past two o'clock, on Friday, the 2d of June, it moved down the King street of '75 and '76, to send a minister of the gospel back to slavery! Is not that enough to make an American, a Bostonian, shed tears of blood and shame in the year of grace 1854, and of the so-called-falsely called, if independence means freedom-independence of the United States, the seventy-eighth? . . .

Such a period of excitement, and so extensive a one think has not swept over the country since the Revolution. That produced by the arrest and trial of Dr. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, a few years since, was of a very different kind, and far less extensive in its effects, and significant and important in its consequences; was far more domestic, so to speak, and local in its character and result. It would not take many such as that we now speak of, to settle our doom or slavery's, in this country.

I neel not go into the particulars of the trial—the

Faneuil Hall meeting the attempt at a rescue, which, with a little more force and concert of action, might have succeeded—the death of Batchelder, accidental or therwise-the offer to buy Burns, at the price first asked for him-the final refusal to sell him on any conderation—the telegraph orders from Washington to send him back at any rate, and by all means-the Slave Power wanted him for a trophy-they wanted to hum ble and insult Boston and the North-the despised Yan kees-to the utmost, and on the very heels, and in the very midst of their screet feelings of disappointment grief and indignation about the violation of the Missou Compromise, on the part of the South, in the passage of the Nebraska Bill. They wanted to show and prove low far they could go in wounding their feelings, and degrading them as 'cowards in their own esteem,' as well as in every body's else. They wanted to prove their thorough and determined mastery over them. And here I might dwell upon the meanness and wickedness of attempting to take off the edge of the public sympathy in behalf of the prisoner, and cheat the comnunity into a disbelief of the horrors of the hell to which it was resolved to return him, by a lying report of his conversation with his master, that he was willing to go back to Virginia; at which, when it was read in is presence at the trial, he shook his head very em phatically, to indicate that it was false ;-and so the arrest and trial of Anthony Burns was fittingly begun and ended with a lie. In the first place, he was arrestelen Wednesday, the 24th of May last, at about o'clock in the evening, in Court street, Boston, on the false charge of burglary, but 'told that if he kept quiet, he should not be harmed.' (Only think of that !) Then, at the close of the so-called trial, he was lyingly reported to have said that he was willing to go back, at which the poor slandered, belied, doomed prisoner could only shake his head, in contradiction and condemnation of the falsehood !

Now, in the annals of the Inquisition, can you conceive of any thing more fiendish than this? And shall not these things be preached against? Shall not the minister of the gospel ring the alarum again and again, when a brother minister and church-member, when a brother MAN is sacrificed on the altar of slavery; when that ever ruled, allowed, nay, encouraged and aided by his own fellow-citizens to proceed deliberately to the ruin of the land of his birth and his pride, of his ancestors and his descendants-to the destruction of the Republic, and all its attendant blessings and prosperity, which the sages, patriots and heroes of the Revolution labored so hard, and shed their blood to procure, and to bequeath, blood-bought, to us their descendants, and prepare, as that oligarchy are now so sedulously and ruthlessly engaged in doing, one of the blackest futures for his children - blackest for religion, for Christianity, for education, for the progress and prospects of the race, for the cause of freedom and humanity, the best hopes of man and the oppressed throughout the globe-that the human mind ever predicted, or the world ever saw? And vet I said I shall not repeat these particulars, which have given rise to these refections. You know them all. The papers were full of them. It is sufficient to say, that the trial lasted a week, amid an intense excitement, and martial music on all sides and quarters resounding through the streets, announcing what was feared, and what it was thought necessary to summon up to meet and overcome wha was feared. It ended in favor of the claimant, and against the prisoner. Burns must be sent back to Vir-

And now commence the preparation and arrange ment for getting him to the revenue-cutter that was to bear him back, as one writer says-and one of the best and most impressive that have spoken on the occasioneither to a life of the most rigid slavery, or, more probably, to a death of protracted torture under the lash'; -- and all for what? For having dared to do what we boast of having done three quarters of a century ago; for his having escaped from a bondage fa more cruel than that which we annually, with loupemp and show, congratulate ourselves and thank Heaen that our ancestors resisted, even unto blood, accord ing to the immortal maxim that . Resistance to tyrants s obedience to God ' ;-and all for what? Because h had the soul of a freeman, a hero, and scorned to be

I pass over all this. You know it all. I pass over the double-distilled element of excitement, latent and and held in solution in his very name, as he, a minister of the gospel, on Anniversary week-ministers' weekof all the weeks in the year, was on trial in that courthouse, full of armed soldiery, in the Athens of Ameriea, for nothing but having asserted his claim to what we curselves, seventy-eight years ago, in our boasted Declaration of Independence, thrown to the four winds of heaven, asserted to be the inalienable rights of all men, with which they were endowed by their Creator, viz., their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happlaces. But, no-I will not pass over that, for none of the speakers during Anniversary week alluded to it, though one speaker sprang to his feet to do so, but, such was the press of business before the meeting, he could not get a chance. Yes, that name of Anthony Buras-both parts of it-both names-was not there something about it providentially fitted to stir up to the tensest degree all the elements of excitement? In the first of those names, did not the greatest intellect that the race ever turned up or turned out, that ever inhabited a human head-did not Shakespeare come, with all his powers, to plead, in his own magic words-

'There were an Anlony
Should ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every 'lingering moment, 'that should move
The 'very 'stones to rise and mutiny.'

grave at Dumfries, Scotland, crossed the Atlantic, and WORCESTER SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOnow to have pleaded in Boston streets in his impris and about-to-be-sacrifice colored namesake's behalf, in his own world-wide known words, with a slight alteration of them for better adaptation to this new Boston kidnapping case ;-as that multitude stood there, surrounding the court-house-filling the streets-thronging the Melodeon-gathered in from all parts of the ountry-burning with shame and indignation, and only restrained by the utter hopelessness of the attempt, against such odds of powder and ball, from an effort to

Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower,
See approach proud Pience's power,
Chains and slavery!
Who would be a traitor knave?
Who so base as be a slave?
Who would fill a coward's grave?
Let him turn and flee!

'Lay the proud oppressor low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die!'

And yet, in spite of the double inspiration in his very name, we must send him back to the hell of slavery ! And now, hedged in by one thousand men, comprising the twenty companies of Boston volunteers, three com- a Union. panies of United States troops-two thousand men in all-and a formidable field-piece, amid the jeers and G. Loring, of Boston, the U. S. Commissioner who sur groans and hisses of an outraged and exasperated mul- rendered Anthony Burns into slavery, has shown him titude, stung with shame and disappointment, fired self unworthy of the confidence of Massachusetts me with indignation, overwhelmed with grief-the streets and women, and is an unsuitable person to remain in hung with mourning-under a coffin. with Liberty appropriately labelled upon it-on Friday, the 2d of June, of Suffolk County; and we unanimously recommend to 1854, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., they move with our fellow-citizens, the men and women of Worceste their victim down through State street to T wharf, county, with one consent to petition the coming Legisand the revenue cutter; and a second base, and mean, and wicked concession is made to the faithless, treatybreaking South ; a second time we have disgraced our own soil, and profaned the ashes of our ancestors, by executing on both the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill ; and again at Millville in the evening, after being ably a second freeman of Massachusetts-a minister of the supported by Mr. May and Mrs. Foster. It seemed t gospel-has been sent back by Boston to slavery, in be the universal feeling of all present, though differing spite of his name-and thus the Slave Power has tri- widely on other points, that the man who is so lost to

But Garnison has triumphed more; so much that the Richmond Enquirer' says, 'We rejoice at the dian of the rights of widows and orphans, and that he recapture of Burns, but a few more such victories, and should be speedily removed from so responsible a stathe South is undone.' Outrageous as all this has been, it has been one of the best things for the cause of antislavery that ever took place. It seems to have almost justice to all whose rights may be placed in his hands insulted the North into some signs of life, and some degree of indication that there may possibly be another the general question, and particularly dilated upor '76 yet. It has roused the church and clergy, and, to the low and inhuman prejudice still felt and manifested a great extent, united them; silencing, may we not towards the colored people. hope for ever, their little petty, miserable, sectarian strifes and pursuits about fine-spun points of doctrine, on the position of the religious bodies of the country or mere theological electries, while iniquity throve apace, and the world was going to ruin-while the Slave Power was making its encroachments, and the been evident to all who have attended meetings in Republic was reshing to its destruction. It has done a Blackstone in former days, that there has been a great good deal more than this, but I have neither time nor, falling off of anti-slavery feeling in this town. There room now to dwell upon it.

live in exciting times '-very ; and yet, I have said ing to the influence the pro-slavery priests of the town nothing about another thing-that, at the very time exert over the people. This is probably true, in som Boston was again turning slave-catcher, the chivalry degree, of Millville, at least, which has sadly degene of the South are, in open day, mustering their forces, rated from what it was when Rev. Wm. H. Fish occur in defiance-shall we not rather say, at the connivance- pied one of its pulpits. Others are of the opinion that of Government, and preparing to embark at New Orleans the Free Sail party, many of whose members seem before we have got through with the first century of they have deposited a vote in the ballot-box for a mai of a speedy war with Spain, and the destruction of our by an anti-slavery meeting, where the gospel of free dissolution of the Union-civil war-and what then and forth. What good can such men do in the great work thereafter ?-nobody knows but the Omniscient.

I met an old man the other day in the crowd in Court Square, called together by the fugitive slave case, which they profess to abhor? We cannot resist the who said his father went through the Revolution, and predicted that in time there would be another, and that tensive manufacturing establishments of Blackstone it would grow out of the element of slavery in the were to change hands, anti-elavery would be much country and in the Constitution. It would be many more popular there than it now is. years first; but finally, slavery would so increase and facturers of Millville were favorable to reform, antiencroach upon freedom, that it would be found impossi- slavery meetings did not lack for numbers, nor the cause ble for them to live any longer peaceably together. for advocates in that place. Now that things are he sees one of the vilest and most ruthless oligarchies There would be a dissolution of the Union, if he went changed, and the mass of the people are partially deso far as this in his prediction, and a new organization pendent upon pro-slavery men for labor and patronage, slave States. Then the slaves would run over the bor- foremost in their zeal for the slave, are seldom if ever der on to free soil, as they now do into Canada. Una- seen at an anti-slavery meeting. At the Saturday eveble, then, to make the North their slave-catchers by ning meeting, Mrs. Foster expressed her surprise that virtue of Fugitive Slave Bills, they would make war so soon after a citizen of Massachusetts had been seized upon the North for the recovery of their bondmen, and on our soil and dragged into slavery, and after all the such a war as that would be ! (Though I think it more preaching and lecturing the people of Millville had enthan probable that, if the North were only united and joyed, they should at this late day be found asleep on firm-fronted, there would be no war at all; for the this subject. She remembered when, on a former oc South would see at once that, in that case, with, per- casion, she told them Massachusetts was a slaveholding haps, a right-off general insurrection of the slaves, the State, and that a slave could be taken from Boston-North would be altogether too much for them.) That she was denounced as a falsifier. Now, after what she is the prospect now before us! The old man's words then said had proved true, and had become a matter of struck me ; and so I say, whether we look on the other history, where were the men and women who then conside of the great deep or on this, when, in the history demned her so loudly? Instead of coming to the meetof the world, did the Savior's words in the text have ing and acknowledging their mistake, they were more such a powerful and fearful application as at present- dead than ever, and as indifferent as though there were And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars ; but not a slave in the country. the end is not yet '?

> ent brief, hasty glance at affairs, hopelessly. I would the sum of one hundred dollars. remember with joy and gratitude that, on that side of The Finance Committee succeeded in raising in cash the Atlantic and on this, the contest is simplifying itself and pledges the sum of \$28 60 towards the redemption down to one between Freedom and Oppression-Right of this pledge. and Wrong. I would remember that we have God on our side-that we have the best part of the world on our side-the conscience of the world, even among our foes, on our side-the interest and welfare and prosperity of the world overwhelmingly on our side-art, literature, genius, poetry, the spirit of the age, all op our side. I would especially take encouragement from the Savior's closing words here- But the end is not yet.' For what was the end and issue of those temporary ' wars and rumors of wars' to which he referred? Why, the spread of the Christian religion, long after they had died away journed to meet at 10 o'clock, Sunday morning. and were forgotten, like the mountain mist-wreaths when the sun has arisen. And may it not be so again? -that this is only another terrible struggle and crisis through which the new religion has got to pass to still Let us hope it; and the Savior's words here certainly suggest such a hope: but then let us recollect also ensuing year. another thing, that this hope, according to that precedent, contemplates and supposes in us the same faith, prayer, zeal, union, courage and works, which, in their case, by the help of God, finally came triumphantly out of every trial, overcame and survived all that early opposition (and how much since !) -and, it is hardly too much to say, conquered-and is going on still more fully to conquer, the world.

THE RIGHT SENTIMENTS.

At an Anti-Nebraska meeting on the 4th inst. at North Leverett, Claudius Bradford, of Montague, offered the following sentiments :-

The dissolution of slavery or the dissolution of the Union ; or, rather, the dissolution of slavery and the dissolution of the Union; for with the latter would come both-freedom to the North and freedom to the

And again : the old maxim of these United States used to be, 'United, we stand-divided, we fall.' Now it should be-United, we fall-divided, we stand-and slavery falls. .

We are requested to state that the Post Office address of Mrs. Emma R. Con, during the remainder of nominating committee was then taken up, and adopted.

the summer, will be at Hartford, Ct.

Mr. Garrison addressed the meeting, showing most the summer, will be at Hartford, Ct.

A Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held Blackstone, on Saturday and Sunday, July 1st and 2d. The meeting was held in the old Methodist meeting house in the village of Millville, on Saturday and Sur day evenings, and at the Town House Sunday morning and afternoon. Spirited and eloquent addresses were made at these meetings by C. L. Remond, Samuel May, Jr., and Stephen S. and Abby K. Poster. At the Sunday morning meeting, a Finance and Business Commitee were appointed Samuel May, Jr., Chairman of the Business Com

mitter, offered a series of resolves, the two last of which we copy, as being especially applicable to this crisis Resolved. That it is a violation of right principle and is a positive sin, for us to be in a religious or in a political union with slaveholders; and that honesty consistency, and all the interests of true freedom, demand that we should immediately separate ourselves from slaveholders, slave-traders, and kidnappers o men ; and since the late outrageous fraud and treach ery practised upon the North by the slaveholders, w cannot believe that any Northern man, who respect himself, can desire to continue for another day in suc

Resolved. That in our unanimous judgment, Edward lature for said Loring's removal from the Probate office.

The resolution referring to Mr. Loring was unan mously adopted at the Town House in the afternoon every principle of justice and humanity as to send a fellow-man into bondage, is utterly unfit to be the guar tion, and his place supplied by a man who has a hear to feel for the oppressed, and courage enough to do C. L. Remond spoke with much spirit and effect of

STEPHEN S. FOSTER spoke in strong and able terms These meetings, with the exception of the last one a Millville, were very poorly attended. It must have are various opinions as to the cause of this decline o I have said abundantly enough to prove that 'we anti-slavery life in Blackstone. Some think it is ow for a lawless fillibustering descent upon Cuba. And so, think they have done their whole duty to the slave when our national existence, before it has reached its 80th they know never will be elected, has exerted any thing year, to make despots rejoice, and devils laugh, and an- but a favorable influence on the people. Many of the gels weep, we have the pleasurable prospect before us members of this party may be seen on Sunday, passing Northern commerce and prosperity for the strengthen- dom is preached, and entering a pro-slavery church ing and extension of slavery-a probably not far off with Whigs and Democrats, where the opposite is held

of reforming the world, so long as they countenance and support a religion which sanctions and sustains that conviction, that if the proprietorship of the several ex-

On motion of Mrs. Foster, it was voted, that this So And yet I would not close this sermon, and our presciety raise and pay to the Massachusetts A. S. Society

> EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. J. H. CRANE, Sec'v.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

This Society held its twentieth annual meeting in Lyceum Hall, Salem, commencing Saturday evening, July 9th, 1854, at 71 o'clock. C. L. Remond, the President, in the chair. Addresses were made by the President, Andrew T. Foss of Manchester, N. H., and others. Ad-

MORNING SESSION. Sunday morning, July 10th, met pursuant to ad-

journment-the President in the chair. Josiah Hayward of Salem, Thomas Haskell of Glou a higher place and platform of triumph, power and glo- cester, E. F. Burnham of Danvers, Eliza J. Kenny of ry? If it follows that precedent, it certainly will be so. Salem, and Jesse P. Harriman of Danvers Port, were chosen a Committee to nominate a list of officers for the

* Perley King, Jefferson Putnam, and Martha O. Barcan only be predicated of a like fidelity on our part, in rett of Danvers, were chosen a committee on Finance, our day and generation, and our new circumstances, to The meeting was addressed by C. L. Remond, A. T. theirs in theirs. Let us recollect that its realization Foss, Abner Burnham of Essex, Issae Osgood of Danvers, and Thomas Haskell of Gloucester.

The Committee on Nomination then reported the following list :-

President-Charles L. Remond, of Salem. Vice Presidents-Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem; John Bailey, of Lynn; David Merritt, of Salem; Warren Low, of Essex; Benj Stephens, of Lawrence; Nathan Webster, of Haverhill; Ebenezer Jenkins, of Andover;

and Moses Wright, of Georgetown. Corresponding Secretary-John Prince, of Essex. Recording Secretary-Isane Osgood, of Danvers. Treasurer-Joseph Merrill, of Danvers Port. Auditor-Jesse P. Harriman, of Danvers Port.

Executive Committee-Abner Sanger, of Danvers ucy I. Ives, of Salem; E. F. Burnham, of Danvers; Maria Page, of Danvers Port; Gertrude Barrett, o Danvers; Thomas Haskell, of Gloncester; James N Buffum, of Lynn; and Elam Burnham, of Hamilton. The report was accepted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M. APTERNOON MEETING.

Met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting we alled to order by the President. The report of the

clearly that the present excitement in the free States. among both ecclesiastical and political leaders, was not so much owing to their love of human rights and hu-

the philosophy of reform, and the relation of one reform to another; showing most clearly that true reformers are not men and women of one idea. Addresses were made by Messrs. A. T. Foss, W. L. Garrison. C. L. Remond, J. N. Buffum, and Mrs. Catharine S.

Voted to adjourn, sine die. CHARLES L. REMOND, President. ISAAC OSGOOD, Rec. Sec.

CITY HALL CLOSED AGAINST REPORM_THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN TRODDEN DOWN-REFU-BAL OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES TO FULFIL A POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT

NASHUA, July 1st, 1854. FRIEND GARRISON:

Through your politeness, I wish to publish the fol lowing facts, which I conceive to be a justification of the

On the 22d of June, I called on E. P. Emerson, Esq. the City Clerk, and made an application for the City Hall, stating that I wished it for three evenings-Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July. Mr. Emerson inquired for what purpose I wanted the hall. I handed him the following notice, written in a plain, legible hand, and afterward published in two of our city papers, and posted in the form of bills :-

'Woman Orator in the City Hall. Mrs. Emma R. Coe, of Buffalo, N. Y., will address the citizens of Nashua on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings next, on the subject of Woman's Rights, in the City Hall, Nashua, commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock; Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

'Almittance on the first two evenings, five cents; on

Sunday evening, ten cents.
'Nashua, June 22d, 1854.'

Mr. Emerson returned the advertisement, and replied that I could have the hall, and that he should charge seven dollars for each evening. On my objecting, saying that I understood the hall had been let at two or three dollars an evening, he simply replied, that that was when no admission fee was taken; that when an admission fee was taken, the usual charge was eight dollars an evening, but that in consideration of my engaging it for three successive evenings, he had deducted a dollar an evening from the usual price.

The engagement was entered into, the advertisement published, and the bills issued, as stated. On the strength of it. Mrs. Coe came to the city, and on Friday evening commenced the fulfilment of her engage ment with the public, when, during the delivery of the first lecture, word was left with the door-keeper that Mrs. Coe would not be allowed to charge an admission fee on Sunday evening.

The next morning, I called on Mr. Emerson at the Mayor's office, and inquired why he had refused to fulfil his agreement. He replied that it did not seem right to sell tickets on Sanday evening. He was answered that this was the practice in other places; that Mrs Coe had lectured in Manchester on the two preceding Sunday evenings, to large and admiring audiences, an had in both cases received an admission fee at the

The Mayor inquired what was the subject on which the lady was to speak. He was told that it was public ly announced on the preceding evening, that the particular branch of Woman's Rights on which she would speak was Marriage.

The Mayor stated that they had not been accustor charged on Sunday evening, and that they did not like to depart from that usage. He seemed to have forgotten that the hall was already positively engaged to Mrs. Coe, with the full knowledge that an admission fee would be charged, and that, in consideration therefor, he had charged an extra price for the hall, and he had therefore no right to annul the bargain. He seemed fearful that something might be said to create disturbance. He was reminded that it was the appropriate duty of the city government to protect Mrs. Coe and his integrity .- Lynn News. her auditors, while occupying the hall, from all riot and disturbance, should any occur-of which there was not the slightest indication.

Mr. Emerson and the Mayor retired from the room but soon returned, and, in violation of the engagement said that they had concluded not to allow any fee to be taken at the door on Sunday evening, but that Mrs. taken at the door on Sunday evening, but that Mrs. Coe could have the hall that evening free of expense, on condition that no fee was to be taken. Of course, as Mrs. Coe had never supposed that she was dealing with mittee of five be appointed to correspond and cooperate with our friends in other States on the subject. other than honorable men, who, having made an agreement, would keep it, she had given me no power to what had transpired, that even this last proposal might not be changed for yet another.

Now, Mr. Editor, there are a few remarks that I

wish to make in reference to these extraordinary pro-

and such precedents, it is presumed, will be very potential with the authorities of Nashua. Fourthly: the taking pay for the hall, on Sunday

of the powers that be in Nashua. Perhaps they act on the principle of the good lady, who told her children that they must play in the back yard on the Lord's Day, or the baker, who sold his loaves from the front door on week days, but told those of his customers who wanted bread on Sunday, that they must come to the back door.

Now, one of two things is certain in this case. Either

and eminent talents to a cause which she believes to be

From the Boston Sunday News. ARRAIGNMENT OF THE COURT HOUSE RIOT

so much owing to their love of human rights and human freedom, as to their wounded pride, because of the repeal of the old Missouri Compromise. He spoke at considerable length, and was listened to with deep attention.

Bev. A. T. Foss was the next speaker. Mr. Foss said he was glad to see that a portion of the clergy were at last aroused, on the subject of slavery. Had they been so twenty years ago—had they been true to their high position, true to God and Humanity, the bondman would not to-day have been pining in hopeless servitude.

C. L. Remond of Salem, and James N. Buffum of Lynn, made short and pertinent speeches, which were well received. Voted to adjourn to 7½ o'clock, this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Met as per adjournment. Miss Eliza J. Kenny, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. Meeting opened with a song, and some remarks by Charles Spear on the philosophy of reform, and the relation of one reform to another; showing most clearly that true reform to another; showing most clearly that true resourced.

Court, and which the Grand Jury treated with the con-tempt it deserved—these sufferers for conscience sake should be remembered, especially those who are poor, and who have lost the results of their labor during this protracted confinement, to say nothing of their own anxiety, and the anxiety of their friends, during this season of peril.

We venture to predict that when these riot cases come

to trial, some who have figured conspicuously in getting them up will look not only amazing small, but amazing wicked. We should not be surprised if actions for per-jury were instituted against some of them. The follow-ing was the action of the Municipal Court yesterday:

In the Municipal Court, the Grand Jury came in with the various additional indictments, among other one containing four counts, charging Samuel Proudman Waiter Phœnix, Waiter Bishop, Martin Stowell, John Wesley, T. W. Higginson, Thomas Jackson and John Morrison with riot at the Court House on the evening of the 25th day of May last. The first count alleges that the above named persons, with others to the number of five hundred or more, armed with bricks, stones, staves, clubs, and with loaded pistols and other firearms and offensive weapons, did unlawfully, riotously and tumul-tuously meet and gather together to disturb the peace of the Commonwealth.

the Commonwealth.

The second count charges, that being so assembled and armed, they assaulted and beat one Samuel W. Cut-

The third count charges an assault upon the Court The third count charges an assault upon the Court House, with bricks, clubs, stones, axes, and plank and pieces of timber, and armed with pistols and other fire-arms, and did break, batter in, pull down, spoil and destroy, and do other injury to the building, and other violence thereto, did then and there commit. A fourth count charges in general terms an assault upon the

Court House.
On this indictment, Walter Bishop, Martin Stowell. On this indictment, water bisnop, Martin Stowell, Thomas Jackson, and John Morrison, who were committed by the Police Court on a charge of murdering Mr. Batchelder, and who have been in jail since the evening of May 26th, were arraigned, slead not guilty, and gave bail in \$1000 each for their appearance for trial at a future day, most probably at the next term of the Court. No indictment for murder was found against

any of the rioters.

The other persons indicted also bailed in \$1000 for

their appearance.
Against Albert G. Browne, Jr., of Salem, and Geo. C. Tate, who were bound over by the Police Court of the charge of riot, no bills were found.

The Case of Delia Webster .- Miss Delia Webster, at present imprisoned at Madison, Indiana, to await a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, publishes a lengthy appeal for protection in the Madison Banner, on the 4th inst., in which she charges the revival of an old indictment against her upon Newton Craig, the Warden of the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky She says:—
'The motives of his malice, as near as I can account

'The motives of his malice, as near as I can account for it in a few words, are, first, that he experienced a decided repulse, and totally failed to have his ungentlemanly and uncivilized desires accommodated; and next, that I was unwilling to have him visit my house, even under pretence of seeing his children, whom he had by previous contract engaged to keep under my tuition, for a certain time. Then, after finding his entreaties and letters he had written to me availed nothing, he, in his rough Kentucky manner, swore with an oath that if I did not agree to marry him in case his wife should his rough kentucky manner, swore with an oath that if I did not agree to marry him in case his wife should die—which he expected would take place before long, as she was then sick—he would get somebody to swear to enough on that old indictment to send me to the Penitentiary, where his will should be my law, and where

Henry Wood, of New Hampshire, has been onfirmed as Consul to Beyrout in Syria. Is not this the Rev. Henry Wood, who got such an unenviable ne-toricty for a lack of truth and veracity by endorsing Pierce's character for temperance and piety?

At Danvers, on Monday morning, as two young ladies, daughters of Frederick Howes, Esq., of Boston, were attempting to cross the railroad in a on the Manchester train came along, and dashed the wagon in pieces, so severely injuring one of the ladies that she died on Thursday. The other, though sadly mangled, it is thought will survive.

Man Missing.—Stephen Davis, commonly called 'Father Davis,' a colored person, well known in this vicinity, disappeared suddenly about five weeks ago, and no trace of him can be found. He had been collecting money for a church in Canada, but had deposited it in a bank in Boston. It is feared that he has been murdered by some villains who supposed he had the money in his possession. He was much respected for

Anti-Nebraska .- The Ohio State Anti-Nebraska meeting was held at Columbus last week.—
It is said to have been numerously attended. The following is one of the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That we concur in the recommendation of the people of Michigan, that there be called a genera Convention of the free States, and of such of the slave

Death of Rev. Louis Dwight .- The Rev. ment, would keep it, she had given me no power to stipulate for a second bargain; and if she had done so, I could not stand dallying with a set of officers who would make a bargain one minute, and break it the next, especially as I could have no assurance, after what had transpired, that even this last proposal might Discipline Society for many years, and has also occu-pied the position of Chaplain of the Boston Lunation

Matt. Ward, the murderer of Professo wish to make in reference to these extraordinary proceedings.

In the first place, these facts show a deliberate refusal, on the part of Mr. Emerson and the Mayor, to fulfil a positive engagement.

Secondly: the plea of religious scruples seems extraordinary, inasmuch as, in other places, quite as intelligent and Christian as Nashua, the same thing is done, without even an apprehension of wrong.

Thirdly: religious bodies have long been in this habit, and such precedents, it is presumed, will be very possible to the proceedings.

Matt. Ward, the murderer of Professor Butler, has left the Arkansas Hot Springs, after a stay tucky, with several members of his father's family. On his trial for murder, he appeared in court with Springs, by some curious metamorphosis, like that in the old French pantomime, the crutches became useless and were thrown aside, and, according to the Louisville ton and waltz, apparently in high spirits. Veritable miracle workers, those Hot Springs!

Fillibusters. - The Cincinnati Commercial

Fourthly: the taking pay for the hall, on Sunday evening, did not seem, in itself, a profanation of the day.

Fifthly: the letting of the under part of the building for concerts, on Sunday evenings, with an admission fee, has not seemed to wound the religious sensibilities connected with the enterprise.

Expensive. — Among other bills that have been rendered to the U.S. Marshal for services rendered in the case of Burns, are one for military services, amounting to \$9000; one by the city of Boston for extra policemen, amounting to \$7000; H. D. Parker's bill, amounting to \$4000; and the steam tug John Taylor, \$420. These are but a small number. — Boston Mail.

For Kansas.-The first detachment of pic Now, one of two things is certain in this case. Either municipal officers are not bound by their engagements, or they are. If the former, then there is folly in entering into an agreement with them, since they may annul it at will. If the latter, then these officers have clearly made themselves liable to the speaker in damages to a very considerable amount, as can be proved by the receipts of her former lectures.

It is unnecessary for me to say, that Mrs. Coe is a lady extensively known as a woman of a very high intellectual and moral culture, who is devoting her time and eniment talents to a cause which she believes to be

Mr. Dana's Assailant Sent Back .- New of the highest importance to the human race, and many thousands of the most intelligent who have listened to her gifted pleadings, most sincerely and deeply share her convictions. She will yet, we hope, be heard in Nashus.

B. B.

MIT. Dana's Assauant Scal Button, who take my standard of the murder Richard H. Dans, Eq., senior counsel for the slave Burns, and whose arrest has been previously reported, has been sent back for trial, in charge of officers Jones and Heath, by the Star of the South, to-day.

TWENTY-PIRST National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS.,

DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1854. The Managers of the National Auti-Slavery Bazza beg leave to present their appeal for aid and sympathy once again to every lover of Freedom, whose eye this paper shall reach. We do it in the spirit of that hope which is power, pledging our own most earnest exertions in the slave's behalf, and feeling therefore at liberty to mplore the same at the hands and hearts of others.

The present is no time for faithlessness, or delay, or naction. Its thronging events announce that the Hour draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the great conflict of Freedom with Slavery. In such an hour shall Men be wanting? Shall it find a people weak, timid, selfish, alive only to material success and enjoyment, or shall it be able to summon to its emergency the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the religious faith, that bring in their very nature the assurance of success?

The cruelty, the baseness, the danger of slavery, is fast becoming apparent to the whole North. Her next lesson must be, that no human legislation can sanctify crime; that if, indeed, slavery be a sin against God and an outrage on man, all laws for its support are part and parcel of the original atrocity, and are to be disobryed at all hazards.

The most abominable crimes ever perpetrated against numanity have been committed in the name of and under the sanction of Law. The persecutions of the early Christians, the persecutions of all the seceders from the dominant church in centuries gone by, the Inquisition, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witcheraft Delusion of New England, the recent imprisonment of the Madiai, are examples of the truth of what we say. The legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, even as to the Fugitive Slave Law now.

For the authors of these deeds, shall it be more tolerable in the day of judgment that they trampled under foot the commandments of God, legally ?

The diffusion and support of those great principles of justice that underlie the universe is the work that now claims our labor. For our foundation principle, we assume the right of a man to himself as against the world, and we accept every consequence that legitimately flows from this doctrine.

It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Independence has been yearly read amid public solemnities and rejoicings for more than seventy years, that this language will be esteemed fanatical, perhaps treasonable. To stir to their inmost depths our own or other hearts, can we add a stronger motive than that present-

ed by such a statement? All disposed to co-operate with us are requested to communicate with the undersigned Committee.

> ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY MAY, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, SUSAN C. CABOT, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY WILLEY, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. E. C. VON ARNIM. ELIZABETH GAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS.

LOUISA LORING, HELEN E. GARRISON, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, LYDIA D. PARKER, CAROLINE WESTON,

ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL MARY H. JACKSON. ABBY FRANCIS. ANN SHAW GREENE.

H. C. WRIGHT will lecture in Gardner, Sunday, July 23, on The Rights of Children

LORING MOODY will speak on the relations of the North to Slavery, in Amesbury.....Tuesday,
Ipswich.....Thursday,

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Sh-very Society will be held in Salem, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of August, and continuing probably three days. EDMUND QUINCE, of Boston, is among the speakers expected to be present.

F STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will attend a meeting on Sunday next, July 23d, at QUIN-EBAUG, Conn.

They will also hold a meeting in STONEHAM, at the Town Hall, on Sunday, July 80.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in the Free Congregational Church, CUMMINGTON, (Hamp-shire Co.) on SUNDAYS, July 23d and 30th, and will lecture in the neighboring towns during the intervening week.

wife of Dea. William Farwell, aged 78. [Errone-ously printed Wrentham, instead of Waltham, in our last number.] She was an early, faithful and stead-fast friend to the anti-slavery cause—a truly excellent and righteous woman.

In Cambridgeport, on the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, Laura Ann, daughter of Lunspord Lane, aged 20 years. She was the first of the seven children who were ransomed from slavery by the untiring efforts of her estimable father, whose case excited such a thrilling sensation in this part of the country some years ago. While yet unborn, she was sold with her mother for sixty dollars, and at seven years of age to her own father, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. Her spirit was resigned and tranquil, and ready for its heavenward flight.—Ed. Lib.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK.

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The First Edition of the above work was published on the 15th of July. The Publishers are aware that they need do no more than to announce this work, for thousands who have read 'Uncle Tem' will welcome any new production from the same pen. Yet it is but just to say, that these volumes are written in the author's happiest vein; and that they would have created a great sensation, and would have met with a very large sale, if published sannymously.

would have met with a very large sale, it published anonymously.

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Torders from the Trade respectfully solicited.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. PUBLISHERS. BOSTON.

Again, in the second—his sirname of Burns—did not he spirit of Robert Burns seem to have risen from his

y as-solio-for-tions, 1; or hila-erick ston.

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MOTORPATHIC CARD.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO CARRIE. On reading her Poem, ' Capture of Burns.' Thou hast spoken bravely, Carrie! And my inmost thought is stirred, With heart and tongue to greet thee With some fondly spoken word.

Thou'rt working bravely, Carrie! And I feel that thou art one. That ne'er will idly tarry, While there's work that must be done.

With a purpose strong and holy, With an earnestness and might, Thou art laboring for the lowly, Thou art toiling for the right.

Peace and solace thou art giving To the grieved, unquiet breast, Dropping a word in season To th' oppressor and oppressed

Fearless, each web, unsightly, From the darkness brush away; Bring out each evil plotter To the sunny light of day.

True hearts now beat with pleasure, In answer to thine own; With a quick and joyous measure, For the spirit thou hast shown.

This humble token, Carrie! Responsive to the true, And in honor of thy valor, Accept from loving Hardwich, Mass., June 30, 1854.

Of all the 'divines' in this country, we do not know of one who is quite so swollen with self-conceit, pyrotechnical and jargonic in manner and matter, higgledy-piggledy in thought and expression, pedantic in literary and scholastic display, facile and trimming in action, and eccentric and Cox-comical in all things, as the Reverend Doctor SAMUEL HANSON COX, of New York. Here is a poetical (!) ode from his pen, for the 4th of July, 1854, published in the Journal of Commerce. Its bombast and flattery are matched only by its impudence and falsehood, in view of the millions in chattel slavery on our soil-the hunting of flying fugitives-the appalling strides and impious purposes of the Slave Power-its absolute away over the religion and politics of the country-&c. &c .- Ed. Lib.

THE POURTH OF JULY-1854

BY REV. S. H. COX, D. D. America, hall! happy land of the West, For freedom and glory forever the best; We welcome with jubilant gladness the morn That heralds the day when our nation was born. We think of our sires with high pleasure's acclaim. Their noble resolve and their patriot aim; Their great DECLARATION appealed to the sky, That shook all the nations that Fourth or July.

The tyrants all felt it; its thundering ban That sunk them, exalting the interests of man; The duties, the rights of the species displayed, And left all usurpers forever afraid. (!!)

Here freedom established, prevails and endures; (!!) Religious and civil, our country ensures; The relies of bondage that monarchs have made, Are doomed from our hist'ry to lessen and fade.

Then man shall be free in this world of the West. Our country's example the oldest and best: Thy great Benefactor, America, own, JEHOVAH OUR STATOR supreme on his throne.

Be Union the charm of our strength and our name. E PLURIBUS UNUM our mofto of fame; From ocean to ocean united and free, We are but the shadow of all we shall be.

Yet own it, and tell it, to one and to all, UNITED WE STAND, BUT DIVIDED WE FALL; Away then with party and sectional pride. With paltry ambition to treason allied. Away with all croakers of danger and doom,

Since, trusting in God, we have glory, not gloom ! America, hail, then! our dear native land, Each virtue in progress, our prosperous sway Shall shed on all nations a glorious day;

Not Italy's despot, nor hell's horrid king, Nor one of their brood, shall our terminus bring. (!!) We love our whole country; of many, 'tis one;

Each man, in each State, the political son Of our country's great sire, our own WASHINGTON, In war, and in peace, still unequall'd, alone. The North and the South, and the East and the West.

We know them, we love them, our homestead, the best; One nation are all; its constituent parts Are members in common, and dear to our hearts.

Its body is one, so collossal and grand, So seen from afar in its lofty command : America! thine of all nations the sway; With truth, and religion, and freedom, thy day. Can suffer no night; while our flag floats unfurl'd. Its stars and its stripes, o'er the freedom-blest world

Jehovah endures, and our country defends; He fills it with Christians, (!!) his own faithful frier America, hail, then ! with such Parnon blest, Careering in glory, first-born of the West; Thy millions all love thee, thy splendor confest For freedom and wisdom forever the best. (!!)

Here is another 'patriotic' rhapsody, publish in the same Journal of Commerce, (a paper not sur passed in pro-slavery malignity and perverseness,) which is almost a match for that of the Reverence Doctor aforesaid :-

A LYRIC OF THE POURTH OF JULY BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE

Day of the Soul ! when Valor's hand Rolled back the darkness from our land-Called FREEDOM from the tyrant-tomb, And clothed her with immortal bloom, Then, as she burst the icy bars, Placed on her brow a wreath of stars, And heard her clarion-voices cry, In thunder to the earth and sky-No tyrant-hand shall blast my sod !-No priestly-power shall grasp the rod !-My kingdom-Love !- my monarch-Gop !'

Day of the Free! what millions now. With flashing eye and lifted brow, From where old Plymouth rears his Rock Majestic over Ocean's shock. To California's rivers rolled In music through their banks of gold-What joyous millions tell the time When Man at last arose sublime, And swore-that one, thus made by Him, But lesser than the Cherubim, No more should spread the vassal-feast Before the heaven-usurping priest-No more should hold his soul a slave To bleared kings, on FREEDOM's grave-No more should hear a grinding chain Clank horror over land or main-No more should let the bigot's bars Hide heaven's own pure, eternal stars But that mankind would break the rod From tyrant-blight restore the eod,-Their kingdom-Love !- their monarch-G

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THE LIBERATOR.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ADDRESS. Delivered at the Anti-Slavery Celebration at Fram ingham, July 4th, 1854,

By HENRY D. THOREAU, OF CONCORD, (MASS.) I lately attended a meeting of the citizens of Cone

expecting, as one among many, to speak on the subject of slavery in Massachusetts; but I was surprised and disappointed to find that what had called my townsmen together was the destiny of Nebraska, and not of Massa chusetts, and that what I had to say would be entirely out of order. I had thought that the house was on fire, and not the prairie; but though several of the citizens of husetts are now in prison for attempting to resone a slave from her own clutches, not one of the speakers at that meeting expressed regret for it, not one even referred to it. It was only the disposition of some wild lands a thousand miles off, which appeared to concern them. The inhabitants of Concord are not prepared to stand by one of their own bridges, but talk only of taking up a position on the highlands beyond the Yellowstone river. Our Buttricks, and Davises, and Hosmers are retreating thither, and I fear that they will have no Lexington Common between them and the enemy. There is not one slave in Nebraska; there are perhaps a million slaves in Massachusetts.

They who have been bred in the school of politics fail now and always to face the facts. Their measures are half measures and make-shifts, merely. They put off the day of settlement indefinitely, and meanwhile the debt accumulates. Though the Fugitive Slave Law had not been the subject of discussion on that occasion. it was at length faintly resolved by my townsmen, at an adjourned meeting, as I learn, that the comprom compact of 1820 having been repudiated by one of the parties, 'Therefore, . . . the Fugitive Slave Law must be repealed.' But this is not the reason why an iniquitous law should be repealed. The fact which the politician faces is merely, that there is less honor among thieves than was supposed, and not the fact that they are thieves

As I had no opportunity to express my thoughts at that meeting, will you allow me to do so here?

Again it happens that the Boston Court House is full of armed men, holding prisoner and trying a MAN, to find out if he is not really a SLAVE. Does any one think that Justice or God awaits Mr. Loring's decision ? For him to sit there deciding still, when this question is already decided from eternity to eternity, and the unlettered slave himself, and the multitude around, have long since heard and assented to the decision, is simply to make himself ridiculous. We may be tempted to ask from whom he received his commission, and who he is that received it; what novel statutes he obeys, and what precedents are to him of authority. Such an arbiter's very existence is an impertinence. We do not ask him to make up his mind, but to make up his pack.

I listen to hear the voice of a Governor, Commander in-Chief of the forces of Massachusetts. I hear only the creaking of crickets and the hum of insects which now fill the summer air. The Governor's exploit is to review the troops on muster days. I have seen him on horseback, with his hat off, listening to a chaplain's prayer. It chances that is all I have ever seen of a Governor. I think that I could manage to get along without one. If he is not of the least use to prevent my being kidnapped, pray of what important use is he likely to be to me? When freedom is most endangered, he dwells in the deepest obscurity. A distinguished clergyman told me that he chose the profession of a clergyman, because it afforded the most leisure for literary pursuits. I would recommend to him the profession of a Governor.

Three years ago, also, when the Simm's tragedy was acted, I said to myself, there is such an officer, if not such a man, as the Governor of Massachusetts,-what has he been about the last fortnight? Has he had as much as he could do to keep on the fence during this moral earthquake? It seemed to me that no keener satire could have been aimed at, no more cutting insult have been offered to that man, than just what happened-the absence of all inquiry after him in that crisis. The worst and the most I chance to know of him is, three millions of people, in this case, a sixth part of a that he did not improve that opportunity to make himself known, and worthily known. He could a least been left to the courts of justice, so-called—to the Su forgotten that there was such a man, or such an office. nizing no authority but the Constitution, it has decided Yet no doubt he was endeavoring to fill the gubernato- that the three millions are, and shall continue to be,

heard from. After he and the United States Govern-that their responsibility ends. There was a prior case cent black man of his liberty for life, and, as far as had no right to skip; which having been justly settled made a speech to his accomplices, at a congratulatory was the case of the murderer himself.

I have read a recent law of this State, making it pe nal for sany officer of the Commonwealth' to detain, or aid in the . . . detention,' any where within its limits, of any person, for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave.' Also, it was a matter of notoriety that a writ of replevin to take the fugitive out of the custody of the United States Marshal could not be served, for want of sufficient force to aid the officer.

I had thought that the Governor was in some sens the executive officer of the State; that it was his business, as a Governor, to see that the laws of the State were executed; while, as a man, he took care that he did not, by so doing, break the laws of humanity; but when there is any special important use for him, he is useless, or worse than useless, and permits the laws of the State to go unexecuted. Perhaps I do not know what are the duties of a Governor ; but if to be a Governor requires to subject one's self to so much ignominy without remedy, if it is to put a restraint upon my manhood, I shall take care never to be Governor of Massachusetts. I have not read far in the statutes of tion, I would rather have the opinion of Boxboro' than this Commonwealth. It is not profitable reading. They do not always say what is true ; and they do not always mean what they say. What I am concerned to know is, that that man's influence and authority were on the side of the slaveholder, and not of the slave-of the guilty, and not of the innocent-of injustice, and not of justice. I never saw him of whom I speak; indeed, I did not know that he was Governor until this event occurred. I heard of him and Anthony Burns at the same time, and thus, undoubtedly, most will hear of him. So far am I from being governed by him. I do and the most respectable one that is ever assembled in not mean that it was any thing to his discredit that I the United States. had not heard of him, only that I heard what I did. The worst I shall say of him is, that he proved no better than the majority of his constituents would be likely to -the party of the city, and the party of the country prove. In my opinion, he was not equal to the occasion

The whole military force of the State is at the service of a Mr. Suttle, a slaveholder from Virginia, to enable him to catch a man whom he calls his property; but not a soldier is offered to save a citizen of Massachu. setts from being kidnapped! Is this what all these soldiers, all this fraining has been for these seventynine years past? Have they been trained merely to rob Mexico, and carry back fugitive slaves to their masters?

These very nights, I heard the sound of a drum in our streets. There were men training still; and for what? I could with an effort pardon the cockerels of Concord for crowing still, for they, perchance, had not Church. The Church has much improved within a few been beaten that morning; but I could not excuse this rub-a-dub of the 'trainers.' The slave was carried back by exactly such as these, i. e., by the soldier, of greater and a more permissions influence than the Church whom the best you can say in this connection is, that back by exactly such as these, i. e., by the soldier, of

he is a fool made conspicuous by a painted coat.

Three years ago, also, just a week after the authorities of Boston assembled to carry back a perfectly innocent man, and one whom they knew to be innocent into slavery, the inhabitants of Concord caused the bells to be rung and the cannons to be fired, to celeof their ancestors who fought at the bridge. As if those three millions had fought for the right to be free themselves, but to hold in slavery three milli Now-a-days, men wear a fool's cap, and call it a liberty cap. I do not know but there are some, who, if they were fied to a whipping-post, and could get but one hand free, would use it to ring the bells and fire the cannons, to celebrate their liberty. So some of my townsmen took the liberty to ring and fire; that was the extent of their freedom; and when the sound of the hells died away, their liberty died away also ; when the powder was all expended, their liberty went off with the

The joke could be no broader, if the inmates of the prisons were to subscribe for all the powder to used in such salutes, and hire the jailors to do the firing and ringing for them, while they enjoyed it

This is what I thought about my neighbors.

Every humane and intelligent inhabitant of Conc. then he or she heard those bells and those cannot thought not with pride of the events of the 19th April, 1775, but with shame of the events of the 12th of April, 1851. But now we have half buried that old shame under a new one.

Massachusetts sat waiting Mr. Loring's decision. if it could in any way affect her own criminality. Her crime, the most conspicuous and fatal crime of all, was permitting him to be the umpire in such a case. It was really the trial of Massachusetts. Every momen that she hesitated to set this man free-every momen that she now hesitates to atone for her crime, she is convicted. The Commissioner on her case is God; not Edward G. God, but simple God.

I wish my countrymen to consider, that whatever the uman law may be, neither an individual nor a nation can ever commit the least act of injustice against the oscurest individual, without having to pay the penalty for it. A government which deliberately enacts inju tice, and persists in it, will at length ever become the laughing-stock of the world.

Much has been said about American slavery, but think that we do not even yet realize what slavery If I were seriously to propose to Congress to make man kind into sausages, I have no doubt that most of th members would smile at my proposition, and if any be lieved me to be in earnest, they would think that I pro posed something much worse than Congress had ever done. But if any of them will tell me that to make a man into a sausage would be much worse,-would be any worse, than to make him into a slave,-than i was to enact the Fugitive Slave Law, I will accuse hir of foolishness, of intellectual incapacity, of making it distinction without a difference. The one is just as reasonable a proposition as the other.

I hear a good deal said about trampling this la under foot. Why, one need not go out of his way to do that. This law rises not to the level of the head or the reason; its natural habitat is in the dirt. It was born and bred, and has its life only in the dust and mire, on level with the feet, and he who walks with freedom, and es not with Hindoo mercy avoid treading on every venomons reptile, will inevitably tread on it, and s trample it under foot, -and Webster, its maker, with it, like the dirt-bug and its ball

Recent events will be valuable as a criticism on the administration of justice in our midst, or, rather, a showing what are the true resources of justice in any community. It has come to this, that the friends o liberty, the friends of the slave, have shuddered when they have understood that his fate was left to the legal tribunals of the country to be decided. Free men have no faith that justice will be awarded in such a case: the judge may decide this way or that ; it is a kind of accident, at best. It is evident that he is not a competent authority in so important a case. It is no time, then, to be judging according to his precedents, but to estab lish a precedent for the future. I would much rather trust to the sentiment of the people. In their vote, you would get something of some value, at least, however small ; but, in the other case, only the trammelled judgment of an individual, of no significance, be it which

way it might. It is to some extent fatal to the courts, when the per ple are compelled to go behind them. I do not wish to believe that the courts were made for fair weather, and for very civil cases merely, -but think of leaving it to rial chair all the while. He was no Governor of mine. slaves. Such judges as these are merely the inspectors But at last, in the present case, the Governor was they are in working order or not, and there they think on the docket, which they, as judges appointed by God, they would have been saved from this humiliation. I

> The law will never make men free; it is men wh have got to make the law free. They are the lovers of law and order, who observe the law when the govern ment breaks it.

Among human beings, the judge whose words seal th fate of a man furthest into eternity, is not he who merely pronounces the verdict of the law, but he, who ever he may be, who, from a love of truth, and unpre judiced by any custom or enactment of men, utters true opinion or sentence concerning him. He it is tha sentences him. Whoever has discerned truth, has received his commission from a higher source than the chiefest justice in the world, who can discern only law He finds himself constituted judge of the judge .-Strange that it should be necessary to state such simply

I am more and more convinced that, with reference any public question, it is more important to know wha the country thinks of it, than what the city thinks The city does not think much. On any moral ques Boston and New York put together. When the forme speaks, I feel as if somebody had spoken, as if human ity was yet, and a reasonable being had asserted it rights, -as if some unprejudiced men among the coun try's hills had at length turned their attention to th subject, and by a few sensible words redeemed the reputation of the race. When, in some obscure country town, the farmers come together to a special town meet ing, to express their opinion on some subject which i vexing the land, that, I think, is the true Congress

It is evident that there are, in this Commonwealth at least, two parties, becoming more and more distinc know that the country is mean enough, but I am glad to believe that there is a slight difference in her favor But as yet, she bas few, if any organs, through which to express herself. The editorials which she reads, like the news, come from the sea-board. Let us, the inhab itants of the country, cultivate self-respect. Let us no send to the city for aught more essential than our broadcloths and groceries, or, if we read the opinions o the city, let us entertain opinions of our own.

Among measures to be adopted, I would suggest t make as carnest and vigorous an assault on the Pres as has already been made, and with effect, on the years; but the Press is almost, without exception, corrupt. I believe that, in this country, the press exerts a but we are a nation of politicians. We do not care for the Bible, but we do care for the newspaper. At any meeting of politicians,—like that at Concord the other evening, for instance,—how impertinent it would be to quote from the Bible! how pertinent to quote from a newspaper or from the Constitution! The newspaper

brate their liberty—and the courage and love of liberty is a Bible which we read every morning and every afternoon, standing and sitting, riding and walking. It litate, and ask leave to read the Constitution once more is a Bible which every man carries in his pocket, which but she can find no respectable law or precedent which lies on every table and counter, and which the mail, sanctions the continuance of such a Union for an inand thousands of missionaries, are continually dispensing. It is, in short, the only book which America has printed, and which America reads. So wide is its influence. The editor is a prescher whom you voluntarily support. Your tax is commonly one cent daily and it costs nothing for pew hire. But how many o these preachers preach the trath? I repeat the testimony of many an intelligent foreigner, as well as my own convictions, when I say, that prebably no country was ever ruled by so mean a class of tyrants as, with a few noble exceptions, are the editors of the periodical press in this country. And as they live and rule only by their servility, and appealing to the worst, and no the better nature of man, the people who read them are in the condition of the dog that returns to his vomit.

> papers in Boston, as far as I know, which made themtheir manner of referring to and speaking of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the carrying back of the slave at large, the champions of lilerty are imprisoned. Simms, insulted the common sense of the country, at least. And, for the most part, they did this, one would say, because they thought so to secure the approbation of their patrons, not being aware that a sounder ment prevailed to any extent in the heart of the Com- this case are wholly with the accused, and wholly monwealth. I am told that some of them have improved of late; but they are still eminently time-serving, and musical; but injustice is harsh and discordant Such is the character they have won.

> But, thank fortune, this preacher can be even more easily reached by the weapons of the reformer than He believes that all the music resides in the handle, and could the recreant priest. The free men of New Eng- the crowd toss him their coppers the same as before. land have only to refrain from purchasing and reading these sheets, have only to withhold their cents, to doing these things, - which hesitates to crown these men me that he purchased Mitchell's Citizen in the cars, be driven to take refuge in some poor quibble, that they and then threw it out the window. But would not his may not wholly outrage their instinctive sense of just contempt have been more fatally expressed, if he had tice,-do you suppose that she is any thing but has not bought it?

Are they Americans? are they New Englanders? are mingham, who read and support the Boston Post, Mail, Journal, Advertiser, Courier, and Times ? Are these press contempt for her courts. the Flags of our Union? I am not a newspaper reader, and may omit to name the worst.

Could slavery suggest a more complete servility than some of these journals exhibit? Is there any dust which their conduct does not lick, and make fouler still with its slime? I do not know whether the Boston Herald is still in existence, but I remember to have seen it about the streets when Simms was carried off. how live more economically in respect to virtue and all Did it not act its part well-serve its master faithfully? noble qualities, than we do? I have lived for the last How could it have gone lower on its belly? How can month, and I think that every man in Massachusetts a man stoop lower than he is low? do more than put capable of the sentiment of patriotism must have had a his extremities in the place of the head he has? than similar experience,-with the sense of having suffered make his head his lower extremity? When I have a vast and indefinite loss. I did not know at first what taken up this paper with my cuffs turned up, I have ailed me. At last it occurred to me that what I had heard the gurgling of the sewer through every column. lost was a country. I had never respected the Govern-I have felt that I was handling a paper picked out of the public gutters, a lenf from the gospel of the gambling-house, the groggery and the brothel, harmonizing private affairs, and forget it. For my part, my old and with the gospel of the Merchants' Exchange.

The majority of the men of the North, and of the South, and East, and West, are not men of principle. here is worth many per cent. less since Massachusetts If they vote, they do not send men to Congress on er- last deliberately sent back an innocent man, Anthony rands of humanity, but while their brothers and sisters Burns, to slavery. I dwelt before, perhaps, in the ilare being scourged and hung for loving liberty, while lusion that my life passed somewhere only between hea--I might here insert all that slavery implies and is, ven and hell, but now I cannot persuade myself that I and gold which concerns them. Do what you will, O ical organization called Massachusetts is to me morally Government! with my wife and children, my mother covered with volcanic scorize and cinders, such as Milton and brother, my father and sister, I will obey your describes in the infernal regions. If there is any hell commands to the letter. It will indeed grieve me if more unprincipled than our rulers, and we, the ruled, you hurt them, if you deliver them to overseers to be I feel curious to see it. Life itself being worth less, hunted by hounds or to be whipped to death; but nev- all things with it, which minister to it, are worth less. ertheless, I will peaceably pursue my chosen calling on Suppose you have a small library, with pictures to this fair earth, until perchance, one day, when I have adorn the walls-a garden laid out around-and conput on mourning for them dead, I shall have persuaded template scientific and literary pursuits, &c., and disyou to relent. Such is the attitude, such are the words cover all at once that your villa, with all its contents, is

would touch, what system endeavor to blow up,-but as denly lose their value in your eyes? I love my life, I would side with the light, and let the dark earth roll from under me, calling my mother and terfered in my lawful business. It has not only intermy brother to follow.

men first, and Americans only at a late a hour. No matter how valuable law may be to protect trusted soon to leave Court street far behind. What your property, even to keep soul and body together, if right had it to remind me of Court street? I have t do not keep you and humanity together.

I am sorry to say, that I doubt if there is a judge in Massachusetts who is prepared to resign his office, and ness as if nothing had happened. I say to myselfget his living innocently, whenever it is required of him Unfortunates! they have not heard the news. I am to pass sentence under a law which is merely contrary surprised that the man whom I just met on horseback to the law of God. I am compelled to see that they put should be so earnest to overtake his newly-bought cows themselves, or rather, are by character, in this respect, running away-since all property is insecure-and if exactly on a level with the marine who discharges his they do not run away again, they may be taken away musket in any direction he is ordered to. They are just from him when he gets them. Fool ! does he not know as much tools and as little men. Certainly, they are that his seed-corn is worth less this year-that all benot the more to be respected, because their master en- neficent harvests fail as you approach the empire of hell?

they call constitutional. Is virtue constitutional, or If we would save our lives, we must fight for them. vice? Is equity constitutional, or iniquity? In imdid not enter into an agreement to serve the devil, and and involuntarily go plotting against her. that service is not accordingly now due; but whether you will not now, for once and at last, serve God,-in written in your being.

w you vote at the polle—the worst man is as strong are immortal. as the best at that game; it does not depend on what kind of paper you drop into the ballot-box once a year, flower annually, to charm the senses of men, for they at kind of man you drop from your chamber have no real life: they are merely a decaying and into the street every morning.

What should concern Massachusetts is not the Ne- complain that they live, but that they do not get rasks Bill, nor the Fugitive Slave Bill, but her own buried. Let the living bury them; even they are good taveholding and servility. Let the State dissolve her for manure.

Let each inhabitant of the State dissolve his uni with her, as long as she delays to do her duty.

The events of the past month teach me to distri Fame. I see that she does not finely discriminate, but coarsely hurrabs. She considers not the simple herois of an action, but only as it is connected with its app rent consequences. She praises till she is hourse the easy exploit of the Boston tea party, but will be com paracively silent about the braver and more disinterest edly heroic attack on the Boston Court-House, simply because it was unsuccessful! Covered with disgrace, the State has sat down cooll

to try for their lives and liberties the men who attempt ed to do its duty for it. And this is called justice. The Liberator and the Commonwealth were the only They who have shown that they can behave particularly well may perchance be put under bonds for their good elves heard in condemnation of the cowardice and behavior. They whom truth requires at present neanness of the authorities of that city, as exhibited in plead guilty, are of all the inhabitants of the State '51. The other journals, almost without exception, by preeminently innocent. While the Governor, and the Mayor, and countless officers of the Commonwealth, ar

Only they are guiltless, who commit the crime of cor tempt of such a Court. It behaves every man to se that his influence is on the side of justice, and let the courts make their own characters. My sympathies in against the accusers and their judges. Justice is swee The judge still sits grinding at his organ, but it yields no music, and we hear only the sound of the handle Do you suppose that that Massachusetts which is now

kill a score of them at once. One whom I respect told some of whose lawyers, and even judges, perchance, may and servile? that she is the champion of liberty? Show me a free State, and a court truly of justice

they inhabitants of Lexington, and Concord, and Fra- and I will fight for them, if need be; but show me Massachusetts, and I refuse her my allegiance, and ex-The effect of a good government is to make life mor

valuable,-of a bad one, to make it less valuable. We can afford that railroad, and all other merely material stock, should lose some of its value, for that only compels us to live more simply and economically; but sup pose that the value of life itself should be diminished How can we make a less demand on man and nature ment near to which I had lived, but I had foolishly thought that I might manage to live here, minding my worthiest pursuits have lost I cannot say how much of their attraction, and I feel that my investment in life -it is the mismanagement of wood and iron and stone do not dwell wholly within hell. The site of that politlocated in hell, and that the justice of the peace has a Rather than do thus, I need not say what match I cloven foot and a forked tail-do not these things sud-

I feel that, to some extent, the State has fatally inrupted me in my passage through Court street on I would remind my countrymen, that they are to be errands of trade, but it has interrupted me and every found that hollow which even I had relied on for solid.

I am surprised to see men going about their busislaves their understandings and consciences, instead of No prudent man will build a store-house under these circumstances, or engage in any peaceful enterprise The judges and lawyers, -simply as such, I mean, - which requires a long time to accomplish. Art is as and all men of expediency, try this case by a very low long as ever, but life is more interrupted and less availand incompetent standard. They consider, not whether able for a man's proper pursuits. It is not an era of the Fugitive Slave Law is right, but whether it is what repose. We have used up all our inherited freedom

portant moral and vital questions like this, it is just as the beauty of nature when men are base? We walk to impertinent to ask whether a law is constitutional or lakes to see our serenity reflected in them; when we are not, as to ask whether it is profitable or not. They not serene, we go not to them. Who can be serene in a persist in being the servants of the worst of men, and country where both the rulers and the ruled are withnot the servants of humanity. The question is not out principle? The remembrance of my country whether you or your grandfather, seventy years ago, spoils my walk. My thoughts are murder to the State

But it chanced the other day that I secured a white spite of your own past recreancy, or that of your an-cestor,—by obeying that eternal and only just Coxstr-it is the emblem of purity. It bursts up so pure and water-lily, and a season I had waited for had arrived. rurron, which He, and not any Jefferson or Adams, has fair to the eye, and so sweet to the scent, as if to show us what purity and sweetness reside in, and can be ex-The amount of it is, if the majority vote the devil to have plucked the first one that has opened for a mile. Wha tracted from, the slime and muck of earth. I think ! be God, the minority will live and behave accordingly, confirmation of our hopes is in the fragrance of this trusting that some time or other, by some Speaker's flower! I shall not so soon despair of the world for it. casting vote, perhaps, they may reinstate God. This is notwithstanding slavery, and the cowardice and want casting vote, perhaps, they may reinstate tood. Into it the highest principle I can get out of or invent for my neighbors. These men act as if they believed that they could safely slide down hill a little way—or a good way prevail, and that the time may come when man's deeds prevail, and that the time may come when man's deeds —and would surely come to a place, by and by, where they could begin to slide up again. This is expediency, or choosing that course which offers the slightest obstacles to the feet, that is, a down-hill one. But there is or, her integrity and genius unimpaired, and that the time may come when man a usual may smell as sweet. Such is the odor which the plant emits. If Nature can compound this fragrance still annually, I shall believe her still young and full of vigore, her integrity and genius unimpaired, and that the time may come when man a usual may smell as sweet. Such is the odor which the plant emits. If Nature can compound this fragrance still annually, I shall believe her still young and full of vigore, who is fitted to perceive and no such thing as accomplishing a righteous reform by is virtue even in man, too, who is fitted to perceive and the use of 'expediency.' There is no such thing as love it. It reminds me that Nature has been partner to no Missouri Compromise. I scent no compromise in Thus we steadily worship Mammon, both School, Douglassif. In it, the sweet, and pure, and innoand State, and Church, and the Seventh Day curse God cent, are wholly sundered from the obscene and bale with a tintamar from one end of the Union to the ful. I do not scent in this the time-serving irresolution of a Massachusetts Governor, nor of a Boston Mayor Will mankind never learn that policy is not morality So behave that the odor of your actions may enhance -that it never secures any moral right, but considers the general sweetness of the atmosphere, that when w merely what is expedient? chooses the available candidate, who is invariably the devil, -and what right have inconsistent your deeds are with it; for all odor is bu his constituents to be surprised, because the devil does one form of advertisement of a moral quality, and not behave like an angel of light! What is wanted is if fair actions had not been performed, the lily would men, not of policy, but of probity-who recognize a not smell sweet. The foul slime stands for the sloth and higher law than the Constitution, or the decision of the vice of man, the decay of humanity; the fragrant flower majority. The fate of the country does not depend on that springs from it, for the purity and courage which Slavery and servility have produced no sweet-scente

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