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ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT

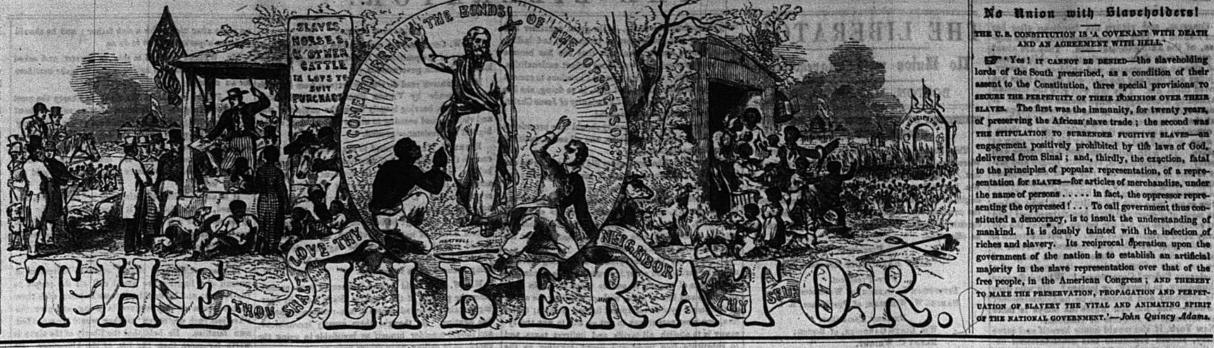
TITLES Two dollars and fifty cents per annum Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN polities, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters saing to the pocuniary concerns of the paper are to

relating to the paper of the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in tere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, g inc and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvana thorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

To following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts Committee, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ettis Gray LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

F is the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

No Union with Slaveholders!

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERFETUITY OF THEIR PONINSON OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES ON

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

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

VOL. XXV. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1080.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PUSION. The Hon. Anson Burlingame, recently elected to Congress by the abelitionists and know-nothings of

Massachusetts, in a speech delivered before a public Massachusetts, in a speech delivered before a public meeting at Boston a short time ago, endorsed without qualification by the Hon. Henry Wilson, lately est qualification by the Hon. Henry Wilson, lately chosen a senator of the United States by the same combination, laid down the platform of the fusionists in the following memorable words: We must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an

anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God. This was addressed to an assemblage of the peo-

ple of Boston, the capital of a State claiming to be he most religious, moral, enlightened, and edu-atel, law-abiding member of the American confederation, by the man they had chosen to represeat them in the Congress of the United States, and assist in making laws for the government of some twenty millions of freemen; and this was etioned by wholesale, and in the most explicit words, by a senator of the United States, also rently chosen by these same religious, moral, enlightened, well-educated, law-abiding people.— Coming abroad, then, under such high sanction, we are to presume these points imbody the great fundamental principles on which the fusion party s based, and, as such, they call for a strict analy es. Let us, therefore, calmly enquire what is their meaning, and to what ends their practical application will lead. WE HISE HAVE AN ANTI-SLAYERY CONSTITUTION'-

that is to say, a constitution revoking all the guar-antees which were intended to secure, and now rated, the right of fifteen States to the possession of property amounting to some fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Is it possible to conceive for a single moment that these fifteen States, or any one them, will voluntarily assent to this anti-slavery constitution, by which they will be not only beggared in property, but revolutionized in their social ganization and domestic relations! Or, is it possible to conceive that mere legislative coercion compel them to make these sacrifices! Did the wild ravings of fanaticism, or the insidious seductions of hypocrisy, ever achieve such a miracle? No man who looks into his own heart, and investigates the springs that govern human action, can

believe it for a moment.

An anti-blavery constitution is, therefore, only another phase for the dissolution of the Union.— Peaceable secession, or a violent and bloody revo-lution, must be the inevitable result. Thus the first object of the man who represents the fusionists of Massachusetts in the next Congress is the dissolution of the Union, for that is the plain English of an anti-slavery constitution. To prove this, we do not resort to mere inference. The abolitionists, now fused in with the know-nothings, have over and over again publicly declared they would give the Union for the abolition of slavery.

WE NEST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE,' quoth the Hon. Anson Burlingame-that is to say, we must seard that volume which is the basis of the Chrishan faith, and without which it cannot stand, and either adopt a new one, or so modify it so as to suit the news of the Hon. Anson Burlingame and his inspired associates. The Prophet Garrison, the 'Angel Gabriel, and Abby Foster must supersede all he law and the prophets, and the sacred edific which has withstood the test of time and the tempests of thousands of years must be pulled dawn on our heads by the Samsons of abolition

know-nothingism.]
: We meet have an anti-slavery God!' Does noterery sincers Christian shudder with horror and strink with disgust from this blasphemous annuncration! The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the God who spake unto Moses from Mount Sinai; the God, the Father of the Redeemer of the human race, must give place to the God of the Hon. Anson Burlingame; the God of William Lloyd Garrison; the God of those who believe in no God; the God who has no attribute but that of the anti-slavery Ged! We recoil with inexpressible loathing from such blasphemous balderdash, and nothing but the olemn obligation we feel to warn the people of the United States against the consequences of the adop-tion of such principles could possibly induce us to sully our columns with such execrable ravings,

which meditate the prostration of the laws of man, the laws of God, of God himself.

Such, then, is the creed of the abolitionists, at least of Massachusetts, now fused with the knowothings, and constituting one party.

But the Hon. Anson Burlingame does not stop sides with the noble Kossuth'-who has just published a wholesale libel on the people and govern-ment of the United States; and he would have jacga who believe in a higher law'—meaning, no doubt, judges who will pay not the slightest respect to any other law than that which prompted Messrs.
Seward, Summer, and Chase to violate their official aths in order to quiet their scruples of conscience. The Hon. Anson Burlingame does not relish your Judge Lorings, who administers the laws in conity with their oaths of office. He wants judges who will govern themselves by a higher law that readers all other laws nugatory-a law which every man makes for himself or receives implicitly om the great prophets of abolition-note of jour paltry legislative rules or legal dieta from unexceerate judges, who take them as guides instead of the inspired dogmas of the Hon. Anson Burliname and the Hon. Senator Wilson, his endorser, whose concerned is doubtless, or rather, would doubtless be, a most infallible guide, if it did not be a most bit so often turn a corner and give him the

It is only because this man has become an orgar and representative of principles which, if they attain the ascendency, will carry with them the downfall of Christianity, the overthrow of the embres the latest and the second seco pire of the laws, the disruption of our social system, and the dissolution of the Union, that we have noaced him. Though a mere insect, he can sting : and his senseless ravings derive consequence from their author being identified with a combination the most dangerous that ever menaced the peace and happiness of the United States.

JUDGE LORING.

Since the result of the Burns case, Judge Loring as been the shining mark for the arrows of fanaticism. It remains to be seen whether a Know-Noth-ing legislature will undertake to exercise a brief authority in the removal of such an honest, high-minded, and learned Judge. They may take away his office and its emoluments, but they can never deprive him. as once and its emoluments, but they can never deprive him of his spotless character as magistrate through several years of public service. Aristidea was estracised and banished by the ignorance and fanaticism of the Greeks, but history has awarded him the appellation of 'The Just;' to the eternal disgrace of his persecutors.—*Ibid*.

EF Loring 'Aristides, the Just'!!!!

SELECTIONS.

ably vigorous and very highly cultivated intellect the States, without compensation for damages, is to serve its generous and elevated purposes, fully not at all strange, since you attach a similar conjustified my large expectations from you. If they dition to its abolition in the District of Columbia. justified my large expectations from you. If they dition to its abolition in the District of Columbia. have not all been realized, nevertheless many of Nor, since you virtually deny to the Federal Govthem have been; and not a few of them most ernment an unconditional right to always slavery. them have been; and not a few of them most abundantly and delightfully. There are passages in your life of great beauty—of great power—of true sublimity. Were I to single out the one, which most exalted you in my esteem, it would be the identification of yourself with the leathed and executed William Freeman. Nothing short of a high-souled devotion to the cause of justice can account for that uppendiar and salf-derying iden. account for that unpopular and self-denying iden-

tification.

I have read your late Speech on the Fugitive Slave Act. It is emphatically an intellectual Speech. But, if I may say it, without appearing egotistical, it does not, in all respects, come up to

a much higher than your former ground on slavery. But it is much lower than that, which I had supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed with the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you lenied to the Federal Government all right to mediate the supposed you was a supposed you was a supposed you was aware, that you have your supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you have you have your supposed you to occupy the your supposed you to occupy the your supposed you was aware, the your supposed you was a supposed you was a ware of the your supposed your supp dle with slavery, except where it has exclusive jurisdiction. But it turns out, that, even there, you allow it searce the shadow of such a right. You does not forbid your submission to the popular would not have slavery abolished in the District of idea, that it lies within the power of Government,

Honors and reproaches are liberally bestowed upon you for being an abolitionist. But there is, Speech in question may be relied on to prove the xtent of what you would have done toward abolabing slavery. Again, the South, ever and anon, Betrays her fears of you. But, very certainly, she need not fear you, if you propose no greater dispealed. My answer is, that it should be returbance of her cherished institution than this under foot. neech indicates. Nor, indeed, has she anything fear from the mass of abolitionists-for their tandard of anti-slavery action is but little, if any,

Why is it, my dear Sir, that you are willing to go only so short a distance, in the way of deliverg the slave! Pardon me for saying, that it seems

1st. Of your false views of law. Of your false views of human rights. 3d. Of your false views of the province of civil

The pratical rules, by which your brother is held in slavery, you dignify by the name of law, and clothe with the obligations and sacredness of law:

| Some of the pratical rules, by which your brother is held your children. In a former part of my letter. I attributed the superficial character of your anti-slavery to your

less defective than your apprehensions of law. In rate any delay, or any constitutions and statutes in would never again be re-elected to the senate. the light of human rights, you interpret human Your popularity would be all gone—gone for ever. the light of constitutions and statutes. Alas, my deeply insulted black brother! And rights in the light of constitutions and statutes. You exalt human degrees above human nature: what is far more lamentable than your insults is, and when they come in collision with each other, it is human nature that you would have give way, help from those, who mean to be, and who believe and human decrees that you would have triumph. The absoluteness of human rights seems to have to be your friends, but who, nevertheless, make these The absoluteness of human rights seems to have no place in your conceptions of them. You fall in with the popular notion of subjecting them to conditions—and such degrading and annihilating conditions, as you would scarcely be willing to subject the rights of a dog to. Although man was made but a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor, you prostables colors. But to seek to accomplish this object by

LETTER TO HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Peterboro', March 13, 1855.

Hon. WILLIAM H. Seward:

Who is any sought to profit by it. Nevertheless, emancipation, being an absolute duty, is to be granted, free of all conditions. Whether the slaveholder shall receive money, is a question wholly foreign to the duty of emancipation. That when the duty is to be displayed whatever may be the duty of the

My Dear Sir-For nearly a quarter of a cen-tury, I have followed you with deep interest. Your catholic and philanthropic spirit, having a remark-through the discharged, whatever may, or may not, follow it.

That you would not have slavery abolished in

their pro-slavery construction, which teaches the contrary. But, whatever this instrument in this respect, it will have but one interpretation among us, by the time the Federal Government has got egocistical, it does not, in all respects, come up to my expectations of what would fall from you on such an occasion. The newspapers said so much in praise of it, that I hoped to find you had taken a much higher than your former grand a taken the Governments of Christendam will a constant when the Governments of Christendam will a constant when the Governments of Christendam will a constant when the covernments of Christendam will a constant the covernments of Christendam will a covernment the covernments of Christendam will a covernment the covernment that the covernment of the covernment that the covernment of the covernmen

Columbia, unless the people of the District are willing, and unless, also, the masters are paid full compensation' for their slaves. A right, and holy rights, instead of being inherent and absolute, stand but in the concessions and grace of clogged with such conditions, is no right. as Government, to enslave men. I wonder at you Government. How can you tolerate a doctrine, which would clothe with the name and reverence urely, very little reason in such bestowal, if the of law the enslavement of yourself, and wife, and children! I know your hatred of slavery-and that you will say, that a law to enslave men is a bad law. My answer is that it is no law. I know

But we are all apt to deceive ourselves :- and it is possible that you deceive yourself, when you suppose that you really regard slavery as law-as higher than yours; and, among all their favorites law. too, which is so sacred and obligatory as not and heroes, there is not one who enjoys so much of their confidence and admiration as you do.

Why is in the sacred and obligatory as not to be repealable, save on conditions that are well nigh impossible. Perhaps, after all, were it pronigh impossible. Perhaps, after all, were it proposed to make men of Saxon, instead of African blood the victims of slavery, you would be amongst the very first to scout the idea of law for the outrage. I think you would be. I think, that, in such case, you would sooner countenance the idea of a law for murder—murder being a less wrong than slavery, as you yourself would decide, were you called on to choose which should be the fate of

themselves to be your friends, and whom you believe

but 'a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor,' you, nevertheless, claim not one absolute right for him. You admit the enactment, which sweeps away all his rights, to be law—valid law. Alas, nothing is held cheaper than human rights!—nothing is held cheaper than human rights!—nothing is more trified with than sacred manhood! You would scout the legislation which declares a stone to be wood, or a horse to be a log. But the legislation which sinks man into a chattel—immortality into a commodity—commands your respect and obedience. The simple fact that it is legislation, outweighs, in your esteem, its infinite absurdity, its infinite insult, neck is claimed for the yoke of slavery. But simple fact that it is legislation, outweighs, in your esteem, its infinite absurdity, its infinite insult, and its infinite blasphemy.

That you should be as wide of the truth in respect to the province of Government, as you are in respect to law and human rights, is but what might be expected. The only effice of Government is to protect, in all the fulness of human rights, every one of its subjects. But you seem to conour with the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Government is competent to do whatsoever it will with its subjects—even to the

with the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Government is competent to do whatsoever it will with its subjects—even to the making slaves of them. Not, indeed, that you would have Government do so—but, that, in its doing so, you would still recognize and obey it as Government. In the case of Strader and others against Graham, that Court says, in defence of reducing freemen to slaves, that a State 'has an undoubted right to determine the status, or domestic and social condition of the persons domiciled within its territory.'

The least right, of which the least of its subjects is robbed, Government should promptly and

share with the slaveholder in his loss by emancipation—for the nation has encouraged alaveholding, and sought to profit by it. Nevertheless, emancipation, being an absolute duty, is to be granted, free of all conditions. Whether the slaveholder shall receive money, is a question wholly foreign to the duty of emancipation. That duty is to be discharged, whatever may, or may not, follow it.

That you would not have slavery abolished in the States, without compensation for damages, is elected the right of petition, it has pertinaciously insisted a proper to the duty of compensation for damages, is upon the discussion with all its collateral issues, until it a man can now speak in the capitol with more til a man can now speak in the capitol with more sident Tyler, who gave her to his youngest daugh-freedom than twenty years ago would have been ter on her marriage to the said Rev. Mr. Dennison; permitted in Boston; denied a place among the befreedom than twenty years ago would have been permitted in Boston; denied a place among the bennevolent questions of the day, it has become, by general distinction, the question. It has forced its way into our literature, it has carried by storm every pulpit worth carrying, it has touched the hearts of a promiscoous audience in the theatre, it has given new inspiration to the painter's pencil, and a new tone to the song of the poet. Permeating every-tone to the said Rev. Mr. Dennison; that Mrs. Dennison had recently died, leaving an infant child; that the child was being conveyed to its grand-parents by a friend of the family, Dr. Jones Miller, (a hrother, we believe, of John G. Miller, Esq., of this city,) accompanied by the girl as a nurse, &c.; that on the arrival at Cincinnati, finding the river not in a navigable state, tone to the song of the day, it has become, by general distinction, the questions. It has forced its way into our literature, it has carried by storm every pulpit worth carrying, it has touched the hearts of a promison had recently died, leaving an infant child; that the child was being conveyed to its grand-parents by a friend of the family, Dr. Jones Miller, (a hrother, we believe, of John G. Miller, Esq., of this city,) accompanied by the girl as a nurse, &c.; that on the arrival at Cincinnati, finding the river not in a navigable state, tone to the song of the day, it has been conveyed to its grand-parents by a friend of the family, Dr. Jones Miller, (a hrother, we believe, of John G. Miller, Esq., of this city,) accompanied by the girl as a nurse, &c.; that on the arrival at Cincinnati, finding the river not in a navigable state, and the conveyed to the said Rev. Mr. Dennison had recently died. a promiscoous audience in the theatre, it has given new inspiration to the painter's pencil, and a new tone to the song of the poet. Permeating every-where, discussed around the fireside, touching the where, discussed around the fireside, touching into where of woman to gentle issues, and kindling into the conveyance of his 'property' on the route.

Dr. Miller stated to the court personally, and by the conveyance of his 'property' on the route. heart of woman to gentle issues, and kindling into a blaze the instinctive equity of childheod, the question of slavery cannot be avoided by politicians. There was a time when indiscriminate and of the girl himself, and only desired that time should ndecent abuse of anti-slavery men was a sure pass-ort to public favor and to place. But that time is gone by. Old differences are adjusted, and old contests forgotten. The heart of the philanthropist has pardoned that obliquity of vision which distorted his motive; the heart of the conservative has forgiven that immoderate zeal which he regarded as dangerous to the republic. We are all men, and must feel like men on matters affecting the happiness of our common humanity. Here and there

> lace in relation to this question of slavery. The American party may have a giant's strength, but it will contend in vain against opinions which have been so thoughtfully embraced, and which are generally diffused. It may secure a few victories, it may electa President, it may obtain the control of Congress: but its first infidelity to freedom will be the signal for its overthrow. It has before t, indeed, a memorable example. It can hardly tope to secure a greater or more general triumph the prospect of a downfall like his. Hardly more ings she met, and the congratulations at than a moiety of his term of office has expired, yet on attaining the estate of a free woman. State after State has deserted him, and he now We rejoice always at the rescue of a human finds himself in a terrible minority, with half the being from the prison-house of bondage. We re-State after State has deserted him, and he now finds himself in a terrible minority, with half the confederacy arrayed against him, and with a House of Representatives bitterly hostile to his policy. A similar fortune will await any future President

who shall venture to disregard, as he has done, the plain admonitions of justice and of humanity. The contest is indeed just commencing. What-ever novelty may, for a moment, divert the public mind, it will be driven back by the instinct of selfpreservation, to the defence of liberty. The slave power has usurped the Federal government, it has made the President its satrap, Senators its pimps, In a former part of my letter. I attributed the superficial character of your anti-slavery to your and the country is now governed with a single eye to the interests of the under foot, nor to make any very stern demand for the deliverance of their victim. If, instead of regarding law as the protector, and not the destroyer, of rights, your ideal of it is so low, that even the commission of the highest possible crime against man, and the total annihilation of his rights, you can recognize to be law—it necessarily follows, that, with you, there is no glorious and withering majesty of law, before which to arraign slavery, and no mighty voice of law to call for its abrogation.

But your apprehensions of human rights are not less defective than your apprehensions of statutes in the light of interpreting constitutions and statutes in the light of the follows, and the rest of the formation of well-nigh insurmountable obstacles in the way of the removal of these wrongs, and can consent to the interposition of well-nigh insurmountable obstacles in the way of the removal of these wrongs. I must believe that, were a portion of our white the public lands, it discriminates between slavery and in emanding their instant and unconditional liberty. One thing I most certainly know, there is no glorious and side of the follows, that were you to propose or to tole attend of interpreting constitutions and statutes in the light of the follows. Perhaps it is only in connexion with negro slavery that you entertain these divil government. But, perhaps, it is only in connexion with negro slavery that you entertain these divil government. But, perhaps, it is only in connexion with negro slavery that you entertain these divil government. But, perhaps, it is only in connexion with negro slavery that you entertain these divil government. But, perhaps, it is only in connexion with negro slavery that you entertain these of the foul and accursed spirit of caste, can be public lands, it discriminates the public lands, it discriminates the publi battles of freedom are yet to be fought. Great tracts of territory yet unsubdued are to be preserved from the curse of slavery. A statute which seems rather like a relic of the barbarous ages than the Mississippian and this girl were stopping at the Walnut-Street House, and some abolitionists. the enactment of a civilized assembly, must be re-pealed. The government of the country must be forced back to its legitimate and constitutional duties. If the American party is ready to do its part of this great work, we bid it God speed ! If, blinded by the glare of success, it shall prove ho tile to the cause of true republicanism, it will need no malediction of ours to consign it to destruction .- Boston Atlas.

From the Ohio Columbian, March 11. EXTRAORDINARY SLAVE CASE—A GIFT ed up. The case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through from Mistre Case of a slave who came through the OP EX-PRESIDENT TYLER RUNNING

all the inhabitants of the city. The facts are as

fell into conversation with a colored girl, a fellowpassenger, and learned from her that she was a
slave, on her way from Louisville, Ky., to Richmond, Va., in charge of a friend of her master. He
informed her at once that she had a right to her
freedom, inasmuch as she had come into the State

He was fed, and charged with being a fugitive.

free. This conversation took place as the cars approached this city. The trains on the Wheeling route not uniting with the Cincinnati trains, in all cases, a detention of the slave girl and her company was necessary here. The colored man at once notified his acquaintances of what he had learned from the slave girl, and they, of course, on the alert, followed the omnibus containing them, to the residence of one of the respectable families of our city, where the girl and her party alignment. ourcity, where the girl and her party alighted. In the course of the day or evening, some colored wo-men managed to get a conversation with the slave

be allowed to her owner to appear and prosecut his claim, if he should choose to do so. It seemed to be conceded on all hands that the girl was en-titled to her freedom, if she chose to claim it. At the suggestion of her counsel, that she, being a minor, (sixteen years of age.) be placed under the charge of a guardian, to be kept until her claimant might appear, the other party at once assented to the arrangement. The girl, at the suggestion of her counsel, chose our fellow-citizen, L. G. Van Slyke, Esq., as her guardian, who gave bonds, and some cold-blooded martinet, mincing daintily his Slyke, Esq., as her guardian, who gave bonds, and parrot-phrases, shames alike his birth and his took her under charge, to the apparent satisfaction manhood. But no man accustomed to regard the

changes of public opinion, can fail to discern the thing was handsomely done on all sides, great and extraordinary change which has taken Our fellow-citizen, John G. Miller, Esq., distinctly stated, in his peculiarly polite manner, on the part of his friends, that they only made any question of the case, under the supposition that the girl would prefer to go with her acquaintances to see her mother and friends in Virginia; but as she hadrcome into court, and stated her desire to remain, they did not insist upon offering any ob struction to her freedom.

A great crowd of colored men and women were

in attendance at the court-room, during the pe than that which placed the unfortunate Pierce in ency of this case, as might be expected; and the the Presidential chair; and it may well tremble at freed girl seemed much astonished at the greet-

joice that, in this case, it was made to appear that the time has come when no pretence will be set up in behalf of the oppressor, in this class of cases. We trust also the precedent will do good in assur-ing timid Supreme Judges, and all others who are afraid to act for freedom; for we will do none the injustice to believe that they can be indifferent in a question of freedom or slavery.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, March 16. SEARCH AFTER A SLAVE GIRL-A PU-

GITTUE AIDED BY A MERCHANT. It is reported that a gentleman who came down the river on Tuesday, with a boat-load of salt, had a slave, in whom he placed the utmost confidence, and when the gentleman stopped at the Spencer House, he took with him from the boat this color ed man to attend on him, but the following night the negro man was missing, and it has since been ascertained that he was placed on the underground

railroad, and taken rapidly northward.

A gentleman from Natchez, Miss., whose name is said to be Johnson, arrived here on Wednesday, and brought with him an interesting dark mulatte girl, about ten years of age, who was held as a

sued out a writ of habess corpus, and placed it in the bands of one of the deputy sheriffs, who went down to the Walnut-Street House, and looked round, but could not find the girl, and

left.
Soon afterwards it was represented that the girl was in the house, but was removed from one room and secreted in another. Again the deputy sheriff-went down, but could not find the girl. Last night a vigorous watch was kept on the premises, but we have not learned that anything strange turn-

OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER RUNNING

AWAY.

A slave case in this city terminated last Monday in a manner quite satisfactory to the friends of freedom, which term now seems to embrace nearly all the inhabitants of the city. The facts are as from one of his correspondents in the South, stat-ing the escape of the slave, and his probable course northward, and also describing him very minutely, A colored man, who resides a few miles out of the city, in the cars from Cincinnati, on Saturday, fell into conversation with a colored girl, a fellow-

slave, on her way

mond, Va., in charge of a friend of her master.

mond, Va., in charge of a friend of her master.

He was fed, and charged with being a regitive.

He was fed, and charged with being a regitive.

He was fed, and charged with being a regitive.

He acknowledged it, but pleaded ill-usage, and begged so hard not to be sent back, that the merchant put him away for safe-keeping, while he chant put him away for safe-keeping, while he chant put him away for safe-keeping, while he chant put him away for safe-keeping, while he went to his counting room to think about the matter. His previous convictions, his opinions of his constitutional obligations and his interests, all led him to send the negro back, but his feelings

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday.

The least right, of which the least of its subjects is robbed, Government should promptly and unconditionally protone. But you allow it to with you stand, as an anti-alsvery man, very find here above most of our statemen. But I would have note of our statemen. But I would have above most of our statemen. But I would have above most of our statemen. But I would have above most of our statemen. But I would have above most of our statemen. But I would have above most of our statemen. But I would have above most of our statemen. But I would not not present case, because you recognize a higher power than Government behind the Government. This higher power, to which you would have Government bow—and to which, indeed, you bow—is, strange to say, the criminal himself. You consent that Government abould emancipate the slaves of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the bears of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the strange of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the strange of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the strange of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the strange of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this higher power—in other words, the strange of the District of Columbia, provided this criminal—this AN ATTEMPT TO DETAIN SIXTEEN SLAVES ON

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

There is no doubt that much effort has been made There is no doubt that much effort has been made to secure the nomination of Sam Honston for the Presidency in '56. No one doubts that Know Nothings all over the country have been for many months actively at work for this object. His course on the Nebraska bill is relied on chiefly to give him favor at the North, especially his defence of ministers' right of petition. We hope the free press of the country will not allow a measure so fatal to freedom to gain delusive favor in the public mind. freedom to gain delusive favor in the public mind.

Besides his incompetence for the office, Gen.

Houston is a slaveholder—a thorough pro-slavery
man to the fullest extent—a supporter of the fugitive act, and every other slave measure. except the
Nebraska bill, and he assigned as a reason for opposing that bill, that it would injure rather than

enefit slavery. He was one of the leaders who robbed Mexico of lexas, in order to re-establish slavery there, and rivet it in the institutions of that State with every possible security. And his Senatorial course has been distinguished chiefly for annexation zeal, extending the boundaries of Texas beyond all decent regard to truth, in order to cover it with slavery, extorting tens of millions from the treasury on sheer pretexts for the benefit of that State, &c.

In Boston he came out distinctly in defence of slavery as a permanent and necessary system. And on restoring the law of liberty to Nebraska, he will stand with the south beyond all question. In not stand with the south beyond all question. In not a single point does he represent the principles of the opponents of slavery, but stands in direct opposition to all of them. The support of him would be a shameful and total abandonment of their cause. The following extract of a letter from him to Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, dated March, 1851, will make his position plain enough. He says: (Italies ours.)

says : (Italies ours.) 'There is one point upon which I am happy to agree with you in opinion cordially and in all respects; and that is in your estimate of the abolition agitators. I cannot perceive a more base and atrocious spirit than the one that actuates these wicked incendiaries. They are ready to plunge the south into all the hopeless horrors of ruin and bankruptcy, rend assunder the bonds of the Union, and involve the whole country in the territial of the world result from a bloody civil or the Union, and involve the whole country in the tri-rible train of evils that would result from a bloody civil war; and all this for the purpose of righting fancied wrongs of the negroes, who are quite as well situated as themselves. Such wretches are beyond the pale of COMMON Aumenity, and SHOULD BE JUDGED BY THE LAWS THAT REGULATE THE CASE OF PIRATES—OF COMMON

This is plain enough to be perfectly intelligible. He was bland enough in Boston, of course; but here he appears in his home dress as a slaveholder, 'cordially and in all respects' agreeing with the veteran South Carolinian. Really, if the North can be made to look with any degree of favor in such a direction, a becoming respect to the opinions of mankind should lead it to renounce all regard for human liberty. man liberty.

It appears to us of utmost importance that the friends of free principles, and especially free presses all over the north, should immediately and persistently demand a full and robust expression of their principles in the national ticket. We shall then get none too much. Slavery never waits to see 'what will turn up,' and nothing that ever icads the country will do it. The philosophy of tampering and compromising is yet paralyzing the north, and crippling its manhood. We go for backbones.—Portland Inquirer.

SAM HOUSTON.

'I am glad Houston has spoken. I have heard several influential anti-slavery men speak of him as a man whom they might possibly vote for Presi-dent. That game is now ended. His speech in Boston shows him to be in favor of perpetual slavery. He defends the slaveholders from guilt, because their slaves descended to them; as if it were not equally sinful to continue to oppress a man, as to reduce him to bondage in the first place. 2. He reduce him to bondage in the first place. 2. He advocates the necessity of perpetuating slavery, because, he says, whites cannot labor in the southern climate, and negroes will not work if free. 3. He hypocritically holds out the idea that the blacks of this country may eventually be removed to Africa, when there are more than three and a half milwhen there are more than three and a half millions of them, and they are increasing at the rate of over eighty thousand a year, and the Colonization Society has never removed in any one year but about eight hundred. On the subject of slavery, he shows himself utterly destitute of principle and humanity. It is said that he has lately been baptized for the remission of his sins: but he will have to be dipped in Jordan many times before the leprosy of slavery will be washed from his heart. It is now thought he will get the secret nomination of the National will get the secret nomination of the National Council, and that the Order will send delegates enough to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Cincinnati, to secure his nomination there.—Correspondent of Ohio Columbian.

HOUSTON DEPINED.

The following extract of a speech by General Houston, in Congress, in 1848, defines his position beyond mistake on the two great issues of territorial liberty, and the admission of new slave States.

He says:

'Legislation in Congress, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, is, in my opinion, useless and injudicious. I assert the principle that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in any of our Territories of this Union. It is an institution of exclusively domestic regulation, subject alone to the control, jurisdiction and authority of the several States, each acting independently for itself. Congress would have the same right to impose slavery upon a State unwilling to receive it, as pose slavery upon a State unwilling to receive it, as to exclude it from one desirous of retaining it.

THE RENDITION OF PUGITIVES.

Mr. Boynton, of Essex, introduced a bill yesterday, intended to meet the case of fugitives. It was hastily drawn, and is intended rather as the basis of a bill than as a perfect statute. It names officers to whom application may be made for warrant to arrest fugitives. The officers are Justices of Superior Court in New York, Judges of Supreme Court, or County Judges and Recorders of cities. Magistrates must adjourn to procure necessary testimony, and on adjournment may admit the fugitive to bail. The bail conditioned for the appearance of the fugitive on the day of adjournment, or payment of penalty to claimant. If the claimant fails to establish his claim, he forfeits \$100 to defendant and costs, expenses and damages. The bill gives fugitives right to trial by jury. Makes it felony to take any step to arrest or remove a fugitive, except as provided in this act, and punishable by imprisonment not over ten years, and by fine not over \$500. It makes it misdemeanor for any officer of this State to issue warrants, except those named.— Albany Journal.

What does this mean! Is the State of New York about to bid defiance to the slaveholding law

of Congress, and return the bondman after her own fashion! This is the movement, as we sup-pose, of the anti-Nebraska men. They are about to comply with their constitutional obligations,' pose, of the anti-Nebraska men. They are about to comply with their 'constitutional obligations,' and give up men, women, and children, to alavery, if judge and jury say the man who claims them has proved them his. This bill will give the freeman claimed by a kidnapper some chance to escape. It places serious obstacles in the way of kidnappers. But then it surrenders every principle of freedom. It concedes to one man the horrible right to claim, to seize, to hold and convey away his fellow-man as a slave. It, with deliberate insult to justice and liberty, designates courts, appoints judges and jurors to call in question the rights of an innocent human being to liberty. It dooms the man, and his posterity after him, to a life of slavery, for no other cause than that the guilty man who claims him now, of a court and jury, has claimed and held and robbed him all his life before, without the aid of any such formalities of law. What difference is it to the poor wretch, thus doomed, whether he meets his fate from a State Court, a judge and jury, or from a Commissioner—the creature of a pro-slavery Federal Government! What difference to humanity, to liberty, or justice! He who does it is informed and and several here. pro-slavery Federal Government? What difference to humanity, to liberty, or justice? He who does it is infamous and accursed, be he Commissioner or Judge—and the law which he obeys is more than infernal, be it State or National.

New York, if she would honor herself and serve

liberty, should repudiate this constitutional ob-ligation, and sternly refuse ever to question the right of human beings to liberty. — Anti-Slavery

From the Colonization Herald. A SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.

ELEVATION OF THE COLORED RACE.—A memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina is now in circulation among the citizens of that State, praying for certain modifications of the laws regulating slaves and free persons of color. From a copy with which we have been furnished, we venture the opinion that a large portion of the better class of population of the State would be pleased to have the modification made modification made.

The memorial is thus introduced : 'Your mem rialists are well aware of the delicate nature of the subject to which the attention of the Legislature is subject to which the attention of the Legislature is called, and of the necessity of proceeding with deliberation and caution. They propose some radical changes in the law of slavery, demanded alike by our common Christianity, by public morality, and by the common weal of the whole South. At the same time, they have no wish or purpose inconsistent with the best interests of the slaveholder, and suggest no reform which may impair the efficiency of slave labor. On the contrary, they the efficiency of slave labor. On the contrary, they believe that the much desired modifications of our slave code will redound to the welfare of all classes, and to the honor and character of the State throughout the civilized world.

The attention of the Legislature is then asked to the following propositions: - 1. That it behoves us as a Christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal obligations and guarantees as to its duration between the parties. 2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters. 3. That the parental relation be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under he strictly forbid. say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbid-den, under heavy pains and penalties. 4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed.'

A lengthy and ably prepared argument follows in advocacy of these measures, and several authorities are cited in their favor. It is stated that the laws of Louisiana prohibit the separation of young children from their parents; and that in Georgia and Alabama, the same thing has either been deand Alabama, the same thing has either been de-bated in the Legislature, or suggested in the Gov-ernor's Annual Message. Judge O'Neill, of South Carolina, has proposed not only this, but several other important reforms in the slave code. Among them, he hints at the propriety of establishing matrimony and of encouraging education. Other writers in the State take similar ground. The Southern Agricultural Association, which seems to have originated in Georgia and in South Carolina have originated in Georgia and in South Carolina, has twice appealed to the benevolence and good sense of the South, in favor of reform, with a view to the elevation of the colored race. In Louisiana, the education of the free people of color is encouraged by the grant of money out of the public funds.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. WABASH PRESBYTERY.

Wabash Presbytery, at its last meeting, unanimously adopted the following preamble and res-

Whereas, the General Assembly at Detroit, in 1850, . Resolved, 2. That the holding of our fellowmen in the condition of slavery, except in those cases where it is unavoidable, by the laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship, or the de mands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term, as used in the Book of Disci-pline, Chap. I. Sec. 3, and should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offences.

Resolved, 4. That after this declaration sentiment, the whole subject of slavery, as it exists in the Church, be referred to the sessions and Presbyteries, to take such action thereon as in their judgment the laws of Christianity re

quire.'
And whereas, we do not learn that one session or Presbytery where slavery exists, has taken any action against the evil, but on the other hand, they have generally and publicly refused to anterior the state of the state swer reasonable inquiries as to the number, treat-ment and condition of slaves held by themselves.

Therefore,
Resolved, 1. That the laws of Christianity re quire us to withhold fellowship from slaveholders, till they give evidence that they hold them from necessity, and not from choice.

Resolved, 2. We will not knowingly invite slave

olding preachers, or those who justify the practice

as right, to our pulpits.

Resolved, 3. That we hereby invite the attention and co-operation of all the Presbyteries in our con-nection, and we seriously propound to each the question whether, after so many remonstrances and so many declarations as to the great sin of slavery, and our being foremost among the anti-sla-very churches—and after so little has been done to remove the evil, it is not time to refuse communior with those who voluntarily practice what both the Church and the world proclaim a sin against God

and man.

Presbytery approved of the doing of its commitsioners, in remonstrating against the action, or ra-ther want of action of the last Assembly on slavery; and in view of the past, and the dull prospect of the future, Presbytery nominated no commissioner as usual for the next Assembly.

E. Kingsbury, Stated Clerk;

ANOTHER IDA MAY.

Some time since, an account was published of family of white slaves in Virginia, in which Mr. Sumner has taken much interest. Four of th members have been freed at a cost of \$800, raised mostly by J. A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston. The daguerrectype mentioned in the following letter, says the Telegraph, is a portrait of one of the family referred to, a most beautiful white girl, with high forehead, straight hair, intellectual appearance, and decidedly attractive features.

[Letter from Hon. Charles Summer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
DRAW DOCTOR-I send you by the mail a daguer rectype of a child about seven years old, who only a few months ago was a slave in Virginia, but who is now happily free by means sent on from Boston. is now happily free by means sent on from Boston, which I had the happiness of being entrusted with for this purpose. She is bright and intelligent—another Ida May. I think her presence among us (in Boston) will be more effective than any speech I can make. Meanwhile I send this picture, thinking that you will be glad to exhibit it among the members of the Legislature, as an illustration of slavery. Let a hard-hearted Hunker look at it and be softened.

s softened.
I send another copy in a different attitude to John
Andrew. Her name is Mary.
Ever yours, Charles Summe. Ever yours, CHARLES SUMM

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slavehofbers.

BOSTON, MARCH 30, 1855.

MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY

This Society met, according to appointment, at Worcester, in Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., and was called to order by WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. Garrison suggested that it might be best, under existing circumstances, to resolve the meeting into a Convention. This suggestion was concurred in, and the following persons were appointed

ADIN BALLOU, of Hopedale, Vice-President. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester, Mass. SAMUEL W. WHEELER, of Providence, R. I. Business Committee. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston; HENRY C. WRIGHT. SABAH M. EARLE, Worcester: E. D. DRAPER, Hopedale; S. S. FOSTER, Worcester;

LUCY H. BALLOU, Hopedale. Secretaries. LEWIS FORD, of Abington; JOHN H. CRANE, of Worcester.

An appropriate hymn was sung by Hopedale friends and prayer offered by ADIN BALLOU. On motion, Voted, That all persons attending the

Convention, whatever their views of the subject of non-resistance, be finvited to take part in its dis-

but he did not come, he said, to instruct, but to inquire. He supposed the meeting was convened, not to consider mere abstract matters, but practical ones. It was his hope, therefore, that the subject of non-resistance should be specially considered in reference to fugitive slaves-whether force might be used to rescue them out of the hands of kidnappers, as in the case of Jerry, at Syracuse. He also wished to know whether nonresistants could resort to legal measures in collecting

WM. W. Cook, of Hopedale, thought that if it was decided that non-resistance is true in principle, it was quite clear that we could not employ officers to use the sword for us, any more than we could use that instru-

ADIN BALLOU said he should draw a line of distinct tion between conformity to the law, and prosecuting under it. This point he briefly illustrated in his usually clear manner.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, as Chairman of the Busines Committee, reported the following Resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That as none but robbers, pirates, cannibals and outlaws pretend to justify mere aggressive injury by man on man, we have no controversy with the respectable multitude in Church and State on that point-taking for granted that we all denounce offen sive war and unprovoked violence as utterly abomina-

2. Resolved, That our controversy is with those only, who advocate defensive injury, war and violence; that, in this controversy, just two great ethical principles are arrayed against each other-one of which affirms that it is sometimes right, among human beings, to resist injury with injury—the other, that it is never right; and that we hold these two ethical principles to be radically irreconcilable with each other, so that there can be no neutral ground between them.

8. Resolved, That as Jesus Christ was the first, in our world, to teach and exemplify unequivocally the ethical principle of never resisting injury with injury in human intercourse, this doctrine and practice may be appropriately called Christian Non-Resistance.

4. Resolved, That Christian Non-Resistance does n imply mere passivity; that it excludes only injurious resistance of evil; and that it is perfectly consistent with the most active use of all really benevolent forcer always regarding the highest good of all parties concerned; its uniform object being to overcome evil

gards the receiver's good, is injurious-is evil-in the renderer, other persons, or the public.

6. Resolved, That if it is wrong to resist injury with niury, it must also be wrong to threaten to inflict injury, wrong to prepare to inflict injury, wrong to approve, fellowship, incite or countenance others in inflicting, threatening or preparing to inflict it.

7. Resolved, That what is morally right or wrong for individual human beings, is so for combinations, societies and nations; and, therefore, the ethical principles of resistance or non-resistance ought to govern alike the conduct of individuals, societies and nations.

8. Resolved, That principles and their legitimate con sequences go together, and are inseparable; that if we take the principle of sometimes resisting injury with sidered to be the underlying principle of all the violence it in civilized society; that if we reject this war-princi- This principle he declared to be, the assumption, on the ple, and embrace the principle of Christian Non-Resistquences; and that there is no middle ground-no hon-

servation of human life, the protection of human rights, and the progress of the human race; that we institutions, were mere human contrivances. He in deny all such assumptions, and demand proof from the eisted that whatever it is a sin for one man to do, it is history of the past; that we assert these resorts to in- a sin for any body of men to do; and that every supjurious force to have caused immense needless sacrifices porter of a Constitution based on the life-taking princ of human life, and to have obstructed real human pro- ple, is responsible for the murders committed under gress; and that we affirm the principle of Christian But men, he said, are everywhere trying to throw off Non-Resistance to be radically conducive to the preser- their responsibility in this matter. When we look after vation of human life, rights and improvement; espe- the State that kills men-that has hung some one-it cially when associated, as it ever ought to be, with in- can't be found; and no one will acknowledge that he of the martyr spirit.

called civilized society is based on the war principle; the basis of non-resistance is, that no man, nor any that this is why it reproduces continually the greatevils body of men, has the right to take life at discretion it struggles to repress at such immense cost, and with and for the benefit of another. such splendid display; that Christian Non-Resistance naturally demands, leads to, and will ultimately institute, a new order of society, as much superior to the stitution of the United States, whether they could con best phase of civilization as that is superior to the low-sistently hold office, or vote under it. est phase of savageism; and that it is the privilege, no less than the duty, of all Christian Non-Resistants, to prepare the way, as circumstances may favor, for such consummation.

11. Resolved, That whoever holds office, votes and -based as it is on the war-principle—goes with and for that principle to all its legitimate lengths; and that whoever renounces that principle is bound to seek a he could not charge him logically with being pro-slavery, new order of society, or at least to refrain from the Whatever may be their spirit or language in regard whatever may be their spirit or language in regard ffices, ballot boxes and legal coercions of the old.

12. Resolved, That Christian Non-Resistants cannot, without violating their acknowledged principles, partici-pate in revolutionary resorts to injurious force, nor in sistently support them. If the National Constitution armed combinations of people, nor intentionally instigate others to do so, nor approve, encourage or counte-hance any such violence, even though directed against the worst tyrants, persecutors and oppressors; and that if they thus compromise their non-resistant principle, by doing evil that good may come, consistency requires them to declare frankly that they no longer profess to and strength, and also insisted upon the necessity and the notation. cherish or trust in it.

characterised by the yeat majority of her clergy and Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

laity throughout the world, is the great sanctifier and upholder of war, governmental vengeance, and indivi-dual violence, among mankind; that she has become the pliant accomplice of numerous defiant nationalities, which constantly require professed Christians to commit fratricide on each other; and that, in so doing, she has grossly spostatized from the Christianity of Jesus Christ. as set forth in the New Testament.

14. Resolved, That Humanity should take preof all Books and Constitutions, and all social, politica

and religious institutions.

15. Resolved, That man never did have, and never can have, the right to take the life of man as a penalty, or

16. Resolved, That governments, in taking life in wa or as a penalty, act on the same principle on which murderers, pirates, slaveholders and anarchists act—to wit, the right to kill men at the discretion and for the

benefit of those who kill them.

17. Resolved, That the plan of supporting govern ments by tariffs, and other indirect taxes, is a cunning contrivance of tyrants to enable them to attain the ambitious and bloody aims, without exciting the alarm of the people by a direct appeal to their pockets; there fore, one most potent way to put an end to war and ty ranny is to abolish all tariffs and indirect taxes, and to substitute free trade and direct taxation as the means of sustaining political institutions.

18. Resolved, That freedom of communication between man and man, around the world, in all social, commer cial, literary and religious relations, is an inalienable right of every human being, the free exercise of which is essential to the progress and brotherhood of the hu man race; and all attempts to regulate or restrict such freedom of intercourse, through governmental organi sation, by means of international laws, treaties, or ta riffs, necessarily tend to international rivalry and war creating a necessity for standing armies and navies preventing the free interchange of thought, sympathy and industry, and thus hindering the establish eace on earth, and good will among men.

19. Resolved, That in proclaiming it to be a self-evi dent truth, that 'all men are created free and equal, and at the same time holding in chains nearly four mi ions of slaves-and in declaring it to be equally selfwident, that all men are 'endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life,' and at the same time sustaining the gallows, an army, navy and militia, and continually taking life at discretion-this nation, judg ed by its own standard, stands before the world as con fessedly guilty of the most dreadful form of oppression and of murder on a fearful scale, -in which crimes al are to be deemed participants, who sustain and approve the government, whether of the State or nation.

Whereas, by the United States Constitution, and the Constitution of Massachusetts, war is expressly provided for, and recognised as right and proper whenever Congress may choose to declare it for any cause whatsoever deemed expedient by that body; therefore,

20. Resolved, That for those who profess to believe that all war is contrary to the will of God, and hostile to the brotherhood of the human race, to vote or to take office under either the State or national government, is to pour contempt upon their professions of peace and to be a participant in every war waged by the na-21. Resolved, That the most amazing income

between profession and practice, in this particular, is exhibited by the members of the Society of Friends generally, who show no scruples in voting for the ost conspicuous military leaders, or in making the war system an organic element of the national constitu-

22. Resolved, That in a true state of society, all miliary organizations and parades will be regarded with utter disgust and abhorrence.

23. Resolved, That while the doctrine of the 'divine right of kings' is justly regarded as equally absurd and onstrous by the people of this country, the doctrine which they have accepted in its stead, that ' the majority shall govern,' with absolute and bloody sway, makng disobedience to their laws in the last resort punish able with death, is not less pernicious and tyrannical in principle; for it is the frightful doctrine, that 'might makes right,' that moral obligation is dependent upon numbers, and that the few may be sacrificed for the benefit of the many.

24. Resolved, That no man has a right to claim, to proffer, or to accept authority to rule over his fellowmen; that all legislation, to which is attached the lifetaking principle, is intrinsically unjust and oppressive; rendered by one human being to another, which disrecoerce every person to be a subject or member of the ethical meaning of these terms, however intended to the government, no matter what may be his moral repugnance thereto, is to destroy free agency, violate conscience, and crush individual liberty. 25. Resolved, That to assert that, in proportion to the

prevalence of non-resistance in the community will be insecurity to life, liberty, and property, is as incohe rent and irrational as to say that, just so far as total abstinence prevails, drunkenness and crime will abound -just so far as abolitionism succeeds, slavery and its corrors will be extended—just so far as purity spreads, licenticusness will pervade the land accordingly.

The Resolutions having been read, and the freest dis

cussion of them urged-HENRY C. WRIGHT proceeded to state what he con injury, we are bound to take it with all that belongs to and bloodshed that have ever existed in the world. part of man, of discretionary power to take the life of ance, we are bound to take all the legitimate conse- his fellow-man. He believed that we have no right to do anything to even the worst of criminals, but for their benefit. The position, he said, that government 9. Resolved, That the adherents of the war-principle is ordained of God, and has, therefore, a right to kill have no right to assume, as they generally do, that der- men, is a monstrous lie. The government of Massanier resorts to injurious force are necessary to the pre- chusetts was no more ordained of God than Nehemiah Adams's church, or the Simms' Brigade-both, like all tellectual, moral and religious liberty, and the heroism a part of it; but when money is to be distributed by the State, then all are ready to be considered as mem 10. Resolved, That the whole existing order of so bers of it. But it should be distinctly understood, that Mr. BELENAP, of Hopkinton, inquired as to the rela

tion of anti-slavery men and non-resistants to the Con-

Mr. Gannison replied, that no one is bound to un derstand the Constitution as he (Mr. G.) understood it: and the question to each is, how do you honestly under stand it? If he understood it to be a pro-slavery in prosecutes at law, under the existing order of society,

based as it is on the war-principle—goes with and slavery instrument, as his friend GERRIT SHITH does (however preposterous such an interpretation may be,) he could not charge him logically with being pro-slavery. to slavery, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of all the States, are clearly on the side of war; and no peace man, therefore, can conshould make it an offence to recognise and worship on a God, swear allegiance to that Constitution! Of course not, all will say. But the peace man can no more consistently swear allegiance to a pro-war Constitution. This point he argued with great clearness 18. Besolved, That the nominal Christian Church, as of unvarying conformity to it.

WM. W. Cook read an extract from a document, ex planatory of the position of Hopedale community in re-lation to human governments.

Mr. Garrisov read an elequent extract from a speech recently made by Vicros Huso, the distinguished French exile, bearing largely upon the subject of war and violence, and seeming to argue against both, on the

HENRY C. WRIGHT wished to say something in refer ence to the classification of warriors with pirates, slaveacts upon the same principle when it takes life as the murderer does. Life is absolutely inviolable, and can never be rightfully taken. Yet he would have it understood, that though he believed that all who take life violate a law of nature or of God, he, nevertheless, should regard with leniency the fugitive slave who

being reduced again to bondage. WM. W. COOK said he had frequently been pained, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, by hearing certain public advocates of non-resistance en age fighting. He thought them greatly incon nd should consider himself as justifiable in using the sword, as in calling upon others to do so.

Mr. GARRISON said that, in regard to questions duty, a great difference of opinion obtains among men; but he believed there was but one true test of right. That test he considered to be of an intrinsic character, and made demonstratively certain by facts and results. A tree is to be known by its fruits. 'Why,' said Jesus, ' judge ye not of yourselves what is right?' The Bible cannot be the true test—the Bible, per se, never did and never can settle anything in science or art, in morality or religion. He was a non-resistant, because he saw non-resistance to be true in the nature of things. It works well : it cannot work otherwise, because it ever returns good for evil, and cannot give injury for injury. He referred to Hopedale as one of the practical proofs of his position; and also considered, at considerable length, the effect of non-resistance upor the man who practices it, and upon the mind and heart of the wrong-doer, and, in contrast, the effects of worldly ambition, litigation, and acquisitiveness, nationality and violence. This he did with graphic and

E. D. DRAPER, of Hopedale, testified as to the practicability of non-resistance in business affairs; and par-ticularly in reference to the collecting of debts. He who had resorted to law in similar circumstances.

LEWIS FORD, of Abington, testified to the same point He also enlarged upon the point that non-resistance gives security to person as well as to property; and he believed it to be not only true in the abstract, but ' the best policy'-practically.

HENRY C. WRIGHT mentioned the instance of a large trading house which never resorts to law, but which seldom loses a debt in consequence of its known prac-

Mr. Ganasson would not have, it thought that non resistants are such, merely because it pays to-day, Sometimes non-resistants have to give a different ac count of their worldly affairs from the preceding speakers. Yet any losses arising from their fidelity to on-resistance, will not disprove the principle. Consequences are not to be determined by the hour, but by endless duration. As a general rule, and with rare exceptional cases, obedience to God, on the part of an individual or a nation, will be attended with safety and prosperity. God has promised this, and we shall not fail to find him true to his promise. Mr. G. related interesting anecdotes of Sheridan, the British orator, and the late William Ladd, strikingly illustrative of the beautiful results of relying upon a principle of honor, and upon the doctrine of overcoming evil with good.

E. D. DRAPER wanted to suggest to business-men the importance of going about armed-armed with the truth, and particularly in the form of non-resistance tracts for distribution. He had found that this works

resistance, he had been so situated, of late, that he had hardly had time to stop to reason upon the subject, and he had followed his instincts. He also found it safe to follow his instincts; for they generally lead him right. Hedid not now receive non-resistance as a principle, nor and illustrate the prosition of the two classes who addid he think it could be based on principle. He was a vocate these antagonistic principles, showing the init is useful. It develops human character, he said, and renders life, liberty and property safe. But he believed there are cases where men ought to fight; where it would be criminal for them not to fight. He did not believe in the inviolability of human life; and he could, therefore, sometimes, consistently call upon men to fight and to kill their assailants—judging them by their own standard of duty, and not by his.

H. C. WRIGHT wished Mr. Foster would show how the taking of life could be useful. He would like to know whether he believes that each man has a discretionary power over life, and the right to kill when he thinks he ought to do so, and that it is expedient.

Mr. Fosten answered Mr. Wright's question in the affirmative; but he preferred to wait till a subsequent session of the Convention, before going fully into the subject, when there should be more of the citizens of Worcester present, whom he desired to understand his position. But, in answer to various questions, he said that he was not a Christian non-resistant, in the sense of recognising Christian authority; though he thought Christ to be the wisest and best man that ever lived. He looked upon him as a great discoverer, bearing a similar relation to the moral world that Sir Isaac Newton Christ perfect, and felt at liberty to criticise him. He the third resolution.

He said his position was, that every man should act according to his convictions, whether he believed in using moral or physical forces. So far as he was conserned, personally, his whole life was an argument for non-resistance; but he could stir up others to fight who believe in fighting, and he had labored diligently to bring the fighting-men of Worcester up to the point of slave be carried out of the city.

difference between his own views, and the views of fighting-men, who do not profess non-resistance-Mr. Higginson's, for instance ?

Mr. Foster attempted to do so, when Mr. Higginson humorously suggested that his friend Foster had about as much as he could do to define his own position; and he was quite sure he would not succeed in defining

H. C. WRIGHT wished to state his own position which was Humanity before all things before all books and all institutions ; and God in the soul is the only authority. He said there are-

1. Physical Laws, and we must find out what thes are; and what articles minister to man's life and health. and what to his destruction 2 There are Social Laws. One of these laws, he

affirmed, is the sanctity and inviolability of human life. Harmony and happiness cannot be enjoyed in any society, without conformity to this law. Mr. Foster admits that the non-resistant is safer than the man of violence, and more usefut in the community. Is not non-resistance, then, true ?—If it invariably works well, is not this the test of its being a law of so-

These laws of life and society, Mr. Wright briefly ilinstrated, elaborating from them his theory of non-strating to the world, on a growing scale, the safety Mr. Foszza replied, that, in the present disorde

the inferior laws. He violates an inferior law by sitting others were so kindly entertained. and the property of the state o

up night after night with a sick father ; and he should

Mr. WRIGHT assented to this as correct, and asked for an enemy ?-

Mr. Fostas considered the right to liberty the mo sacred of all rights. Life would be of no value without it. Everything, therefore, should stand out of the way of liberty. He would justify the killing of any man who stood in its way, if he could not be removed by any moral instrumentalities. He could protect himself without a resort to violence; but those who could not

It is no violation of principle, or of ju ffirmed, to take life; but it is not expedient for him to do so. Nor is it expedient for all others to rely on non-resistance. Brutes cannot defend themselves by moral weapons; no more can brutish or uncultivated

should kill his kidnapper, in order to save himself from In case a kidnapper should come to Worcester in pursuit of a fugitive, he would call all the people to the rescue; and he would tell them to bring with them such weapons as they believe in using, and give the slave just such protection as they would give to their own families. He held that the liberty of the slave is worth far more than the life of the kidnapper. He would rather a hundred lives should be sacrificed, than that one fugitive should be carried back to

Mr. WRIGHT asked Mr. Foster to explain the differ ence between himself and Dick Crowninshield, who killed Joseph White-so far as the principle of discretionary power to take life was concerned

Mr. FOSTER saw no analogy in the case; for though he considered it sometimes right to take life, Dick Crowninshield abused that right.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER thought that the basis of no resistance is the Golden Rule. None of us wanted to be

killed, and therefore none of us should kill. Mr. Higginson thought we did want to be killed, i our death would help forward the cause of truth and

Mrs. FOSTER still maintained her position. We should ever be ready to submit to death in the spirit of martyrdom. But she thought that, if the right to life could ever be founded on the rule, ' As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, neither could the right to liberty, or any other right. Adjourned to 74 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING. Met at 74 o'clock. The exercises opened with singing by the Hopedale choir.

According to previous public announ President (ADIN BALLOU) proceeded to deliver an address, in exposition of the doctrines of Non-Resistance.

The Reformation, he said, proposed by the Non-Re sistants, proceeds upon the assumption that there are certain great ethical principles of Right-that there is, in the depths of human nature, a something which affirmatively responds to divine principles. In the Temperance reformation, there are two great antagonistic principles of right :- 1. Total abstinence from all inexicating beverages. 2. The occasional indulgence in those beverages. The legitimate result of the first is Sobriety, with all the good consequences attending ; of the second, Drunkenness, with all the evils of Intem-

In the Anti-Slavery Reform, also, there are certain great motive principles of action :- 1. It is never right for man to claim property in man. 2. It is sometimes right to claim property in man. From the one proceeds Liberty-universal Freedom, with their attend ing blessings; from the other, chattel Slavery, with all

So with the Non-Resistant Reform-there are two great ethical principles of Right :- 1. It is sometimes right among human beings to resist injury with injury. 2. It is never right among human beings to resist in jury with injury. From the one proceeds War, with all its train of concomitant ills : from the other, Peace, with all the consequent happiness proceeding therefrom

The former is called Christian Non-Resistance, be cause Jesus Christ was the first who unequivocally taught and exemplified the doctrine of never resisting injury with injury. After defining the terms Injury, Resist, Right, &c., the speaker proceeded to contrast ey, beauty and harmony of the other. The advocates of violence, he said, assume that there

are certain classes of men who have forfeited the right to life, and may therefore be treated as devils, without any regard to their welfare. But all decent men advo cate forbearance up to a certain point - they only ad vocate defensive war. Their plea is necessity-the tyrant's plea.' This view he briefly criticised, and spoke of the terrible results that have followed war in ill ages and nations, and of the fact that it is by the sword alone that despots have ever triumphed. He denied that war had improved the race, and insisted that all progress had come from educational and moral induences. He also spoke of the evils of military preparations, and of the sanction and support given to ther by the popular religion. Once he served as a chaplain

The safety and various beautiful results of non-re istance, he illustrated by many facts found in individual and social life; and insisted that the money expended in education, that our government now spends a war, would advance all the real interests of the country a thousand fold.

He concluded that, considering the whole subject is all its various bearings, he could not be otherwise than bears to the physical world. But he did not think a Christian Non-Resistant. He knew that being so would not bring him worldly renown and wealth, but sidered himself a Christian, however, in the sense of it would secure him a good conscience towards God and man, enable him to be useful, and finally to die in He closed by giving a hopeful view of the future-

the good time coming.'

His address occupied about the whole evening in its delivery, and was listened to with evident interest and profit by all. It was able, clear, impressive; but we killing the kidnapper, rather than letting a fugitive of it. After a song by the Hopedale choir, adjourned to Sunday at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

[Remainder next week.] NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION.

This Convention was held in Worcester, on Saturday and Sunday last. Of the grounds assumed by it, and the spirit which animated it, our readers may form some opinion by reading the Resolutions which were scussed on the occasion, together with the synopsis of the first day's proceedings, which we lay before them in our present number. Six public meetings were held in the Horticultural Hall, which was constantly well filled

(after the first morning session) with a highly attentive and deeply interested auditory. On Sunday, the gratuitous use of the Hall, for the day and evening, was most kindly and generously granted by the Free Church and their esteemed ter, (THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,) who waived their own regular services, and gave a full attendance as those who are endeavoring to carry out the apostolic injunotion to the letter, 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.' While such a spirit animates them, they cannot fail to be a vital and progressive body-to

grow in grace, and in the knowledge of the truth." Friends of the cause were present from various town in the State—some thirty, or more, from that peerles association, the HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, which is demon

The proverbial hospitality of Worcester was gene state of the world, we are obliged to violate some of the outly manifested to such as came from abroad. We laws of our being; and that his principle is, to violate profer our warmest thanks to those by whom we are fier our warmest thanks to those by whom we and

RESOLVES CONCERNING THE FUGITIVE SLATE In the Massachusetts House of Representative, week, Mr. Knowles, of Eastham, presented a suring olutions on this subject, from the Committee

Federal Relations, as follows, which were read Resolved, Inasmuch as there is neither any pure granted to the General Government in the Continuing of the United States for the enactment of any law in the United States for the enactment of any law in any probibition therein to the States against the pane of laws upon that subject, that the Fugitive Slave, as any probibition therein to the States against the pane of laws upon that subject, that the Fugitive Slave, which design is a direct violation of the tenth article of anendant to the Constitution of the United States, which design that "The powers not delegated to the United States which that "The powers not delegated to the United States in the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States respectively, or to the Papis."

Resolved, That our Senators and Representative in Congress be requested to use all honorable means he care the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave of 1850, which is hostile alike to the National Costination, and to the dictates of the Christian religios, as infraction equally of the supreme law of the last, and of the 'higher law' of God in consonance theretal Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be a quested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the of the Senators and Representatives in the Cognus of the Senators and Representatives in the Cognus of placed in order for future action :

In the House, the Reports in the case of Judge La. ing have been presented, and are now under condiation. The majority report, signed by O. W. Alber, d the Senate, and J. W. Stone, E. E. Knowles, and Office. Warner, of the House, is a long and very able and slavery argument, and concludes with recomm Mr. Loring's removal from the office of Judge of Pa Mr. Loring a removal, because he has sinced aging the moral sentiment of Massachusetts,' and friend the respect and confidence of the community. Bridge K. Pierce and Erasmus Gould declined to sign the majority report, because no evidence was put in to the that his decision as a U. S. commissioner in the thru case was corrupt; because if he had decided in fing of the slave, no complaint would have been made against of the slave, no companies would have over more spans erifice for the sins of others, even for the benefit a good cause. Their reasons are followed by a minerty report, signed by George H. Devereux, which per against the removal of Loring as an arbitrary uncise of power, dangerous to the independence of the judiciary, and neither just nor magnanimous on the part of the State, which, if prepared to resist the authority of the Union, ought to do it in her soreign

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom wa referred a Bill introduced in the House by Mr. Temps, of Framingham, relative to the rights of married to men, have considered the same, and REPORT :

capacity, instead of offering up a single citizen at

victim to popular sentiment. Stuff!

We heartily approve of all the provisions of the Bill, and have accordingly adopted all its material feature. Similar legislation is being had in the State of Ser York during the present year. And while we have in no degree restrained the efficiency of Mr. Temple's Bill, we have added thereto an additional section, which seems necessary in order to secure the property of pro-fligate and improvident men, as well as to afford reason. migate and improvident men, as well as to afford reseable protection against want to their wives and childre. We refer to the fourth section of the accompanying Buttouching the appointment of guardians in certain case. A reasonably strict construction of the laws now cising, providing for the appointment of guardians of spendthrifts, seems too greatly to restrain the discress of courts passing judgment thereon. By the elevent section of the seventy-ninth chapter of the Revisel Sutures, it is compretent for the court to accessive these. tutes, it is competent for the court to appoint a par-dian of any person who, 'by excessive drinking pa-ing, idleness or debauchery of any kind, shall so peat, ing, idleness or decountry of any kind, mail to prot, treaste, or lessen his estate as to expose himself or his haily to want or suffering. Under this provises, it has not been deemed competent for the court to appoint a guardian, unless it be proved that some degree of the mischief it is so desirable to prevent has already bea done—that the unfortunate man over whom a gustlin is to be placed has already actually spent, wasted, a lessened some portion of his estate. No idlepess however chronic, no degree of drunkenness however besstly, no extent of debauchery however degrading, and no habit of gaming however inveterate, (provided the gambler has held a good hand of trumps,) is sufficient to satisfy the construction that is given to this states, The leakage must actually begin before any preventive measure can be taken, and it must be such as as is proved. proved. Cases have arisen, and are likely again to arise, in which irreparable mischief is the consequence

of this narrow construction.

We believe we have remedied this difficulty in the Bill berewith reported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the sails rity of the same as follows :-

SEC. 1. Any married woman whose bushand, either from drunkenness, excessive drinking, idlesses, &bauchery, profligacy, or other like cause, shall, for the
space of one year, neglect, or refuse to provide for the
support, or for the support and education of her this
dren; and any married woman who may be wiftelly deserted by her busband, shall have the right in her exname and behalf to transact business, and to receive and collect her own earnings and the earnings of her mind and the support and education of such children, free form the interference and control of her husband, or of any person claiming such carnings, or claiming to be n leased therefrom by or thro her husband; and the same shall not be attachable or liable to be taken for the debt

SECT. 2. In the cases named in the preceding section, such married woman may sue and be sued, and do and be treated, in all respects, as if she were set

SECT. S. Any married woman whose husband shall, for the space of one year, neglect or refuse to provide for his wife and children, or whose husband shall abandon such wife and children, may bind est such children, and make and execute indentures of appeaticeship, in the same manner and to the same co-tent as her husband could do if competent, most the provisions of the eightieth chapter of the Bris-

SECT. 4. When any person having a family shall by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchty any kind, render it probable that he will thereby to pose himself or his family to want or suffering, his sik or any other person deemed by the judge of probate to be of good moral character, may present a complant to the judge of probate, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying to have a guardian appointed over him, which complaint shall be swent to be present making it.

pointed over him, which complaint shall be seen the person making it.

SECT. 5. All the provisions of law now applicable to the appointment of guardians of spendthrifts and the proceedings in relation thereto, and as to the person and duties of guardians for them appointed, shall be inforce in relation to the cases provided for in the preciing section.
SECT. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its

NEW TRACTS. Three more tracts, of the series as ing by the American Anti-Slavery Society for gratuited distribution, have just been published, viz:

No. 6. THE 'RUIN' OF JAMAICA. By Richard His dreth. 12 pp. No. 7. REVOLUTION THE ONLY REMEDT FOR SLA

VERY. 20 pp. No. 9. THE INPLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE WEITS

POPULATION. By a lady, for some time resident is two of the Slave States. 12 pp. Of all these tracts we will only briefly say, that the are written with marked ability, and cannot fall of

making their mark, wherever read. SENATOR WILSON'S LECTURE. On Friday evening last, Gen. Wilson commenced the delivery of a lecture at the Tremont Temple, upon the subject. Anti-Slavery 1835, Anti-Slavery 1855, contrasted. After having spoken for about ten minutes, he was suddenly seized with a rush of blood to the head, and was come quently led from the stage. The Chairman, Dr. Howe,

oon after stated that Mr. Wilson had apparently recovered from its effects, but that his physician did not deem it advisable for him to conclude his lecture that evening. It will be delivered at an early day, so lice of wholh will be given.

This (Friday) evening, March 30, Hon. Cuaring him last

SCHERE will repeat the lecture delivered by him last evening in the Tremont Temple. The translation is the first of

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OBITUARY NOTICE.

FRIEND GARRISON : will you allow me space in your well-filled paper to will you show me to Mrs. JULIETTS REED, who deed this life at the village of Wauegan, in the town paried this life at the south of January last, of Painfield, Ct., on Tuesday the 80th of January last, d Paintered, our, our success of the order of January last in the 47th year of her age?
The deceased was, as many anti-slavery friends can

mily, a firm, ardent, and uncompromising advocate of the casts of the oppressed, and of universal reform. the case of the present marked intellectual traits. Her logical perfer were unusual. She never accustomed herself to poers were unusual. She devel accustomed herself to subhide audress, . In private circles, she was found ner ready and competent to state and defend the gosper ready and companies and progress. She was distinraished for frankness, sincerity and faithfulness.

For a number of years before her death, her health yor a number of the company, her animation and viracity veiled her physical weakness. If she had strength to serve, she delighted, as did her kind and surroughester husband, to entertain, under their and sympatotic bepitable roof, the friend, the sufferer, and him who sleads for the oppressed. Her friends were won withof fattery, and she never sought to conciliate an op-

porest by compromise.
She had seen much affliction. A little more than a year ago, an only son, a promising youth, was removed death Sereral years before, they had laid in her little grave an only daughter, a beautiful child, some for years of age. In the last hours of our sister, the har years or age. ber, passed before her mind with ravishing power. Her faith in God and immortality was glorious. It grew strenger and stronger as she approached the verge of the stronger and stronger as see approached the verge of the manie upon another life with familiarity and trium-

plant composure.

'Concerning her burial,' she 'gave commandment' with that nice regard to particulars which was ever characteristic of her. The dying requests were observel by our dear and very worthy brother Reed, as far possible. The funeral was attended in the city of Providence, on Thursday, February 1st, at the house of her well-known brother, J. K. Lester. It was he wish that the writer should officiate at her funeral, and that C. C. Burleigh should be invited to be present to make remarks His absence in the State of New York, it this time, we all regretted. The funeral was largely attended; I delivered a discourse, and the Rev. J. M. Cook, of Providence, offered a very appropriate prayer, and then the mortal remains were deposited in the muth burial place of the city. Her bereaved, lonely husband has since returned to Connecticut. LUCIUS HOLMES.

LETTER FROM A. J. DAVIS. BROOKLYN, (N. Y.) March 21, 1855. HOOR RELEVED GARRISON :

Allow me to inform many most valued friends, wh ed THE LIBERATOR, that for the current year my adresa will be either ' Care of Legon & Pardessus, box 57. New York, or ' Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have just returned from the West. In the West, as wa well-know, there are many bright spots and a rapdy increasing multitude of 'Progressive Friends.' And I cannot but experience considerable disappointment that, because of my impaired health, (which is now nearly restored,) my acquaintance was not as exmire, nor my labor as protracted, as I had hoped.

In Ohio and Michigan, I met ' face to face' with seve sound-hearted and broad-minded Defenders of the Eights and Liberties of mankind-earnest 'defenders the faith' which is now being delivered day by day, and in each passing hour, to the earth's inhabitants. of this class, I found many who love and honor you, cause they believe you to be working THE WORK of man's development.

Now and then it is said that the Garrisonian school rapidly introducing newer and higher branches of moral Education—that its old pupils are called to learn new lessons, (which a few try to shirk,) and fresher invitations are given to persons with progressive and Harmonial tendencies. In fact, it is strongly and sometimes enthusiastically hinted, if not actually believed, that the Principal, in his inmost, is an uncompromising Advocate of the sacred Law of Liberty in its deepest and broadest and highest application to the affairs of human life; not only local, but general in his anti-slavery preclivities; as much for freedom in religious as and unseen as in mundane and obvious.

Of course, to all such remarks I have but one replythat, so long as the Garrisonian School of Reformers is under the management of its present Principal. there is no danger that any of its faithful pupils and reliable supporters will ever go forth into the world frighted with prescriptive and conservative ideas. la a word, I regard your whole movement as essential-

progressive, and tending vigorously toward universal Liberty; therefore, that you will continue to open your columns to candid, well-written articles, pro or con, on the Bible question, Woman's Rights, Temperance, Prison Reform, Spiritualism, and help now and then to give the world correct impressions relative to the Harmenial Philosophy.

Am I right? Have I a healthy estimate of your ten escies and personal exertions? Of two things, one seriain. Your whole soul is organically pledged to the cause of the obviously enslaved and down-trodden; and in this sad enterprise (for Humanity's elevation and appiness) you may evermore expect the cooperation of Your own true friend,

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

AN OBJECTIONABLE DESIGNATION.

Stracusz, Saturday evening, March 17, 1855. DEAR Mr. GARRISON: My eye has just at this mo ant fallen upon the notice of the death of Mrs. Margaret M. Hyatt, as published in your paper of yesterday. The obituary following proves her to have been a whole, noble woman; and yet she is announced as the relict of James Hyatt.

Your printers undoubtedly 'followed copy'-and they the sent it intended no wrong to the memory of that worthy weman. But in your paper such a mistake thould have been corrected, just as you correct bad spelling or bad grammar.

You certainly owe an apology to the readers of THE LIBERATER for having even inadvertently helped to perpetute the insult which is offered to every man's noter when any woman is written as the relict of any

Very respectfully yours, LUCY STONE.

SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Cin-

We have considerable excitement here just now, growag out of a sort of second edition of the Lemmon case. A sixeholder from the upper part of Kentucky came

town on a steamboat to Cincinnati, and passed over the wharf or landing with two colored men chained tofither with chains round their bodies, to another steambat some distance lower down the landing. It was ob serred, and a writ of habens corpus got out, and the hen taken by the sheriff. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Storer will deliver his decision in Viting on Wednesday morning next, and we think the men will be liberated. .

Mr. Jolliffe took charge of the case in behalf of the tiares, and was assisted throughout the whole of it by Judge Walker, Senator Chase, and Judge Stallo-all of whom made noble speeches. The counsel for the slave-belder were F. Chambers and Algernon Sydney Sulli-

Public documents of interest have been received rom Senators Sumner, Wilson, and Gillette,—for which these gentlemen will please accept our thanks. To Mr. per we are particularly indebted for several bound volumes of the Washington Globe.

DEFERRED FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired on the morning of the 2d inst., and the event had caused the greatest excitement. The fact was thus announced to the House of Lords:

London, Friday night, March 2. This evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and announced the sudden decease of the Emperor of Russia. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made a similar announcement.

lar announcement.
Surmises were affoat that the Czar was assassinated,
but it is thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack

f influenza. Remarkable statements have been made in parlia

Remarkable statements have been made in parliament; such as that the foreign legion plan has failed, and that—Lord Panmure, the minister's words—computary measures must be resorted to to fill up the British ranks!

The Palmerston Ministry has fallen to pieces, Messrs. Graham, Gladstone, and Herbert having resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee to enquire into the mismanagement of the war. Private squabbles in the cabinet are also believed to have been the cause.

Ramor says that the Roebuck party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan and one or more of the ex-Ministers.

Lord John Russell takes the Colonial Secretaryship, to stop a gap, but he will complete his mission at Vienna.

Affairs before Sebastopol are entirely unchanged. The weather had moderated, and the snow had almost entirely disappeared. The health of the army was bet-

entirely disappeared. The health of the army was bet-ter, and the siege operations were progressing with

vigor.

It is officially announced by the Allies, that on the 17th, Gen Liprandi, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria. Omar Pacha commanded the Turks. The Russian force was somewhat superior to that of the Turks. The English ships shotted and shelled the Russians severely.

Orders have been received at Constantinople to prepare hospital beds for 5,000 men. from which it is in-

pare hospital beds for 5,000 men, from which it is in-ferred that an assault is to be made upon Sebastopol. The foreign news by the steamer Atlantic, which has arrived at New York, is of a very important char-

acter.

The death of the Emperor Nicholas is confirmed, and The death of the Emperor Nicholas is confirmed, and his eldest son Alexander has peaceably seated himself upon the vacant throne. He has issued a proclamation declaring that the glory and honor of the Russian empire is his great object in life, and he shall carry out the policy of his father.

Upon the receipt of intelligence of the death of the Czar, Louis Napoleon transmitted orders to General Carrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

utmost vigor.
The city of Broussa, in Turkey, has been destroyed

THE MANCHESTER EXCITEMENT. The Manchester American of Friday, says of the proceedings of the stri-

American of Friday, says of the proceedings of the strikers of the day before:

The excitement arose again to fever heat. At one o'clock, Elm street was lined from the City Hotel to the City Hall with operatives, arranging themselves in a procession. The fire companies paraded the streets with music. The band, which had been on duty since Monday, appeared again, and forming a procession, they marched again through several of the streets. They were perfectly quiet and orderly, and marched to the City Hall, where addresses were again commenced. On the whole, this was decidedly the most significant demonstration of the week.

monstration of the week.

The business of the city is almost entirely at a stand. Traders are doing comparatively nothing. The mills are in a worse condition than yesterday. The number on the Stark and Amoskeag has diminished; while the Manchester has shut square down. Still we see no disposition to accommodate matters, further than the day previous. Many of the operatives are leaving; and those who go comprise, in many instances, the oldest hands.

hands.

People out of the city can gain but little idea of the excitement. If they can imagine thousands of people thrown out of employment, the streets continually filled with excited groups, meetings almost continually in session, and almost all business suspended, they can gain some idea of the state of things. And this is not the worst. We see no prospect of an accommodation. In the present confusion and excitement, we do not comprehend the extent of the injury to the city. We have before us a most dreary season of business, in every department, according to the present appearance.

PETER AMEY.—We take from the Globe the account On the morning of the 28th, the St. Charles of the passage of the bill for the relief of this old servant of the United States, which will show how things are done in Congress. Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts—' I wish to have taken from the Speaker's table a small bill; and I hope gentlemen will not object to it. It is a small claim for an old man who fought on board the Essex.' The bill was taken up and read by its title. Mr. Eliot—' I ask that the bill be put on its passage.' The question being on ordering the bill to be read a third time, Mr. Chastain, (of Georgia.) 'I object.' Mr. Ellot—' I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his objection.' Mr. Chastain—' I would ask if the beneficiary of this bill is a negro?' Mr. Ellot—' He is a colored man. He fought on board the frigate Essex.' Mr. Chastain.
' Then, I do not withdraw my objection.' The Speaker Mr. Chastain, (of Georgia.) 'I object.' Mr. Ellot.—'I
appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his objection.'
Mr. Chastain—'I would ask if the beneficiary of this
bill is a negro?' Mr. Eliot.—'He is a colored man.
He fought on board the frigate Essex.' Mr. Chastain—
'Then, I do not withdraw my objection.' The Speaker
-'Then the bill must return to its original place in the
calendar.' Mr. Eliot then intimated that he should oppose other private claims. Hereupon Mr. Seward, of
Georgie arms forward explaining that Georgie would
Mass., at their recent town meeting, made a practical
acknowledgment of 'woman's rights' by the election of
a woman as a member of the School Committee. We
that 'every year we see men elected on School Committees who are not so well qualified as dozens of women in
their respective towns, or even as their own wives.
Many School Committees might be improved by the introduction of some women.' Georgia, came forward, exclaiming that Georgia would lose her claims, and prevailed upon Mr. Chastain to withdraw his opposition, and the bill went to its third reading and passed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. At the election, last Tuesday, the vote in 205 towns (there are 228 in all) stood for Governor, Metcalf (know-nothing) 31,735; Baker, (dem.) 25,584—Bell, (whig)3,206; Fowler, (free soil) 1164. Metcalf's majority, 1,781. Baker's

majority in same towns last year, 958.

Four of the five councillors elected are know-nothings; and probably 11 of the 12 senators. Of members of the House, the k. n's, or united opposition, have 216 to

68 administration members, or three to one.
Of the members of Congress, Pike (free soil k. n.) in the 1st district, has about 3000 majority over Kit-tredge (dem.) In the 2d district, Tappan, (free soil k

lar instructions were given to oppose the admission of Telegraph, 27th ult.

any new slaveholding State into the Union.

Death of Dr. H.

select committee.
Weller of California.—'I move, sir, that these petitions be laid on the table, where I hope they will find that sleep that knows no waking. I call for the yeas and nays,' which being ordered, stood on Weller's motion.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. This gentleman, in whose movements the public take considerable interest, we un-derstand does not deny the truth of the rumor that he derstand dees not deny the truth of the rumor that he is to be matrimonially allied to a highly accomplished and prepossessing lady of Western New York, Miss Mark F. Robinson, well known and highly esteemed by many warm-hearted friends in this city. She is now lecturing in this State with marked ability, on the needful Reforms of the day. Supposing the report to be true, we venture, in advance, to congratulate both parties, believing that, as co-workers and lecturers on the 'Harmonial Philosophy' they will contribute essen-'Harmonial Philosophy,' they will contribute essentially to the elevation and progress of mankind.—Cincinnati Plain Dealer.

On our last page we have copied the entire Re port of the Committee on Education, in the Massachu setts House of Representatives, in regard to equal school rights in this Commonwealth. It is an admirable document, and well worthy of being placed on record .-Shame on Boston, for her meanness, tyranny and law-lessness, in making any additional legislation on this subject necessary ! The wrong must be righted.

Fast Day. Thursday, the fifth day of April next, has been appointed by Gov. Gardner for a day of fast-

IF We deeply regret that, in consequence of sick ness, Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, of New York, was not able to deliver the lectures in this city, advertised in our last number. It was a great disappointment.

Several Beek notices unavoidably deferred till next week.

On the 17th inst., at Greensboro, Georgia, a young Abolitionist, who stated that he was from Massachusetts, was ridden on a rail by a mob, headed by the Sheriff of the county, armed with pistols. He was then blacked with a composition containing nitrate of silver and vinegar, and sold at auction. He was afterwards taken to a drinking saloon by the mob, and hugged and kissed by the niggers who carried the rail on which he was ridden. The demons!

The Daughters of Freedom, in Turner, Me., have presented Governor Morril a mammoth lost of cake in the form of a pyramid, four and a half feet high, with a base one and a half feet square in honor of

Edward Mills, the architect, at Washington lately died insane, made so, it is supposed, by disap-pointment in not being continued as Superintendent of the Construction of Public Buildings at the capital, which he had planned and nearly finished.

Hon. Ralph Howard, of Windsor, Vt., was knocked down in the streets last week, by a villain who used a junk bottle as his weapon, the contents having first been taken to stimulate the scamp to the deed, and while down he was wounded in the shoulder, by a pistol shot, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

George Catlin, the famous Indian portrait painter, traveller, and champion of the red men, has been heard from on the head-waters of the Amazon, painting the portraits and taking notes of the manners of the uncouth tribes in those regions.

A case of incredible barbarity towards child, adopted by a man and his wife, in Carloe, Ohio, is recorded. The poor little girl was starved and frozen to death, after a long season of terrible sufferings.

Henry Gorman, of Jersey City, was bath-ing his legs with camphene, when it took fire, burning him so badly that he died after suffering intense agony for thirty-six hours. Amanda Haycock, the young girl in Phila-delphia, who, on the 20th ult., destroyed her newly-born infant, by throwing it out of a window, has since died of puerperal fever.

The funeral of Bill Poole, the pugilist, was attended in New York, on 17th inst., by three or four thousand persons! The streets presented the appearance of a gala day. Probably not less than twenty thousand persons were in Broadway during the passage of the procession, which was headed by Dodworth's band with fifty-two instruments; one of the regiments of that city has a finely trained band of seventy-eight

A singular accident recently occurred at Richmond, Va. A slave boy had privately placed a quarter of a pound of gunpowder in a bottle, and some slave girls took the bottle for a candlestick. The powder exploded and the girls were badly cut, and two of them, bright mulattoes, were burned so black as to be hardly distinguishable.

The population of St. Louis, according o a census just taken, is 97,642, including 2,560 colored persons, which is an increase of about twelve thou-sand since the census of 1852-3. The population of the city and suburbs will reach near 120,000.

Prohibition in New Brunswick .-- The Prohibition Liquor law, forbidding both sale and importa-tion, has passed both branches of the New Brunswick Legislature, and goes into operation January 1, 1856.

Legacy to Harvard College .- The Advertiser states that the late James Brown left by his will the sum of five thousand dollars for the purchase of books on natural history for the Library of Harvard College. During his life he made several valuable and judicious ionations to our public library. The Cape Cod Advertiser says that Mar-

shal E. Chase, of West Harwich died on Monday last, in consequence of accidentally taking poison, prepared for bed bugs, being a mixture of arsenic and prussic acid, on the Monday previous. The deceased was 27 years of age, and has left a wife and two children. An Indian hung himself at Ontonagon, the

past winter. He was attacked by small-pox, when he drove the other Indians from his camp, took his faithful dog and hung him to the limb of a tree, and then suspended himself from another. On the morning of the 28th, the St. Charles

troduction of some women.'

A Great Railroad Connexion .- The first train of cars upon the Burlington (Iowa) and Chicago Railroad passed between the two places on the 6th inst. Great rejoicing was had in consequence. Thus has the Mississippi been united to the Atlantic seaboard. The Burlington Telegraph says:—'To-day Burlington, the emporium of Iowa, shakes hands with New York, the great emporium of the Union. In passing sha tenders emporium of lows, shakes hands with New York, the great emporium of the Union. In passing, she tenders her compliments to Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and numberless other towns and cities 'along the shore.' This is glory enough for the present. We are sincerely glad that we have lived to see this grand consummation, and hope to live a little longer; in fact, we just begin to feel site living.'

in the 1st district, has about 3000 majority over Kittredge (dem.) In the 2d district, Tappan, (free soil k. n.) has about 4000 majority over Morrison, (dem.) In the 3d, Cragin, (whig k. n.) has about 3000 over Wheeler, (dem.)

Maine. The Senate of Maine, on the 12th inst., passed without a dissenting voice, a series of 'resolves relating to slavery,' by which the Senators of that State were 'instructed,' and its Representatives 'requested' to use all practicable means to secure the enactment of laws abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and prohibiting slave-ry forever in the territories of the United States. Similar instructions were given to oppose the admission of Telegraph, 27th ult.

Death of Ex-Senator Phelps, of Vermont.

—A telegraphic despatch mentions the death of Hon.

Samuel 8. Phelps, late U. S. Senator from Vermont.

He died at Middlebury on the 25th inst. Judge Phelps was a man of great ability. He, however, lost the confidence of the people of his State by his habit of intemperance, and by his support of the compromise measures of 1850; and his appointment after his term expired, to fill a vacancy (occasioned, we believe, by Mr. Upham's death.) gave great offence to a large portion of the people of the State. His persistence in holding his sent after the Legislature of his State had met, and until he was absolutely turned out by a vote of the Senate, also injured him in the public estimation.—Evening Telegraph, 27th ult. Death of Ex-Senator Phelps, of Vermont

Death of Dr. Hurd of Charlestown .- The Post states that Dr. Hurd of Charlestown, died Sunday Mr. Chase presented numerous petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave act, and moved their reference to a select committee.

Welles of California L. Large sin that there act.

Sudden Death .- Mr. Daniel B. Newhall, a steep that knows no waking. I call for the yeas and nays," which being ordered, stood on Weller's motion. Yeas 29. Nays 13. So it goes—a quarter of a century of anti-slavery agitation, moral and political, has not yet secured to the citizens of this Republic, the use of the natural and constitutional right of petition in the United States Senate. That is the fruit of the Union of Freedom and Slavery.—A. S. Bugle.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Daniel B. Newhall, a well-known piane forto manufacturer, at 344 Washington street, formerly of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a well-known piane forto manufacturer, at 344 Washington street, formerly of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a well-known piane forto manufacturer, at 344 Washington street, formerly of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a well-known piane forto manufacturer, at 344 Washington street, formerly of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a well-known piane forto manufacturer, at 344 Washington street, formerly of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a well-known piane forto manufacturer, at 344 Washington street, formerly of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of Wilkins and Newhall, a method of the firm of the fir

The New Bedford Mercury announces the sudden decease of William R. Rodman, Eeq., one of our most prominent merchants of that city, which occurred most prominent merchants of that city, which occurred last evening. Mr. R. was in his usual state of health and spirits through the day, with no indications of disease upon him, as far as his friends were aware, when he suddenly fell and expired from a supposed disease of the heart.

Death of a Veteran .- Mr. Samuel Adams Death of a Veteran.—Mr. Samuel Adams, long known as 'rat-trap Adams,' from the fact of his working in wire, died in Boston on Wednesday night, at the age of 92 years, 9 months and 16 days. He was a participant in the Boston scenes of the Revolution. He has always been a radical in his political ideas, and an atheist in his religion. Latterly he has been associated with Mrs. Abby Folsom, and his venerable form has been conspicuous in spiritual and other conventions. He was a skilful and industrious mechanic, says the Post.

A Fugitive Slave in Kansas .- The Kansas

A Fugitive Slave in Kansas.—The Kansas
Free State of the 10th inst., published in the new town
of Lawrence, has the following paragraph relative to
the first fugitive slave trouble of which we have had intelligence, which has occurred in that territory:—
Since part of our addition was worked off, quite an excitement has been created, causing great fears lest a
serious riot would occur. A negro woman, representing herself as free, has been in the vicinity for several
days, and in the employ of some of our citizens. This
evening, some persons came to claim her as a fugitive,
Many of the citizens objected to rendering her up without the formality of a trial. The party expressed a determination to take her at all hazards. The matter,
however, was compromised, by committing the woman
to the charge of Dr. Wood, who pledges himself to
keep her for several days, and pay her reasonable wages,
provided she does not prove to be a slave. She says
that she is 22 years old, and belongs to Mr. Tokum
of Kentucky, who lives on the Mariedeseign.

Baltimore, March 21 .- A despatch from Ballimore, March 21.—A despatch from Richmond gives the full details of the explosion at the Midlothian coal pits in Chesterfield. Thirty-four persons were instantly killed—twenty-eight negroes and six white men. Twelve negroes and five white persons were so badly burned, that not more than three or four of them can recover. The pits were considered perfectly safe, but in making a blast, an old shaft sinking from foul air, a volume of gas poured forth and ignited. The explosion caused the earth for miles around to wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners, fortunately, were out of the pit at the and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners, fortunately, were out of the pit at the time. Every effort was made to rescue those who were alive. Dead men were found with the flesh charred to the bones, holding shovels, picks, and drills in their hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned to the bone as if it had been wasted. The pits are 770 feet deep. White persons killed: Thomas Dunn, John Evans, Samuel Goulding, John Lester, and John Jewett. Wounded: John Howe, Samuel Hunt, Nicholas Ham, and Thomas Kennedy.

ans, Samuel Goulding, John Lester, and John Jewett. Wounded: John Howe, Samuel Hunt, Nicholas Ham, and Thomas Kennedy.

As soon as the explosion was heard, all the workmen above ground, from the Midlothian and English pits, hastened to the scene, and prepared to descend the Western shaft, to rescue those who might still be alive. Mr. Job Atkins, the agent for the English pits, in company with a number of noble-hearted volunteers, descended the Eastern shaft as soon as they could do so, and the two parties immediately set about in search of such of the miners as they might find alive. They succeeded in rescaing sixteen persons, more or less burned, four whites and twelve blacks, and took them to their houses and the hospitals, where they were immediately placed under medical treatment. They then discovered about thirty dead men, some of whom they removed, and others they were preparing to remove when we left the pits, at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Atkins describes the scene as heart-rending in the extreme. Some of the dead men, the fiesh charred on their bones, held their shovels in their hands, others were holding to their picks and drills; and Samuel Hunt, a small boy, who had been deprived of reason for the time, by the concussion, was calling loudly to the mule he had been driving, to go along. Those who were not dead, as soon as they heard the voices of their friends, begged earnestly not to be left, and then prayed loudly for a few drops of cold water to quench their burning thirst.

In one of the avenues, several tons of stone and dirt

loudly for a few drops of cold water to quench their burning thirst.

In one of the avenues, several tons of stone and dirt had been thrown down, beneath which were two of Mr. Wooldridge's servants, dead.

We visited the hospitals, and of all the horrid spectacles our eyes ever beheld, the one there presented to our view was the worst. Some seven or eight negro men lay there, the skin burned from their faces, eyes, hands, arms and bodies, as if they had been roasted, and the groans that escaped from those who were conscisus of their sufferings, could not fail to pierce the hardest heart.

heart.

Out of fifty persons in the pits at the time of the accident, but three escaped serious injury, and these were colored persons, though there can be very little doubt that many of them were suffocated by the 'after damp,' rather than killed by the explosion. Five valuable mules, employed in the pits, which are 770 feet deep, were killed by the explosion.

Four more deaths have resulted from the explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits, in Chesterfield, Va., making forty-two in all—nine white persons, and thirty-three

[The resolutions were adopted at a subsequent meeting, by a minority of the students, in a shameless and most disorderly manner.]

Harvard College-The Law Lectureship Ex-Governor Washburn has been selected by the Fac-ulty of Harvard College as Lecturer in the Law School, to fill the wacancy occasioned by the rejection of Judge Loring by the Board of Overseers.

A Mexican paper announces the organization of a fillibustering party in Texas, designed to operate against the department of Coahuila. Preparations were making to resist them. Another Colored Lawyer .- On Thursday,

in the U. S. District Court, at Boston, on motion of B. F. Hallett, Eq., Rufus W. Suter and Macon B. Allen were admitted to practice as counsellors and attorneys in the Circuit Court of the United States.—Allas. Colonization.-Both branches of the New Jersey Legislature have concurred in granting five thousand dollars, in five annual payments, to the Colonization cause. Twenty families are to be sent out to locate in Bacca county, on St. Paul's, and their houses are to be prepared for occupation immediately on reach-

ing the locality. Death of a Negress One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.—A colored woman has just died in the Morris county poor-house, who attained the great age of one hundred and fiteen years. When a child, she was stolen from Africa, and recollects that the slavecatchers took the jewels from her ear. She was first catchers took the jewels from her ear. She was first brought to South Carolina, and from thence was brought to New Jersey, where, for a time, she was owned as a slave. Four generations of her descendants were present at her funeral; the dead and living make five

The Appropriations of the last Session of

threw him backwards; his neck struck upon the chine of a headless barrel, and was broken.—Cleveland Her.

Enforcing the Blue Laws in Connecticut .-Mr. Beibel, a German barber, was fined in Bridgeport, Ct., on Saturday, for shaving some of his customers on the Sunday previous. Fine and costs amounted to six

Great Slaughter of Cattle.—The train on the Michigan Southern Railroad recently ran into a drove of cattle, about eighty miles from Chicago, killing twenty-one of their number.

A Snake Breaking a Man's Ribs .- A most heart-rending transaction occurred at Madison, India-na, on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when it coiled around his body, and, with its entire strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.—Louisville Democrat, March 15.

in the cars near Tiffin, Ohio, on Monday night of last week. John Esch, in paying his fare, dropped some money, and stooping to pick it up, one of Allen's self-cooking pistols fell from a side pocket, and the hammer, striking upon the edge of the seat, discharged the pistol and killed him instantly. The ball entered his heart. He was an officer, and had been to Tiffin to lodge a prisoner in jail. Esch leaves a wife and five children. A singular and fatal accident occurred

The Charleston Mercury gives Senator Hous-ton a severe castigation for his lecture on slavery in Boston. It complains that he was too mild and too mealy-mouthed, and too good natured. Yankee Clock-Making - What becomes of

all the Tickers? The clock business of the country, and so of the world, is done in Connecticut. It is thought that the capital, yearly invested, is now \$300,000; and that the annual business now amounts shought that the capital, yearly invested, is now \$200,000; and that the annual business now amounts to \$1,000,000. Of this, one-half is done in this city, one-fourth in Bristol, and one-fourth in Plymouth; and from it two thousand men, with families, derive their entire support. The number of clocks made by the Jerome Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, is 200,000 a year, 20,000 per month, and 800 per day, embracing fifty distinct varieties. The highest wholesale price, per dozen, is \$100; the lowest \$10.—New Haven Palladium, March 17.

Exercising Slaves. — We have observed a practice growing into vogue, during the past year, which we cannot but think a little reflection will show to be exceedingly objectionable and impolitic. We allude to the marching of companies of slaves about the city daily, apparently by way of exercise. Considerate owners would decidedly object to have their servants so paraded, and persons of similar feeling would take a similar view of the act without regard to ownership. The practice, besides, is objectionable, as being so very open to misunderstanding and misrepresentation by many of the strangers who visit our city during the business season. We suggest that it ought to be abolithed.—New Orleans Picayuns. - Exercising Slaves. - We have observed

CAUTION TO ALL.

We have received numerous letters and applications of late, inquiring as to the character and trustworthi-ness of different persons, who, representing themselves as fugitive slaves, and as having relatives in slavery, whose freedom they desire to purchase, are going about, from town to town, delivering addresses, and making collections of money, ostensibly for the above purpose. To some of these applications, we have been able to reply favorably. To other cases, however, we cannot reply favorably; and truth, and a sense of duty to the community, demand of us, that we should not withhold the caution which is due.

This caution we now give in regard to WILLIAM JONES and OLIVER C. GILBERT. Abundant reasons exist why no money should be confided to these men for charitable purposes. They were recently lecturing in Great Falls, New Hampshire. Both have been detected in raising money on false pretences, and with deliberate deception.
With regard to Mr. BELL, who is in company with the above men, we know but little. He is unfortunate in the company he has selected. Another individual has lately visited the State of Maine, and there grossly abused the confidence of some who befriended him. We withhold his name, as he is understood to have withdrawn from public lecturing .- M.

TAKE NOTICE!-THE NEW POSTAGE LAW. It can not be too often repeated that on and after Sunday next, no letters will be dispatched through the Post-office, unless pre-paid. An official circular explanatory of the proposed operation of the Act, stating that a list of letters deposited without prepayment will be posted in each office, and if the requirement be not attended to, such letters will be sent monthly to the Dead Letter Office. Ship-let ters, as they cannot be pre-paid, are not suppose to be embraced in the Act, and letters also are ex cepted addressed to places beyond the limits of the United States, in those cases in which such letters can now be sent without pre-payment.

Batices of Meetings, &r.

ANNUAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

held on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the Another year in the middle of the Nineteenth Cen

tury has passed away, and is added to the history of the nation. And the duty of the faithful historian will require him

forty-two in all—nine white persons, and thirty-three negroes.

Cambridge Law School.—The discussion of Judge Loring is not confined to the newspapers. It has got into the Law School at Cambridge. The Southern students in that institution, it seems, introduced into the Parliament, as the Debating, but is called, a series of resolutions complimenting Judge Loring, and denouncing the overseers for removing 'so efficient an instructor, whose urbane demeanor,' &c. &c.

At the meeting of the Parliament on the evening of March 9, these resolutions were voted down. At the next meeting, Friday evening, 16th, they were introduced, slightly modified. A heated debate ensued, which was terminated by the janitor of the building, who turned off the gas, and left the young gentlemen to the soothing and sedative influence of total darkness.

[The resolutions were adopted at a subsequent meeting, by a minority of the faithful historian will require him to record, that still, nearly a sixth part of the people remains in the most abject slavery.

That still the Slave Power rules paramount in the Policy, in the Religion, and in the Business of the country; and it constantly grows more oppressive and exacting; not only driving Colored men and women to cuntry; and it constantly grows more oppressive and exacting; not only driving Colored men and women to unpaid toil, treating them with barbarous cruelty, and rooting them of every right; but forcing men who suppose they are 'free and equal,' to be participants in outrages, shameful to a Christian and Republican people—such as the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of a Fugitive Slave Act, the plundering of Mexico, the Annexation of Texas, and many similar iniquities.

Therefore we entreat all who adore God, and who love Truth, Justice and Humanity, to come together to counsel, and to devise peaceful, but effectual ways and means for the abolition of this accuracity.

We hope and trust that this is not to be always so:

Therefore we entreat all who adore God, and who
love Truth, Justice and Humanity, to come together to
counsel, and to devise peaceful, but effectual ways and
means for the abolition of this accursed tyranny.

So that the Republic may, in truth, approach much
nearer to the glorious position of a Model government,
than it has yet attained, and mankind have cause to re-

oice.

Let us, then, assemble, and do what in us lies Let us, then, assemble, and do what in us lies, to help to arouse the nation from its fatal lethargy. Distinguished advocates of this great movement, from various parts of the country, are expected to take part in the Convention. Honest differences of opinion, as to the beet means of accomplishing the great object, may exist; but in this we perceive no sufficient reason to hinder Anti-Slavery people of every grade, sex, or color, from acting zealously together against the common evil; and we carnestly invite the hearty co-operation of all

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati, C. DONALDSON, Chairman.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A meeting of this Society will be held in Plymouth Davis's Hall, on Fast Day, April 5th, commencin 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through th

day and evening.
WM. L. GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHIL LIPS and others are expected to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be and to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

WORCESTER CO. (NORTH) A. S. SOCIETY. This Society will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Leominster, on Thursday, April 5, (Fast day,) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Henry C. Wright, Solomon Northup, Rev. Daniel Foster, and other able speakers, will address the meeting.
We trust there will be such a gathering of the friend

of freedom as the cause and crisis demand. There never was a time in the history of the country when firm, consistent, decided action was so much demanded The Appropriations of the last Session of Congress are said to amount to the immense sum of \$70,000,000; quite a sum for disbursement during the present year. It is a pity that, while the government was so lavish of its money, on most occasions, it could not pay one of its most sacred debts—that of the French Spoliation Bill.

To On Saturday evening, Orlando Hall, of the firm of P. D. Hall & Co., of Akron, met a sudden death in the following strange manner: He was standing on a raisin box in the cellar, when it turned up and threw him backwards; his neck struck upon the chine

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-

Sunday, April 1. Tuesday, " 3. Thursday, " 5. Sunday, (all day,) 8. Tuesday, April 10. Thursday, " 12. Sunday, " 15. Abington Town Hall, Joppa (East Bridgewater,) North Bridgewater, Scituate, (probably,) Marshfield, Duxbury, Hanson (Universalist Church,) In behalf of the Society, Sunday, " 1

SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at MENDON, on Thursday, April 5, (Fast Day.) STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WM. H. FISH, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

and other speakers will attend.
EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.
JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y.

LECTURE FAST-DAY EVENING. Dr. J. S. Rock will lecture at Music Hall, or

can Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at KEESVILLE, Clinton Co., N. Y., on Sunday, April 1st. A. M. Powell's post-office address, until the 15th of April, will be Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y.

A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, April 1st, through the day. HENRY C. WRIGHT and SALLIE HOLLEY will address the meeting. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in WREN-THAM, near Sheldonville, on Sunday next, April 1st.

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brought by him, a uspective to the principals.

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March 30. 6w

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her friends and former patrons, that she has resumed her school at Windsor, where she has made arrangements to beard, in her family, pupils from a distance.

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March 3, 1855.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. POPULAR RELIGION.

BY GEO. W. PUTNAM. We have had a week of sin and fraud. Let us be good o' Sundays; To-day we bow before the Lord. We should be good o' Sundays. Down to prayer the children call. Let the servants stand in the hall, Let a sanctified gloom surround us all,-Mind, be good o' Sundays!

With lengthened visage the farce begins,-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Lord, forgive us all our sins, And make us good o' Sundays Conscience pricks hard by Saturday night; Let us think to-day of the shroud so white, Talk of death till we each other fright; Good exercise this o' Sundays.

Ding dong, ding dong,-Mind, be good o' Sundays!—

The church-bell sends its summons along, Saying, 'Mind, be good o' Sundays !' Clad in satin and rich brocade, Garments the best that Fashion e'er m Proudly the throng go through sunlight and shade To the gorgeous church o' Sundays.

Proudly the turrets rise to the sky-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Through rows of columns, and arches high-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Sweeps on the perfumed and jewelled throng, 'Mid the organ's crash and the hireling's song, To the velvet couches which stretch along. Mind, be good o' Sundays!

If the poor should pass o'er the threshold stone, Mind, be good o' Sundays !-(Why don't the poor have a church of their own. And not trouble us o' Sundays!) But if they should come, or a man whose hue Is darker than ours, -man is man, it is true, -There's Poverty Corner, and Negro Pew-Mind, be good o' Sundays !

With liveried lackeys, and horses fleet,-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-The carriage of Dives rolls down the street, For Dives is good o' Sundays. Make way ! at the church's door make way For Wealth is coming at prayer to play, And Dives will patronize Heaven to-day ! Mind, be good o' Sundays !

The simpering priest walks nice and prim-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-To the desk where the shaded light falls dim-Mind, be good o' Sundays! Who so sleek and polished as he? Who can so daintily bend the knee? How much like the fishers of Gallilee ! Mind, be good o' Sundays!

To 'save the Union,' the priest so brave-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Would 'consent that his brother should be a slave' Mind! be good o' Sundays! Or he takes of the devil a 'South Side View.' Sees him all honest, plous and true, Sitting demurely in his pew. Praying and singing o' Sundays!

Hark ! the organ's peal and the choral song-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Now he leads in prayer a long-faced throng .-Mind ! be good o' Sundays !-Now Pride, in Humility's garb, was seen, Making even the outside white and clean :-They think they 're cheating the Lord, I ween ! Mind, be good o' Sundays !

Look, now ! the feast of the Lord is spread -Mind, be good o' Sundays !-But the bread is smeared, and the wine is red ! Mind, be good o' Sundays ! And, lifting up his hands in prayer, What doth the liar know or care, Though the blood of the slave doth glisten there ! Mind, be good o' Sundays !

Ay, what does he care !-he gets his pay !-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-And fareth sumptuously every day-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Twisting ever Sin's triple cord. Clatching ever the bloody reward. He tells how ' Judas sold his Lord. And never was good o' Sundays!

And the legal swindler and bloated sot-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-See ancient sinners upon the trot-Mind, be good o' Sundays! And he preaches-while they old crimes abhor-The right to enslave, and the glory of war ! Because this is what they pay him for. Mind, be good o' Sundays !

Many men of straw he makes and shows-Mind, be good o' Sundays ! And knocks them down with terrible blows, For this is his trade o' Sundays. He talks of the distant heathen race, But turns to the slave an iron face, And his hearers below grow mighty in grace, While thus he discourseth o' Sundays.

They admire all that is 'genteel' in truth-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Tender-hearted are they, and pious, forsooth-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-

They have here a box for the 'mission cause,' And the Sunday School, with its chest of drawers Crammed full of books on the ' Lower Laws.' And being good o' Sundays! -But the penance is done, and the task is o'er-

Mind, be good o' Sundays !-The gorgeous church wide opens its door-Mind, be good o' Sundays ! And, with smiling looks, walks forth the priest, And an elegant throng, with their consoi They have squared the books for a week at least-Mind, be good o' Sundays !

Do ye think a dark world which ever weeps Has its wounds healed by your Sundays? Do ye think that the Eye which never sleeps, Watches ye not o' Sundays? God's light shall pierce the hypocrite's den For your step is now, and hath ever been, Over the beating hearts of men, To your mocking rites o' Sundays!

Ye send your thoughts to the isles of the sea, Where 'the heathen have no Sundays,' Where low to the idol they bend the knee. And dance and sing o' Sundays. While chained at your door lie beings sublime, And the streets of your cities reek with crime. And ye walk to the knees in the moral slime, And heed it not o' Sundays !

But ye 'wash your hands of this,' ye say-Mind, be good o' Sundays! Like the priest and Levite ye keep on your way; With your eye on the ' holy Sundays.' Ye have nothing to do when they steal the broad land With the red recking lash and the bondman's bands; Even so of Christ's blood Pilate washed his hands Mind, be good o' Sundays!

Ye forget how the blessed Jesus went round. Doing good o' Sundays ; How he brake the bands of the bruised and he And scattered his light o' Sundays;

How he healed the sick, and fed the poor. And spake so kind to the weary and sore, And burst the imprisoned spirits door ! And all His days were Sundays.

THE LIBERATOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS House of Representatives, March 17, 1855. The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the Order of the 7th of February, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation in regard to the powers of School Committees in determining the number and qualifications of scholars to be admitted into Public or District Schools ; and also

the Petitions of William C. Nell and 311 others, of Boston; Lewis Hayden and 87 others, of Boston; Wesley Berry and 54 others, of Nantucket; James P. Boyce and 172 others, of Lynn; John Bailey and 115 others, of Lynn; Jacob Leonard and 92 others, of East Bridgewater Andrew Davidson and 84 others, of Lexington; Lyman Coolidge and 168 others, of Bolton; Samuel Brainerd and 331 others, of Haverhill: Joel Smith and 87 others, of Leominster; John B. Bailey and 54 others, of Charlestown;

Stephen C. Phillips and 114 others, of Salem, asking the Legislature 'to provide, by due legislation some efficient means to prevent the colored children of Boston from being deprived of the equal privileges of the common schools of that city,' having carefully considered the whole subject suggested by the Order and the Petitions, respectfully

REPORT:

Your Committee have been unable to find, from an examination of the Constitution, statutes, or regulations pertaining to schools, any specific authority on the part of superintendents or Committee men to exclude, by reason of color, race, or religious opinions, any portion of the children of the State from the benefits of com mon school education. The question, therefore, arises whether any discrimination, from these causes, can b made under the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts among the children entitled to those benefits.

So far as race and religious opinions are concerned your Committee cannot learn that any practical difficulty has been experienced by any portion of the people by the exclusion of their offspring from the public chools on these accounts. That at times, and in particular localities, there may have been a desire on the part of parents to withdraw their children from the association of those of foreign birth, and that, to a less degree, considerations of a theological character may have prompted the same thing, your Committee do not deny. But they rejoice to believe that, generally speaking, the people of the State have appreciated the true intent of our inestimable school system, and been willing to have educated under its beneficent influence children of every race and every form of religious belief. And in this, your Committee are glad to think that the school Committees have mainly concurred.

But in regard to the color of the children, when ap plicants for the benefits of our common school education, the history of instruction in our State has not been so satisfactory as your Committee could desire. They have rejoiced, however, to see, one by one, the prejudices which would debar the child of colored parentage from equal school privileges gradually diminish, town after town abolish its separate schools, and the recognition almost universally accepted of the brotherhood of the human race and the fatherhood of the Creator. Under a more just sense of what is due to every child in the State, all the cities and towns. save one, admit freely to their schools, without restriction, discrimination or preference, children of whatever origin, religious inculcation, color, or social condition. That one exception is the city of Boston.

In an able and eloquent argument, (Dec. 4, 1849,) in the case of Sarah C. Roberts rs. the city of Boston, for equal school privileges, before the Supreme Judicial Court, Hon. Charles Sumner laid down the points, in discussing the constitutionality of separate colored schools, that, according to the Constitution of Massachusetts, all men, without distinction of color or race, are equal before the law; that the legislature of Massachusetts, in entire harmony with the Constitution, had made no discrimination of color or race in the establishment of public schools; that the courts of Masfounded on color or race, in the administration of the public schools, but had recognized the equal rights of all the inhabitants; that the exclusion of colored children from the public schools open to white children was a source of practical inconvenience to them and their parents, to which white persons were not exposed, and was, therefore, a violation of equality; that the separation of children in the public schools of Boston, on account of color or race, was in the nature of caste; that the Committee of Boston, charged with the superintendence of the public schools, had no power under the

To these points and request, urged with that eloquence and erudition for which the public efforts of the dis- the past year once again called to this unauthorized extinguished advocate have given him so enduring cele- clusion through the efforts of a gentleman then connect brity. Chief Justice Shaw, in an elaborate opinion, de- ed with the upper branch of the government, (now livered at the March term of 1850, made response for all the court, that the General School Committee had by express 'order' to the School Committee its wis power, under the Constitution and laws, to make pro- that the subject might receive an 'early and candid vision for the instruction of colored children in separate schools, and to prohibit their attendance upon the other schools. In this opinion the court say :-

' Conceding in the fullest manner that colored persons, the descendants of Africans, are entitled 15, 1854, as follows:—
by law, in this Commonwealth, to equal rights, tion then arises, whether the regulation in question, which provides separate schools for colored children, is a violation of any of these rights."

The court, to answer this question, resort to the law; and looking at the Revised Statutes, chap. 23, sect. 10, they find that a school committee is to have ' the general charge and superintendence of all the public schools;" but, there ' being no specific direction how schools shall shall be the qualifications for admission,' &c., 'these,' say the court, 'must all be regulated by the committee, under their power of general superintendence; ' which power, they contend, vests a plenary authority 'to arrange, classify and distribute pupils in such a manner as they think best adapted to their general proficiency and welfare.' And reference is made by the court to the facts that School Committees provide for very young children, for schools for children from seven to ten years of age, &c., for the separation of male and female years of age, &c., for the separation of male and female over, as to the general expediency of separating pupils into different schools, the establishment of special the colored children from the white in the public schools for poor and neglected children, &c., &c., to schools, all arguments in favor of such separation show the power exercised under this provision of the would, to my mind, apply with less force than in statutes, into which category naturally, if not legically the case of a large class of children of foreign parstatutes, into which category naturally, if not logically, passes the authority to establish separate schools colored children. A somewhat more specific rule, perhaps, on these subjects, might be beneficially provides by the legislature,' remark the court. It is such a rule that your Committee now desire to have established, because, as say the court still further, 'in the absence of special legislation on this subject, the law has vested the power in the committee to regulate the system of distion and classification.' Upon the simple fact of

schools are proper, and also the practice of exclusion

this undefined general authority given to committees, is, therefore, predicated the opinion that the separate

pestion, they would invite attention to the following leclaration of Hon. Richard Fletcher, some years since in reply to a request for his opinion on the subject by the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, (whose nam heads one of the petitions upon which we act,) ther mayor of that city :-

· Neither the Constitution nor laws of this Con Neither the Constitution nor laws of this Commonwealth make any distinction between a colored person and a white person. A colored man is a free citizen, with the same rights, privileges and duties, as any other man, so far as the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth are involved He pays his share of the expenses, and is entitled. to act and vote as any other citizen. The childred of colored parents are, therefore, entitled to the bene of the free schools equally with others. It may said that the free school, provided exclusively f said that the free school, provided exclusively for colored children, is equally advantageous to them. I think it would be easy to show that this is not the case. But suppose it were so, it would in no way affect the decision of the question. The colored children are lawfully entitled to the benefit of the free schools, and are not bound to accept an equivalent. Except in the case of taking property for public use, no man can be compelled to relinquish what belongs to him for an equivalent. Every one must have his own, unless he consents Every one must have his own, unless he consents to relinquish it. My opinion is, therefore, that the school committee have no lawful power to exclude the colored children from the public free schools. It may be proper for me to add, that it seems to me extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether the moey of the city can be lawfully appropriated to the support of a distinct and separate school for colored children.

Your Committee were informed that Hon. Charles H. Warren, formerly of the Common Pleas Bench, has concurred in the views expressed as above by Judge Fletcher; while Hon. Charles T. Rassell, when a men ber of the Boston School Committee, presented a repo favorable to the abolition of the colored schools; and Hon. George S. Hillard, the present City Solicitor of Boston, in a recent suit growing out of the ejection of a colored child from a city school, volunteered the expression of his belief that the rule of exclusion was an unjust one, as well as of questionable legality.

But granting, for the sake of the argument, that there is justification in law for a separate system of instruction, then it would seem, evidently, that a different system of laws and government, in the same proportion, would be justifiable and proper, since a large share of government is but a continuation of public nstruction, telling the subject or citizen what to do, and what to avoid, under penalties. To use the lauguage of another, 'The races which are so distinct as to require different training in the schools cannot sure ly form a homogeneous basis for civil institutions, or allow of the same penal arrangements. England, accordingly, has one code for India, and another for Kent. Our laws, on the contrary, negative all such distinctions; they practically assert that before the law, and in regard to such institutions as the law establishes, the differences of race, creed, complexion, and caste, melt away. The law does not undertake to establish any thing in which all may not partake. As members of a legal body, a School Committee, they should have eyes only for such distinctions among their fellow-citizens as the law recognizes and points out. For the difference of age and sex, for regulations of health, &c., they find recedents; in acting upon these, they stand within he margin of that discretion which the law allows. But when they open their eyes to varied complexion, to difference of race, to diversity of creed, to distinctions of caste, they will seek in vain through all our laws and institutions for any recognition of the spirit in which they act. They are attempting to foist into the legal arrangements of the land a principle utterly repugnant to our Constitution. What the sovereignty of the Constitution dared not attempt, the discretion of a school committee accomplishes!

Your Committee have said that the city of Boston has now alone the unenviable distinction of maintaining separate restrictive schools for colored children. Yet, from the very records of the School Committee of Boston, it appears that this is done in violation of all rules and regulations, as will appear from the following certificates from the Secretary of the late Primary School Committee, Charles Demond, Esq., and from the Secretary of the Grammar School Committee, Barnard Capen, Esq. :-

Boston, May 5, 1854. I have examined the records of the Primary School Committee, and find no vote forbidding the admission of the colored children into any primary

I have examined carefully the records of the School Committee, from 1792 to the present time and do not find on said records any rule, resolution or order, excluding colored children from the grammar schools. In the year 1852, however, a colored citizen of East Boston petitioned to be al-lowed to send his children to the Chapman School urging as a prominent reason the expense of the The Board did not grant this petition. but procured a free pass for the children at the BARNARD CAPEN, Secretary.

Notwithstanding these certificates, however, it was Constitution and laws of Massachusetts to make any fully demonstrated to your Committee that colored childiscrimination on account of color or race among the dren, of age suitable and qualification unquestioned for children in the public schools; and he asked the court admission to the Grammar Schools, were excluded from to declare the by-law of the School Committee of Bos- each and all of the schools except one, called the 'Smith ton, making a discrimination of color among children of School," which is situated in a neighborhood where re the public schools, unconstitutional and illegal, although sides a large proportion of the colored inhabitants, and there were no express words of prohibition in the Con- is of difficult, if not impracticable, access to those chil dren who reside at a distance from its locality.

The City Council of Boston, having had its attention member of the House of Representatives.) it imparted

The majority of the sub-committee of the School Committee to whom this 'order' was referred, (Messrs Henry A. Drake and James N. Sykes,) reported, Aug.

'It appears that there is no regulation of this Board which compels the attendance of colored children upon the Smith School, or excludes them from the other public schools: and it is also found to be the practice of many of the sub-committee to allow colored children to attend the schools nearest to their places of residence, when the Smith School is inconveniently distant. This practice School is inco your committee judge to be perfectly satisfactory as it removes the great objection, which is urges with much force, that it is unreasonable to compe be organized, how many schools shall be kept, what the attendance of those colored children upon the Smith School, who reside in the extreme parts of the city.'

The minority of the sub-committee, (Luther Parks Jr., however,) took this view of the matter :--

'As I read the certificates of the Secretaries of the Primary School Committee and of the Gram mar School Committee, any colored child may en ing in the same district may enter, no matter what may be his proximity to the Smith School. More

The majority of this sub-committee having reported that 'no further action' was necessary on the subject the matter has there since rested, and Boston continues its separate schools in defiance of law and regulation, unless the following, the first of the rules apply ing to public schools, may be put in as sufficiently au

Every teacher shall admit to her school all applicants of suitable age and qualifications residing nearest to the school under her charge, (excepting those for tehom special provision has been made,) provided the number in her school will warrant the following therefrom.

While the Committee fully recognize the weight and in the discharge of this duty, she shall apply influence of this opinion of the Supreme Court on the her sub-committee for advice and directions.

That serious inconvenience is experienced by the colored community of Boston from this practice of the the one alluded to in the note of Mr. Capen, the Secretary of the Grammar School Board, above given, was that of the children of a Mr. Russell, living in East Boston, who were compelled to cross the ferry to reach the Smith School in Belknap street, on the westerly side of Beacon Hill. Another is that of the children of a Mr. Brown, living in Commercial street, who, to attend the Smith School, had to pass the doors of several schools where other children who lived near them, being white, had the privilege of attending succeeding, after much trouble, in getting his children into one of the nearer schools, a few weeks only elapsed before Mr. Brown was informed that they could no longer attend the school; and they were thereupon ejected. Another, is that of the children of Mr. St. Pierre, residing near the Roxbury line, who, becoming fused by the teacher.

So onerous has become this state of things, your Con more favored residents of those places. Even if the The new arrangement is accordingly believed t separate system does not force the colored parent to have afforded universal satisfaction. leave the city, it compels him, in good part, either ever to live in one section of the city, much perhaps agains of that which is of far more value to the depressed colmental and moral training. If colored schools are not tion necessary in Cambridge and Chelsea, why should they Your Committee believe, in the words of another, that be in Boston? Surely, the intervening stream that ious a distinction in the social relations of the people that live upon its borders. But, independent of these considerations, an objection to these schools arises from or mental prowess on the part of the children. Say Messrs. Winkley and Palmer, the Committee of examination of the Smith School in 1849, after alluding to the inferior condition of the school-

and has been, the Smith School is an encumbrance upon the finances of the city and upon the pa-tience of the School Committee, and that there is no one of our public institutions that more needs

Says the quarterly report of the Grammar School

'The Smith School is in bad condition-but lit tle progress. Slim attendance and bad discipline are its characteristics. There are 80 scholars belonging to the school, and only 34 attended the ex-

From this unpleasant picture, suggestive of so many addening thoughts, your Committee turn with pleasure to the condition of things where, with a comparatively larger colored population, no separate schools are known.

We doubt not many have been induced to countenance this distinction, and decide for its continuance, from the fear that the admission of colored children into schools with white children would cause a popular ferment that would seriously impair the condition of the schools. Your Committee believe this fear to be unfounded. The admission of colored children indiscriminately with white children prevails in the schools of Salem, Lowell, Worcester, New Bedford and Nantucket, n several of which places the general feeling respecttatives in General Court assembled, and by the authoring colored people is doubtless similar to what it is in Boston. In New Bedford and Lowell, no distinction has ever been made with reference to color; while in Salem, Worcester and Nantucket, the separate schools have comparatively recently been abolished. What has been done in these places, most of which have, we believe, a larger proportional colored population than Boston, we think may afford some evidence that similar results may reasonably be expected to follow a like cause here.

In a letter from Nantucket, dated July 4, 1846, Hon.

In a letter from Nantucket, dated July 4, 1846, Hon. John H. Shaw thus testifies :-

'I have found leisure to visit all the public schools in town, and with entire confidence can of the school committee now state that the admission of colored children fendant city or town, in School Committee seventeen years, with two intermissions of two years, one of them the last two years, and at no time have I found the schools, as whole, in better condition. Early in February last, the present committee took charge of the guardian of any such schools, and decided to admit the colored children : there were then 27 of them attending the colored school; there are now 50 in the various public schools-well behaved, orderly children. single complaint has been made to the committee thus far from any teacher respecting any one of them. On the first of February there were in all the public schools in town 1,281 children; on the first day of July there were 1,316, showing an increase of 35 and this increase has all been in the south and west districts, where the colored children are: while in the north district, where there are but two colored children, although there are four ols with 397 scholars, yet here we find less than there were in February by 24; so that the increase in the schools where the colored children to the admission of the colored children, but it shows that the schools have not been injured in the essimation of the parents. I have not the power to give you the exact number of scholars in the private schools at the same periods of time, first February ber is much diminished. One school of 70 and one of 40 scholars has been given up; and I am very confident that there are not as many children in the private schools now by seventy or one hun-

from all classes in the community, many of them from families of the highest respectability. I have had no instance of ony difficulty arising from the admission of colored children. They have uniformly been treated with courtesy and kindness by the other scholars. I recognize no distinction goes, my pupils do not. The number of this class in my school has been small, and still is. There are four at the present time. I have noticed no difference in the aptitude to learn between them and the ledge extends, to the method practised in our schools, and no difficulty that I am aware of has ever arisen from it. Immediately after the last general examination of our schools, a gentleman

Concurrent testimony has been presented to your mittee from Salem, Lowell, and elsewhere. From the report of the Cambridge School Committee abmitted in 1851, we make the following extract :-'In the Broadway Primary School, a singular

fact was noticed—viz., the mixture of jour differ-ent races among the pupils—the Anglo-Saxon, Teu-tonic, Celtic and African; but, by the influence of Alban the teacher and of habit, there exists perfect good feeling among them, and there is no apparent consciousness of a difference of race or condition.

otherwise than ordinary. The various exercises were participated in by them with commendable tact, real and deportment; and in the committee's summing up, the marks of distinction for studies, punctual attendance, and exemplary deportment during the term, were very flattering. In mandrawing, a colored pupil excelled all others.'

From the Report of the School Committee of Worce ter, for the present year, just issued, we make the following extract :-

'The African School has been at length abolish

'The African School has been at length abolished. It has never properly been—that stain upon an enlightened community—a caste school, as colored pupils have always been freely admitted into the high school, and, of late years, to other schools also. This school has therefore been kept in operation mainly to accommodate a few colored families in that section of the city, and has been gradually dwindling for several years. In April last, it was at length unanimously abolished. It may, be well to add, that in no case has the alightest inconvenience followed from this change. The African School had always an efficient and devoted teacher. But there is an intrinsic absurdity in establishing, at great cost, a system of graded schools, and yet excluding or omitting from these So onerous has become this state of things, your committee were assured many colored tax-payers have, within the past and few immediate preceding years, removed from Boston to the neighboring towns and cities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, Chelsea, Salem, and elsewhere, where equal school rights are practically as well as theoretically acknowledged, their children associating pleasantly and cordially with those of the some extent, in our suburban schools. The part of the same result is observed, to some extent, in our suburban schools.

All this evidence of the practical working of the tru ly 'common' school established in the minds of you his convenience or pleasure, or deprive his children Committee two points : First, that colored children make less progress in a separate school; and, second, ored man than personal convenience or happiness—their that no practical inconvenience need follow the aboli-

The only security we can have for a healthy and effiseparates those towns need not be the cause of so invid- cient system of public instruction rests in the deep in terest and vigilant care with which the more intelligen watch over the welfare of the schools. This only wil secure competent teachers, indefatigable exertion, and their inferior character-necessarily so, your Committee a high standard of excellence; and where the colored think, from the removal of any stimulus to ambitiou children are mingled up with the mass of their more favored fellows, they will partake of the advantages of this watchful oversight. Shut out and separated, they are sure to be neglected, and to experience all the evils of an isolated and despised class. One of the great merits . We have no hesitation in saying that as it is, of our system of public instruction is the fusion of all classes which it produces. From a childhood which and classes. Our common-school system suits our institutions, promotes the feeling of brotherhood, and the habits of republican equality. To debar the colored race from these advantages, even if we still secure to them equal educational results, is a sore injustice and wrong, and is taking the surest means o perpetuating a prejudice that should be deprecated and iscountenanced by all intelligent and Christian men.

Your Committee do not regard that further argunent is necessary—though many points of interes might be presented-and therefore report the following CHAS. W. SLACK. For the Committee.

in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty AN ACT

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Amendment of 'An Act concerning Public Schools, passed March 24, 1845. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represe

try the same, against the city or town by which suc

chool is supported.

Sec. 3d. In filing interrogatories for discovery i any such action, the plaintiff may examine any member of the school committee, or any other officer of the de-

a party to the suit.

Sec. 4th. Every person belonging to the school committee, under whose rules or directions any child shall be excluded from such school, and every teacher of any such school, shall, on application by the parent or guardian of any such child, state in writing the grounds and reasons of such exclusion.

From the London Empire. GEORGE THOMPSON ON THE WAR.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday Night. On Monday night, Mr. George Thompson delivered a lecture here on 'The War; its antecedents, origin, present results, and probable consequences. The Friends' Meeting House, the largest available building in Manchester, was crowded with an en-thusiastic assemblage, in which all parties and classes were represented, and which numbered at least three thousand persons. Mr. George Wilson, who may be regarded as the leading representative of the anti-war feeling of this city, gave additional weight to the meeting by occupying the chair. Mr. Thompson received a very cordial greeting. Some idea of the length of the lecture may be formed, when I state that it filled eight columns of the Manchester Daily Times, and that it occupied three hours in its delivery. It was listened to by the large assembly with the intensest attention, which was only broken by frequent and hearty applause One or two efforts were made by a few males to create a diversion in favor of the war ; but this in the private schools now by seventy or one hundred as there were the first of February.

Was prevented by an entire usanimity of the vast bulk of the audience. After the repeated declarations made by the advocates of the war, that on this erson, Esq., a teacher of some distinction, dated March 27, 1846, we quote the following:—

There have been colored children in our high school, of which I am the master, during nearly the whole time since its first establishment—a period of some eight or ten years. My pupils are from all classes in the community, many of them from families of the highest respectability.

The Manchester did not follow the Manchester and not follow the Manchester an

The meeting of Monday night will, of course, by succeeded by others; and it is to be hoped that a thorough peace ngitation, throughout the country will be instituted. While I write, Mr. Thompson is delivering his first lecture in the West Riding i. e., at Wakefield. He will also shortly vis Leeds, where, perhaps, he may test Edward Baines's 'facts' by the Blue Books. To-morrow night he lectures at Ashton-under-Lyne.

Next Tuesday the first of a series of meetings of the commercial effects of the war, will be held it Manchester, when Mr. R. H. Grey, an eminen general examination of our schools, a gentleman of the committee remarked, that throughout the schools the colored children appeared quite as well during the examination as the white children. I should think that the average attendance of this class, in proportion to the whole number belonging to the schools, was equal to that of the whites the same condition in life.'

Manchester, when Mr. R. H. Grey, an eminent Manchester manufacturer, and formerly member for this city, together with Mr. Edmund Ashworth, and Mr. Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton, will deliver addresses. These meetings will, I have no doubt, do much towards arousing this great commercial community still further to a sense of the necessity of our terminating hostilities as speedily as possiof our terminating hostilities as speedily as possi-ble. Great distress prevails among the lower classes in Manchester, but happily the bread riots as yet, have been confined to Liverpool.

dignity than that of a pale face. As is natural such persons make the most of their small capital One of these male bipeds was seated in the car a Albany, and, as the manner of some of the meaner squatted on the whole territory while other standing in the car. Rev. J. W. Logner feeling among them, and there is no apparent consciousness of a difference of race or condition.'

A gentleman who attended the examination of this last-mentioned school in April, 1854, said of it in one of the public prints:

'Colored boys and girls were classified with those not colored like themselves, and all without well, I will do so.'

18, he squatted on the whole territory while others were standing in the car. Rev. J. W. Lognen, as he can, in a very gentlemanly manner enquired — 'Is this seat beside you taken?' 'Yes it is.'

(Lie No. I.) 'Where is the gentleman who claims it?' He has stept out.' (Lie No. 2.) 'Then I will take it until he returns.' 'You will have to give it up pretty quick.' (Lie No. 3.) 'Oh, very well, I will do so.'

Well, the lying gentleman sat in a pout for seastime, bristling up monstrously, with a sort of pactime, bristling up monstrously, with a sort of pactime, touch-me-not, sort of stare. But he discussed in the discussion of Loguen, longitudinally, are quite an ensured to the start of the discussion of Loguen, longitudinally, are quite an ensured to the start of the discussion of the start of the said Loguen, with a bland air. And off pushes the Little one. With a quiet, subdued, respectfel air, that must have wrought marvellously on the min mind, Loguen remarked, 'I'm afraid if we see many, I shan't know the man whote sout I'm 55, when he comes?' Greeted with a laugh of derines, the fellow went off by the stove, saying something about 'niggers,' that brought down upon his had a terrible flood of indignant rebuke from one that by, who knew Loguen to be a man.—Westyen.

TEMPERANCE

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niehed at cost.

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NATHANIEL NOYES, Agest.
Boston, November 17, 1854.

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vors.

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place.
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Boston, May 13.

Two Mill Privileges.

FOR sale in Southboro', two Mill Privileges, ess in Parkersville, about one-half mile west of Souther meeting-house, and three-fourths of a mile from a labroad Depot, having a saw-mill, grist-mill, with terms. un of stones, cracker, with shed, shop, hay-scale, at nd about one and one-half acre of land, situated in

first rate business location.

The other about a mile east of the meeting-hous, and within about one-half mile of Fayville Depot, with and within about one-half mite of reprint people, an a grist-mile, cracker, &c. The above property will be sold separate, or together. A bargain and long paday given. For further particulars, inquire of the satscriber at Parkersville.

MOSES SAWIK. Southboro', Feb. 23 3w

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in this Institution in this Institution are ings are liberal, and free from all sectarian degas Ladies desiring such an education are respectfully vited to give it their attention. For annuarcement, containing terms, further particulars, &c., pleased dress JOS. S. LONGSHORE.

410 Market street above Eleventh, Philadelphia. February 9.

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