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relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to relating to the paper at the directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in red three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massach The Agent Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

amittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Louist, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PRILLIPS.

of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of erery 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.

Mo Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. B. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

is of the South prescribed, as a condition of their that to the Constitution, three special provisions re

and stirulation to surrender fuority slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adam.

of preserving the African slave trade; the seco

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1081.

THE LIBERATOR.

Ridicule is sometimes more potent than argunent; and this conviction has led our correspondent Milton' to see what virtue there may be in a little satire, effectively applied in the case of Dr. Adams, the perse than heathenish pastor of Essex Street Church.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Not so fast, not so fast, neighbor Garrison ! I read your LIBERATOR every week, and being a good-natured man, wish to keep you right. You are out upon our Rev. Dr. Adams for his 'South Side View of Slavery,' I am, on the contrary, delighted with his view of that

How happy there slaves are! free from all care, roubled with no avarice or ambition, laboring just enough to keep themselves in health and spirits, relining under the shade of the palmetto every day, frolicking with one another by night, and living on the fat of the land : dressed also in the height of fashion, and in the finest broadcloths, especially on Sundays and holidays, with gold chains around their necks, gold ratches in their pockets, gold-headed canes in their hands, and all the ornaments of wealth and refinement. They are, of all people on earth, the most happy, saith Houston. Why should they be such fools as to run away from that Eden, and emigrate to the cold and confortless North? You ignorant abolitionists would apawer, that they have a natural and unconquerable ore of liberty. But one of them told the good and sapient Rev. Doctor that he didn't wish to be free; so that

I cannot account for their folly but by phrenology and physiognomy, which teach that Negroes have large erretiveness, like foxes, and therefore have a natural and irresistible propensity to run away and hide. This ecretiveness often gives their masters great trouble in soling them up, to keep them from suffering. How aind in the masters to advertise them, even offering a arge reward for them, dead or alive, wishing, if they are alive, to feed and clothe and take care of them, and if dead, to have the consolation of mourning over their remains, and giving them a Christian burial! Noble and humane Christians! how they grace and adorn human nature!

How cruel in Washington and others to deprive their slaves of such affectionate care, by making them free! The only excuse for that great and good man is, that he indoubtedly labored under a kind of abolition insanity.

Well, Uncle Tom's Cabin is torn down. How ridicuous and a surd to believe that those pious and exemplary Christian masters, who pray in their families, my grace at table, and attend even the sacraments of the Church, should ever abuse their slaves, and sell them away from their families, parting husbands from wives, parents from children ; because no Christian would or could be guilty of such abominable inhumanity. Such cruelty would shock even an infidel. The Reverend and worthy Doctor's Views will mightily enlighten the Northern mind-at least conquer some of their foolish prejudices against slavery. I hope he will tist Utah this spring, and give us a West Side View of Polygamy. He knows the Holy Bible sanctions this stitution as much as slavery. The renowned antedilavian Lamech, the venerable patriarchs, the illustrious Moses, the pious David, (a man after God's own heart,) or the glorious Solomon, the wisest man on earth, all had just as many wives as they pleased, besides concubines. That was Liberty, Free Trade, and Sailars' Rights. But here, in this cold, codfish, icemaking State, a mighty fuss is made, if a man has only twoor three wives, or simply keeps a concubine. I hope the Reverend Doctor, on his return from Utah, will write another book, and endeavor to conquer this feelish prejudice. This is also important for the prestration of the Union. The rapidly increasing Mornosites are becoming formidable, and may secede, unless this prejudice can be conquered. As the great Mr. Webster saved the Union before, the Reverend Doctor may render the same service now, and go down to posterity hand in hand with that distinguished statesman. As, however, he will be violently opposed, especially by such weak women as Mrs. Stowe and her abolition sisters, I would suggest, with great deference, that be take the same calm and candid view of polygamy that he has of slavery, and not exactly advocate the system, but tell how he visited some Mormon gentlemen, where one of his beautiful wives was cooking dinner, another intrusting the children, another attending another sick rife just confined, another putting the chambers in order, another gracing the parlor, and all harmonious, sciable, cheerful and affectionate, delighting in their everal duties, and basking in the smiles of their Abrahanie husband : then leave the people to infer the pleas-

tre and advantages of polygamy.

Now, Sir, as you and your abolition adherents are such downright infidels as to reject the Bible authority fir slavery, you will undoubtedly have the impudence to reject the same authority for polygamy and concubinge. But, Sir, great names for talent, learning and hety, such as the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Dewof, and the profound President Lord, are not feathers, that you can blow away with your polluted breath. Having become conspicuous as apologists for slavery, they must and will, even to be consistent, now become spologists for the other Abrahamic example. They have pet their hand to the plough, and if they now look back. they are not fit for the stations they fill, and they may sasared I will never again defend them against your MILTON.

Note. What an ungrateful and ungodly wretch that Intleman in Montgomery, Alabama, who lately said to Northerner, 'I have just been reading the book of Dr. Adama. This man is either a fool or a knave, or both, though I think the fool predominates. Why, the has has seen more virtue in slavery, during the few reas he was in Georgia, housed up as an invalid, than lare seen in all my life. We don't pretend down here that slavery is right; we only claim it as the best state of things we can have just now. But this holy man somer sees the elephant of alavery, than he falls evn and worships it. What an ass the man must be !"

and conclusive majority Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, in favor of the removal of Judge Loring from the office which he now pollutes :-

A Judge of Probate may do many things, either as a citizen or as a Commissioner, which would render him unfit for the office of Judge of Probate, and yet not render him liable to removal by impeachment. Hence the reservation of the right of removal by address.

The power of removal by address, under chapter

reach cases in which judges might not be subject to

The individual holding office may not be guilty of crime, gross immorality or official misbehavior, so as to be liable to removal for such cause on trial, and to judgment on impeachment, and yet, from gross or rash measures, or loathsome ness of person, or general offensiveness to the community, or from loss of the public confidence, ought to be removed by address, which is without trial or

The causes for articles, trial and judgment, on impeachment, are limited. Removal by address, besides all these causes, which, from various reasons, it may be best not to make the subject of solemn trial and severe judgment that involve the disgrace of conviction, with the penalty of disqualification for office, and may extend to incapacitating from any office of honor or trust, extends to a

nuch wider range.
This is a wise constitutional provision, the only one, which (the judiciary not being elective) holds the judiciary accountable to the people. It is not limited to cases of official misconduct. To beyond the reach of the people, merely by keeping clear of criminal misconduct. They have reserved the power of simply dismiss-

ing from service.

This power is in no danger of being abused, be ing restricted to cases in which the House, chosen from the people in towns, the Senate, elected in the larger districts, the Council, selected from the people by a joint ballot of these two branches, and the Governor, chosen by the whole body of the

State, concur. To omit to exercise it, from the fact that it might be abused, would be a dangerous precedent; for it would be a practical recognition of a limitation to

Mr. Loring, in his protest, denies the practical existence of the power, by denying the right of the people to exercise it. He denies this right, because says there is no good cause, or what amounts to that no cause for removal is good, unless it amount to official misconduct. Whereas, unless there he general good, their results must be guarded against causes, short of that, that are sufficient in the with judicious care. mind of the people, the power is practically annibilated.

this reserved constitutional right was meant to

The county of Suffolk has a colored population of 2,038. Can they approach without a shudder the Commissioner who has voluntarily surrendered to slavery a brother man, born with rights to liberty as inalienable as their own !

Removal by address is a power which ought to be

exercised for sufficient cause. The causes are more extensive than those for impeachment.

But, it is asked, Is there no limit to this power

There is the necessity for the deliberate action of four distinct branches of the government. Beyond this, there is none. For an office is not a valuable property, which one may sell or devise, or which, by virtue of ownership, he has a right to hold for imself. It is a post of service of the public. The restriction, therefore, is left with these, representative bodies of the people themselves, who alone

tive bodies of the people themselves, who more can suffer by any misuse of the power.

The check on this power of removal of judges by address is this well-balanced judgment of four distinct bodies, chosen from the people. Thus constitutionally restricted, it is certain it will not wantonly, capriciously act to its own detriment.

This is a question of interest and conscience in the breast of the State itself. It undertakes to Judge of Probate.

This doctrine of absolute accountability to the charge, prove and judge of nothing against the incharge, prove and judge of nothing against the individual. He is neither accused, nor necessarily to be heard. He has no interest of property or reputation for which he has a right to intervene, save like any other citizen.

What, then, is sufficient cause to justify these bodies themselves for removal?

This doctrine of absolute accountability to the people is no new doctrine in Massachusetts. It is a sold as the Constitution itself.

All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government vested with authority, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are their

bodies themselves for removal!
It is assumed that there must be a cause—that

may, but need neither be crime, gross immorality nor incapacity. It may be anything else, either in the people or in its servant, that just as effectually prevents the proper and useful discharge of his proper and useful disch

A minister or any other servant, without over-A minister or any other better the strict obligations, may do stepping the line of his strict obligations, may do many things which would be no legal cause for charge against him, be no breach of contract, nothing for which he could be condemned publicly or called to account any where, but which would utterly destroy his reputation, and render the lost the confidence of the people, should be recontinuance of the relation foolish and useless, moved. It is all the more, and always so, with a public

A man may be so offensive in person, manners or

this :- Is there any well-founded reason for which the people feel, either that the person is likely to be nent reason less useful at his post than he was when appoint be removed.

ed, or that it is best for the community that he should not the state of the community that he should not the state of the community that he should not the state of the community that he should not the state of the community that he should not the state of the state of

If the old Roman orator, Cicero, in a republic

tottering under the accumulated corruptions and crimes of seven conturies, felt impelled, when called upon to plead for the rights and liberties of his fellow-man in the presence of an armed soldiery, to exclaim, Tamen has now judicii nava forma terret oculos, qui quocunque inciderint veterem consuctudinum fori, et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, '-or, in English, This unusual manner of a new kind of Jori, ct pristinum morem judiciorum requirint,—original principal principal

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

We make the following extracts from the very able and conclusive majority Report of the Committee on ederal Relations, in favor of the removal of Judge What though the Judge who permits this be a United States Commissioner! Is it fit that he also should be a Alassachusettte Judge of Probate!

sioner interfere with the duties of the office of Judge of Probate. The statute is imperative, that a Probate Court shall be held in the county of Suffolk on every Monday, except the first of each

month.

Yet Mr. Dana, in his argument before the Committee in favor of Mr. Loring, wished it noted, as a proof of Judge Loring's kindly disposition, that he adjourned his Probate Court to try the Burns case. Yes, the business of the County of Suffolk must

be delayed an entire fortnight, that Colonel Suttle may be enabled to take a man from the free soil of Massachusetts to the slave soil of Virginia one day earlier.

earlier.

Massachusetts protests against thus delaying the business of the widow and the orphan to accommodate a Virginia slave-hunter. Our laws declare it piracy to kidnap men from Africa. Shall it be deemed in Massachusetts a business fit for a Judge of Probate to dabble in?

The Massachusetts Declaration of Rights affirms, It is the right of course string to be tried by

It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges, as free, impartial and independent, as the

Your Committee were greatly impressed with the importance of some of the admissions of Mr. Dana. He admitted that the decision of Judge Loring was against law and evidence, and yet endeavored to shield Mr. Loring from the charge of wrong intennot limited to cases of official misconduct. To tions by saying that Mr. Loring brought cer-thus restrict it, is to nullify it. A servant is not tain instincts from birth and education, and surrounding influences, certain associations and predilections, which carried him inevitably to that decision. He did not bring to the case strong instincts of liberty and justice."

Is a man, thus biased by education, associations predilections and surrounding influences, 'as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity

will admit' ! Your Committee had always supposed that Massachusetts required her judges to bring instincts to the bench favorable to liberty and justice, and not

against it. They think so now.
Your Committee do not intend to sit in judgment upon the motives which brought Judge Loring to which Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett is said to have re-fused to try. They do not intend to inquire into the motives that brought him ultimately to the decision which he made in the Burns's case. These the same thing, it would be extreme injustice and are only within the cognizance of his own conscience want of equity. The fallacy is here. He declares and his God. But acts come within the cognizance of man. If bad, and such as militate against the

with judicions care.

Men are but shadows. Right is eternal. nihilated.

It is precisely the case in which the people see that the man, in person, mind or morals, is such as they do not wish to retain in their service, that cided, avowed sentiments of all parties in relation

The sentiment of the State has not been to nullify or resist the law. It has seen its own citizens imprisoned and sold, its legal agent, Mr. Hoar, in-sulted and injured abroad, its offices and buildings prostituted at home, but it trusted to the protect tion of the law. It has endured once and again the execution of an enactment that annuls the law of God, tramples down the barriers of the constitution

and the rights of man.

Yet the people mobbed no one for aiding it. But
the people do look on it as sinful and criminal to volunteer in such service. They cannot respect those who do it. They loathe to see or approach him who has received the price of his brother as they do the executioner, and cannot bear to see him in any office of honor or trust within the gift of

It is sufficient for the Committee to know that Judge Loring has sinned against the moral sentiment of Massachusetts ; that under a law which the conscience of Massachusetts abhors, which her Christianity repudiates, which her reason pro-nounces unconstitutional, and against law and evidence,' he has made a man a slave. The people therefore demand his removal from the office of

substitutes and agents, and are at all times ac countable to them.' - Declaration of Rights, sect. 5.

agents, not to contravene, but to do their will, as made known by their laws, their resolves, and their

REASONS OF STATE, therefore, demand that every officer who, through incapacity, or heedlessness, or bins, or moral taint, or any other cause, has

Mr. Loring has, in the opinion of the Committee, servant.

In such cases, each party must be, and is, left causes which have led to this loss of confidence have been enumerated above. The necessity of the power of removal by address, and the occasions when it A man may be so offensive in person, manners or morals, in speech, appearance or general conduct, that he ought to be removed.

Assuming, then, that this mode is not to be used capticiously or causelessly, the question must be this:

Is there any well-founded reason for which the statement of the distinguished men who tooks leading part in the Convention of 1820, is the loss of the people's confidence. This, also, was imbodied in the Address of 1803, as a prominant manner or the former part of this Report. One proper occasions specified by several of the distinguished men who tooks leading part in the Convention of 1820, is the loss of the people's confidence. This, also, was imbodied in the Address of 1803, as a prominant manner or the convention of the convention of 1820, is the loss of the people of 1800, as a prominant manner or the convention of 1820, is the loss of the people of 1800, as a prominant manner or the convention of 1820, is the loss of the people of 1800, as a prominant manner or the convention of 1820, is the loss of the people of 1800, as a prominant manner or the former part of this Report. One proper occasions when the convention of 1820, is the former part of this Report. nent reason why Judges Vinal and Sargent should

be removed.

After having given this case of Judge E. G.
Loring a long, faithful and impartial examination,
your Committee, in view of the facts and considershould not stand as their Judge!

As a Judge may be impeached for official misconduct, and also for immorality, so he may be removed for incapacity, and for causes that go to his official acts, to his personal conduct, and to his fitations set forth in this Report, recommend that of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

Address to his Excellency HENRY J. GARDNER,

Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

Let us now turn away from the church, and examine the Anti-Slavery movement in its branches, for divisions are here, as well as elsewhere. I will not enter into an examination of their causes. God forbid that I should open here those bitter fountains! I may say, however, that the first graud division took place fourteen years ago, and on the very minor question. Shall a woman be a member of a committee in company with men! The majority said she should be; and the minority seceded. Thus was a grand Philanthropic movement representations of the said along the parties of the said along the parties of the said along th ment rent asunder by a side issue, having nothing whatever, to do with the great object which the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized to carry forward. Before I would have stood in such an attitude, and taken the responsibility roould have suffered my right arm to be taken off. How beautiful would it have been for that woman, how nobly would her name have come down to us in this history, had she said: 'All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient!' While I see no objection to my occupying a place on your committee, I can for the slave's sake forego that privilege. The battle of Woman's Rights should be fought on its own ground; as it is, the slave's cause, already too heavy laden, had to bear p under this new addition; but I will not go furher on that subject, except to characterize it as a

sad mistake.

I shall consider, first, the Garrisonian Anti-Slavery Society. I call this the Garrisonian Society, because Mr. Garrison is, confessedly, its leader. This Society is the oldest of modern Anti-Slavery societies. It has, strictly speaking, two weekly papers, or organs—employs five or six lecturers—and holds numerous public meetings for the dissemination of its views. Its peculiar and distinctive feature is, its doctrine of ! No union with slave-holders.' This doctrine has, of late, become its bond of union, and the condition of good fellowship among its members. Of this Society, I have to say, its logical result is but, negatively, Anti-Slavery. Its doctrine of 'No union with slave-holders,' carried out, dissolves the Union, and leaves the slaves and their masters to fight their own battles, in their own way. This I hold to be an abandonment of the great idea with which that Society started. It started to free the slave. It by leaving the slave to free himself. started with the purpose to imbue the heart of the nation with sentiments favorable to the abolition of Slavery, and ends by seeking to free the North from all responsibility for Slavery other than if Slavery were in Great Britain, or under some other nationality. This, I say, is the practical abandon ment of the idea, with which that Society started.
It has given up the faith that the slave can be freed short of the overthrow of the Government; and then, as I understand that Society, it leaves the slaves, as it must needs leave them, just where it leaves the slaves of Cuba, or those of Brazil. The nation, as such, is given up as beyond the power f salvation by the foolishness of preaching; and ence, the nim is now to save the North ; -so that the American Anti-Slavery Society, which was in-augurated to convert the nation after ten years struggle, parts with its faith, and aims now to save the North. One of the most eloquent of all the members of that Society, and the man who is only second to Mr. Garrison himself, defines the Garrisonian doctrine thus:

All the slave asks of us, is to stand out of his way, withdraw our pledge to keep the peace on the planta-tion; withdraw our pledge to return him; withdraw that representation which the Constitution gives in proportion to the number of slaves; and then with my agifation here, without any individual virtue, which the times have eaten out of us, God will vindicate the oppressed, by the laws of justice which He has found-ed.—Trample under foot your own unjust pledges; break to pieces your compact with hell by which you become the abettors of oppression. Stand alone, and let no cement of the Union bind the slave, and he will right himself.

That is it. 'Stand alone ;' the slave is to ' right himself.' I dissent entirely from this reasoning It assumes to be true what is plainly absurd, and hat is, that a population of slaves, without arms, without means of concert, and without leisure, is nore than a match for double its number, educat ed, accustomed to rule, and in every way prepared for warfare, offensive or defensive. This Society, therefore, consents to leave the slave's freedom most uncertain and improbable, if not an impossible, contingency.

But, 'No union with slaveholders.'

As a mere expression of abhorrence of Slav-ery, the sentiment is a good one; but it expresses new light on the pathway of duty. Defined, as its authors define it, it leads to false doctrines and nischievous results. It condemns Gerrit Smith or sitting in Congress, and our Saviour for eating very slave in this country, he would not cast that vote. Here, on a bare theory, and for a theory which, if consistently adhered to, would drive a man out of the world—a theory which can never be made intelligible to common sense—the free-dom of the whole slave population would be sa-

But again : NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS dislike the morality of this sentiment, in its appli-cation to the point at issue. For instance: A. unites with B. in stealing my property, and carry-ing it away to California, or to Australia, and while there, Mr. A. becomes convinced that he did wrong in stealing my property, and says to Mr. B., 'no union with property-stealers,' and abandons him, leaving the property in his hands. Now, I put it to this audience, has Mr. A. in this transaction, met the requirements of stringent morality He, certainly, has not. It is not only his duty t eparate from the thief, but to restore the sto property to its rightful owner. And I hold that in the Union, this very thing of restoring to the Slave his long-lost rights can better be accomplished, than it can possibly be accomplished outside of the Union. This, then, is my answer to the motto, 'No Union wird SLAVEHOLDERS.'

But this is not the worst fault of this Society

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT, it. But again, we hear the motto, 'No union Extracts from a Lecture delivered by Ferrence Douglass in Rochester, Albany, Philadelphia, New fork, Boston, Portland, Bangor, and other cities:—

Let us now turn away from the church, and extended the Anti-Slavery movement in its branches, or divisions are here, as well as elsewhere. I will not enter into an examination of their causes. Conditions of their causes. Conditions of the Union, under the Constitution, requires me to do nothing which is wrong, and gives me many facilities for doing good, I cannot go with the American Anti-Slavery Society in its doctrine of discountains.

The mission of the Garrisonians ends with the party ends with the relief of the Federal Government from all responsibility for slavery—but the Liberty Party, by its position and doctrines, and by its antecedents, is pledged to continue the struggle while a bondman in his chains remains to weep. Upon its platform must the great battle of Freedem be fought out—if upon any short of the bloody field. It must be under no partial cry of, 'No Union with Slaveholders:' nor selfishery of, No more Slavery extension ;' but it must be, and animating thought and impulse of any move-ment, which is to effect the abolition of slavery in this country. Our Anti-Slavery organizations must be brought back to this doctrine-or they will be scattered and left to wander, and die in the ness, like God's ancient people, till another generation shall come up more, worthy to go up and possess the land.

The following timely appeal has been published in England, in the form of a tract, for the enlightenment and guidance of British Christians. Read it !

TURKISH MISSIONS. AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN

British Christians have recently been called on to unite with the American Board of Missions in the work of spreading the Gospel in Western Asia, and an association has been formed in London for this object, at the head of which stands the honored name of Lord Shaftesbury. The agent for the scheme, Rev. C. G. Young, has enlisted much sympathy in its behalf, while travelling throughout the country. But while zealously promoting this interesting object, he has entirely kept out of view the character, with respect to American slavery, of the association with which British Christians are solicited to units. This has been a subject of are solicited to unite. This has been a subject of concern to the anti-slavery friends of Britain, who are well aware of the injurious effect to the cause of the slave, of this unqualified co-operation, and in many quarters unqualified eulogy of the Ameri-can Board. They therefore made some efforts to can Board. They therefore made some efforts to undeceive the British public. Among others, the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society thought it right to draw up a short history of the proceedwhich pointed to its unfaithfulness in many par-ticulars, alleging that the Board had overlooked the three millions of immortal beings at homechurch while still holding slaves and carrying on a system of buying and selling their fellow-beings, even when such traffic involved the separation of parents from children, &c. That till the meeting held at Hartford in September last, when some improvement took place, attributable to pressure from without, felt in many ways, among others by the increasing adherence of the friends of missions to the American Missionary Association, (formed on anti-slavery principles.) the Board had not given forth anti-slavery testimony, and that even then it was not of the decided character to be expected from such a body. The statement containing these sent to a gentleman deeply interested in this missionary movement, with a request that his atten-tion might be directed to the facts illustrating the pro-slavery tendencies of the American Board, so that his influence might be used to prevent its receiving the sanction of British Christians. In re-plying to this request, this gentleman expressed regret that the Ladies' Committee should circulate injurious misrepresentations of a society instrumental in abolishing slavery in the Sandwich Islands and whose influence indirectly might be seen in the recent abolition of the sale of Circassian captives. He also alluded to the recent meeting at Hartford, He also alluded to the recent meeting at Hartford, repudiating the idea that the improved resolutions were attributable to the motives that had been suggested. On this point he quoted an extract from the New York Independent, 'a paper supported by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, her brother Rev. H. W. Beecher, and others,' to exhibit what he considered the opinion of 'the true friends of the anti-slavery cause in the United States.' The extract says. 'Many have been perplexed with the position or supposed position of the Board, who have never wholly forsaken it. We may bope that they, and all who rejoice in the explicitness and Christian manliness with which it has now declared itself, will express their joy by going forward with new with publicans and sinners. Dr. Spring uttered a shocking sentiment, when he said, if one prayer of his would emancipate every slave, he would not coffer that prayer. No less shocking is the sentiment of the leader of the disunion forces, when he says, that if one vote of his would emancipate he says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says, that if one vote of his would emancipate be says. pirations have gathered, and which has been so prospered in its work. This gentleman's Note also alluded to the effect which this 'uncalled-for interference' of members of the Anti-Slavery Society might have in marring the effort of friends of missions in Turkey, as an expression of international good-will, but suggested that 'the anti-slavery movement would suffer far greater injury by the alienation of some of its best friends, from these proceedings.'

To this Note the Committee felt bound to reply, in justification of their course; and as it has oc-

in justification of their course; and as it has curred to them that the above points may also strike others who have not looked closely into the subject, they have resolved to print their reply for wider circulation, in the earnest hope that it may be useful in stimulating such right action from the British churches as shall in turn affect the American behavior of the Riverse of the Riverse and the strike the American shall be supported by Riverse and the strike the American shall be supported by Riverse and the strike the American shall be supported by Riverse and the strike the strike the strike the strike the supported by the strike the strike the supported by the strike the strike the strike the supported by the strike the strike the supported by the supp can churches, which are, according to J. G. Birney, 'the buhearks of American Slavery;' and respecting whom Albert Barnes declared that 'THERE IS NO POWER OUT OF THE CHURCH WHICH COULD SUSTAIN SLAVERY AN HOUR, IF IT WERE NOT SUSTAINED IN IT.

REPLY OF EDINBURGH LADIES' EMANCIPATION COMMIT TEE.

December 224, 1854.

But this is not the worst fault of this Society. Its chief energies are expended in confirming the opinion, that the U. S. Constitution is, and was intended to be a slaveholding instrument—thus piling up between the slave and his freedom, the huge work of the abolition of the Government, as an indispensable condition to emancipation. My point here is, first, the Constitution is, according to its reading, an Anti-Slavery document; and, secondly, to dissolve the Union, as a means to abolish Slavery, is about as wise as it would be to burn up this city, in order to get the thieves cutoff diency have characterized the instructions to the

missionaries on this and some other subjects. In proof of these assertions, we may briefly recapitu-late a few general points. The Board is sustained in a large measure by slaveholders; while minis-ters of slaveholding churches, and slaveholding members, take part in its management as officers, corporate members, and agents. To secure the for their treasury that which was literally the price of blood. The Board itself has never declared slaveholding a sin, and has suffered the same laxity to obtain among the Indian missions, where slaveholding converts are received as Christians. The Board has never acted out the injunction which is the only authority for all missions, 'Go ye into all the world to preach the Gospel to every creature.' It has overlooked three millions of immortal souls at its own door; nay, has received as a Christian brother the tyrant who makes and sustains laws to doom them, as far as he can do so, to perpetual heathen darkness. (We need not remind you of the laws of some Southern States which decree death as the penalty of teaching slaves to read the Bible, and others of kindred nature.) Setting aside this flagrant course of unfaithful-

ness to its calling, has the Board in other respects

ness to its calling, has the Board in other respects pursued it folly, by preaching the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ (Luke iv. 18,) or instructing the missionaries to preach it in all its adaptation for the elevation and conversion of the fallen race; have the converts been called on to forsake their sins, or has the standard of Christianity been lowered to suit them! For an answer, we look to the various discussions and decisions of the Board. In 1845 at long and labored report was given in and adopted, defending the course of the Board in admitting slaveholders to the mission churches. Rev. Dr. Woods of Andover was chairman to the Commitce. In the course of the debate, Dr. C. E. Stowe (now Professor Stowe) said, 'I would sooner die than say our missionaries ought to enter their open protest against all the evils with which they come na contact.' Dr. Beecher of Boston said 'masters and slaves existed in the primitive churches, and it was allowed by Christ and his apostles. Slavery is an organic sin made by law, and therefore not dealt with as other sins.' In 1846 similar deference to organic sins was adopted, at this time more especially regarding the subject of polygamy, when the sanction of the Board was given to the admis-sion of converts to Christian fellowship while retaining this heathen custom. The discussions on this occasion we do not quote, as it is with the decisions we have principally to do; but they were of a most repulsive character, and are important as showing the sentiments of those of whom the Board is composed. In 1847 there was not much agitation of the anti-slavery question before the Association, but it was proposed to send some one to visit the Indian missions. Mr. Treat accordingly went and returned, bringing in, in 1848, his comprehensive Report, and founding on it the letter comprehensive Report, and founding on it the letter now so generally called by his name; this letter recommended that slaveholding should be considered prima facie evidence against the fitness of a to be left with himself to prove his freedom from the guilt of the system.* It also recommended that the missionaries should not employ slave labor; beyond this, there was little of practical anti-slavery application : such as it was, however, it was too anti-slavery for the Board, who did not adopt it from 1848 to 1854, and the old position was retained, till at the recent meeting at Hartford, the subject having been introduced by the melan-choly reports from the Choctaw mission, a resolution was moved in accordance with this letter, which (not without considerable and warm opposi

ion) was carried. may be important here to call to mind that the laws of the Choctaw nation, now stringently reinforced, prohibiting the teaching of slaves, imposing barriers in the way of emancipation, &c., had been in operation since 1836, and till now no protest was made against them by the missionaries and the Board, if we except Mr. Treat's deprecatory mention of them in his Report in 1848. In the same Report he alludes to the melancholy fact, that the number of slaves had increased 'under

Undoubtedly, then, there is evidence of progress in the late proceedings of the Board, and in this we rejoice; but we must be allowed to judge in some degree of the considerations which prompted it, by the pleas advanced in support of the resolu tions, even in connection with more noble advo-cacy, at the meeting at Hartford. Rev. W. W. Patton said, 'Pass these resolutions, and you will send a thrill of joy through the North, and open a way for the renewed co-operation of thousands who have been compelled to withhold their contri-butions. Dr. Lyman Beecher said ' they had now an opportunity to secure to the Board the churches of the West, '&c. Dr. Bacon said, 'The views of those who furnish our funds must decide our ac-The Rev. Dr. Pomroy affirmed that ' no action less than or different from the resolutions would harmonize the churches of the North.' Dr. would harmonize the churches of the North.' Dr. Todd asserted the same thing of the friends of missions in the Bay State and Granite State, &c. &c., and therefore we must infer that this improvement is in a great degree attributable to pressure from without, owing to the advance of public opinion, which has been produced through the instrumentality of the unceasing efforts of the abolitionista, the production and wonderful effects of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the agitation and passage of the Nebraska Bill. This progress is manifested in Professor Stowe and members of the Beecher family, as well as others, if we may judge from the expression of their sentiments in previous discussions; and therefore their opinions and the impressions given forth by the 'Independent' are not quite those which should influence us in this country, who are free from the partialities and associations likely to affect them. Yet we rejuice to hail every improvement, and thankfully accept and hail every improvement, and thankfully accept and appreciate the noble advocacy of the cause by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Still we must respectfully submit that such a body as the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions should not wait to be stimulated

The following Letter, addressed to the Editor of the Christian Observer, will show Mr. Treat's present anti-slavery sentiments:—

Missionary House, Boston, Oct. 7, 1854. Missionary House, Boston, Oct. 7, 1854.

DEAR SIR. In your Paper of this date, you publish an extract from the Walchman and Observer, and then inquire. 'Is this a fair and truthful statement? Did Mr. Treat endeavor to persuade missionaries to exclude slaveholders from the communion? Did he treat them with threats, that, if they persisted in their course, the Board would cut them off? Did he thus undertake to speak for the Board?' To each and all of these interrogatories I answer 'No.' And I must be allowed to express my surprise that any one should have supposed me capable of such conduct. Yours very sincerely,

S. B. TREAT, Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

t See extract from Lowis Tappan's Letter.

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from without; but should, in its Gospel character, from without; but should, in its Gospel character, assume and maintain the highest standard of moral and Christian duty, and if this has not hither to been done, and obedience has been rendered to expediency rather than to the laws of God; and if even yet there is no word of repentance; we would suggest that this Board is not a trustworthy ally in so pure and holy an enterprize as the propagation of the Gospel. Far be it from us to seek to injure the cause of Missions! On the contrary, we would earnestly desire that they should be so conducted, as that, with the blessing of God, their good may be sure and everlasting, which we could scarcely hope from the antecedents of the Ameriscarcely hope from the antecedents of the Ameri-can Board. On this point we have alluded to the Indian Missions; and to give another side of the question, we quote a letter from Rev. D. S. Bray-ton, a Baptist Missionary among the Karens. Will you tell me how to meet the following ubjec-

Will you tell me how to meet the following objection I have to meet wherever I go among the wild Knrens! 'If we become disciples, when you get a large number of ns, you intend to entice us away and make slaves of us in your own country.' This objection is nrged with as much seriousness and confidence as if they were actually acquainted with the system of American slavery. . And will they not become acquainted with it! I see not how it can possibly be avoided. . And when once it is known, it will spread like wildfre among the people. Some time since I noticed the following remark as coming from Bro. Kincaid: 'If the heathen were aware of the slaveholding character of our churches, by whom the missionaries are sent out, the usefulness of the missionaries would be at an end.' Now I should not be willing to go quite so far as this, and say that their usefulness of the missionaries would.

go quite so far as this, and say that their useful-ness would be at an end. But I most sincerely believe that the strength of the missionaries' arm would be sadly paralyzed.'
As Mrs. Stowe mournfully exclaims in the Key, We have sent our missionaries to all quarters of the globe; but how shall they tell their heather converts the things that are done in Christianized America? How shall our missionaries in Maho-metan countries hold up their hands and proclaim

the superiority of our religion, when we tolerate barbarities which they have repudiated ! . . . No. there is no resource. The church in the United States is shut up, in the Providence of God, to one work. She never can fulfil her mission till this is done. So long as she neglects this, it will lie in the way of everything else which she attempts to do.' And if this be the case, surely it would be better for British Christians to go forth independently in their great work leaning on the Almighty dently in their great work, leaning on the Almighty

arm alone for help.

We wish to advert to the point in your Note referring to the Sandwich Islands. Very early in the history of the American missions in those islands, the missionaries formed an Anti-Slavery Society, and published a most powerful appeal to the American Board and people; this was not circulated, and it was decreed that 'no mission or member of a mission may print any letter, tract, or appeal, at the printing establishments, at the expense of the Board, with a view to its being sent to individ-uals or communities in the United States.' (How this rule was understood by the missionaries is evident from one of them writing from India, 'We are prohibited writing anything home on the subject of slavery; . . . but we cannot forget that slavery exists in the home of freemen, '&c. &c.) Notwithstanding this suppressive policy, the anti-slavery efforts fulfilled their beneficial end towards the Sandwich Islands, and that aside from the Board rather than by its influence.'

With regard to the renewed edict for the abolition of the sale of Circussian slaves, although, no doubt, an the Sandwich Islands, the faithfulness of Christian of Christians would promote the righteous mea-sure, it is well known to have been brought about by the agency of the British Government; at all Firman of the Mahometan despotic sovereign of Turkey conveys a striking rebake to de-mocratic Christian America. It says. Man is the most noble of all the creatures formed by the hand of God, who destined him to be happy in making him free born. But, contrary to that decision, the Circussians indulge in the strange bubit of selling their children and relatives as slaves, and even of slean ing children from each other, in order to sell them like ing children from each other, in order to sell them like animals or articles of furniture. These proceedings, incompatible with the dignity of man, and contrary to the will of the Sovereign Creator, are altogether reprehensible, and I condemn them absolutely. Wherefore, &c. (proceeding to give directions for the suppression of the trade.)

We feel it necessary to apologize for having occupied so much of your time in details which are familiar to you, but we were anxious to review them before you in the hope that your inferences

them before you in the hope that your inferences from them of the character of the American Board might undergo some alteration.
Our plea for 'interference' in this matter is found-

ed on our earnest wish to obey the injunction to 'rethe conviction confirmed by those most deeply in-terested in the question in this country and America, including Mrs. Stowe, that there is no power so great which Britain can bring to bear on American slavery as the power of public opinion, and that there is no medium to express this so forcibly as through the religious organizations; therefore it is we are so anxions that the British church should give forth no ' uncertain sound;' and therefore it is we have taken the liberty to lay before you this important subject, as from your interest in the cause of missions, and your influence in promoting it, you may be able to give a right direction to the expression of British feeling, and induce a co-operation in this great work, only with those whose hands are free from participation in

the sin of slavery.

We should indeed grieve to injure the Anti-Slavery cause by unweighed assertion; but we do not fear its being injured by the propagation of truth, whereby we hope to elicit an expression of encour-agement for those who, in America, in the midst of obloquy and difficulties, are faithful to the cause ave, such as shall stimulate them to go on steadily in their work, under all circumstances. And that the number of these will increase in and around the Board, till it shall itself be quite worthy of the senction and sympathy it now seeks, is our earnest wish.

We are most respectfully, for the Committee, A. LILLIE, E. WIGHAM, Secretaries.

The Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Committee, having heard of the introduction of this subject before the Congregational Union, and of its being supported by the Rev. S. R. Ward, addressn a Note of inquiry, to which it is but justice to him to give his reply :-. I beg to say, by way of reply to your very wel-

come Note, that at a dinner of gentlemen belong-ing to the Congregational Union, and not a meet-ing of the Union itself, a resolution was moved by another, and seconded by myself, pledging aid to persons connected with American and other missions in Turkey. . . . When Mr. Young expressed the opinion that to extend such aid might possibly induce the Board to take right action on subject of slavery, I expressed the contrary opinion, seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolution, and remarked that I thought the teachers and preachers were worthy of British aid, while confidence in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. I do not conceive that the wrong position of the Board ought to operate as a barri ought to operate as a harrier to my contributing to the aid of converted Turks, who are laboring in aid, especially when accompanied with open and plain prolests against the character of the Board, is or can be caudidly construed into an approval, or a seeming approval, of the Board. But, inasmuch as Mr. Cuthbert Young, the Secretary of the Turkish Mission Aid Society, makes it his especial bu-siness to couple all his labors for this Society with a most hurtful and objectionable, and as I have told him, unwarrantable and false defence of that Board, and will continually make the one sustain the other, and collect money on that showing, hereby to you, and through you to whomsoeve you choose, renounce all connection with and ad-neasy of the Turkish Mission Aid Society. Gladly would I do anything in my power to aid that so-ciety. But if, through its Secretary, it must incessantly misrepresent the true position of the Board, and thereby mislead honest minds, touching its true character, I cannot, must not, aid in such work, directly or indirectly. I am, &c.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD WARD.

In regard to the 'New York Independent,' Mr. Lewis Tappan, whose name is known to many in this country, as Secretary of the American and

with the slave power, with a pro-slavery government, with ecclesiastical bodies and national socie ment, with ecclesiastical bodies and national socie-ties in complicity with slavery, but with a large body of ministers, editors, and church members, in the Free States, who style themselves anti-slav-ery people, and yet afford aid and countenance to the iniquitous system, by their apologies, mystifi-cations, classes, and misstatements. cations, glosses, and misstatements.

'Respectfully, yours,

'Lewis Tappan.'

New York, Nov. 23, 1854.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate ROCHESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

A few days since, a friend in Liverpool sent an article for our adoption and insertion in the present article for our adoption and insertion in the present number of the Anli-Slavery Advocate. As it was penned in the style editorial, and we should have been responsible for its contents, we are surprised that our friend, who is, we hope, a constant reader of the Advocate, could suppose we would so far stultify ourselves as to accept his offer. His article gives an account of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Bagaar, and contains an implied eulogy of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, under whose auspices it is held, for the independent position they have chosen, and their determination to co-operate with all whose love for the Anti-Slavery cause rises superior to their connexion with any particular party or sect of abolitionists.'

Now, we wish that our position in this respect should be clearly understood. We welcome all salvation. But we carnest anti-slavery effort, and are glad of all that Bristol letter:is done to promote the anti-slavery cause. But our love for the cause does not rise so far superior to our connexion ' with any particular party or sect of abolitionists,' as to preclude a very decided opinion that there is a better way of duing every ing, and that the anti-slavery cause is no excep tion to this rule. Ever since an interest in tha cause was first aroused in our minds, seventeen years ago, by the eloquenes of George Thompson and the pen of Harriet Martineau, we have been a reader of anti-slavery newspapers, and in constant communication with Abolitionists of great diversity of opinion. The result is that, amidst much change of views on many important subjects, we have seen no reason to change our opinion that in no way can the abolition of slavery be so well promoted as by an adhesion to the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society. They labor, by indefatigable, honest, and fearless appeals to the public conscience, through the medium of the press, the pulpit, and the platform, to reform the corrupt public opinion of the United States; they show that the halls of legislature, the seats of meeting justice, the synods, the conferences, and yearly meetings, are polluted by the contact of slavery they come out from pro-slavery seets ; and abstair from the most cherished privilege of American citizens—that of participation in political privileges—rather than swear to uphold a constitution which they consider pro-slavery in its tenor and operaso humble a way, and believe the welfare of the race to be identified with the attainment of the objects at which they aim.

At the same time, we are far from insisting on

produce movement; and to these we nevertheless

wish God speed. But it is quite another matter when we are asked to assist a means of helping the anti-slavery cause, which, in our opinion, does more mischief to the slave by its hostility to its best friends, than it can counterbalance by its own direct labor in its be-half. The Rochester Anti-Slavery Sewing Society, which has held the Bazaar that our Liverpool frien wants us to commend to our readers, devotes we believe a large portion of its income to the support of Frederick Douglass's Paper. This paper and its editor are strenuous in their efforts to depreciate that anti-slavery intrumentality which we esteem above all others, and those abolitionists whom w respect most highly for their works' sake. For the truth of this assertion, we need only refer to the letters of COMMUNIPAW which have lately appeared in its columns, and which in our opinion are disgraceful to the writer, and no credit to the paper

In proof that we are animated by no narrow or exclusive spirit, we point to the reports of the anti-slavery lectures of the Rev. Edward Mathews, and to the articles from his pen, which have appeared in the Advocate from the commencement of this paper. This gentleman does not belong to the American Anti-Slavery Society, nor has he, to our knowledge, any special sympathy with it. But as we a realons and devoted laborer in the anti-slavery cause, who has proved his faith by both in England and the United States, by their with him by every means in our power.

We do not demand unity of views from any, but we do deprecate bigoted and malignant hostility and we will not knowingly promote the objects of those who make it part of their business, as abolitionists, to assail the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to villify some of the very best and truest friends of the slave.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday gives a long report of the proceedings before Judge Parker, who ordered that Rusetta, the alleged slave of the received Mr. Dennison, should be delivered up to ber guardian, Mr. Van Slyke. Hon. S. P. Chase distinguished himself by his zeal and ability in behalf of the girl. On self by his zeal and ability in behalf of the girl. On the subject of the support given the Board, and of the relations it holds to the system, has been brought before the notice of the 'Western Asia Missions Aid Society,' in an admirable Tract lately published by the Edinburgh Anti-Slavery Society. This pamphlet, together with the other side appeared Hon. George E. Pugh, who is the successor of Mr. Chase in the United States Senate,

The marshal then proceeded to the front of the building, on the balcony, and addressed the assembled multirude, caying, 'In the name of the United States, I, as Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, command the peace and my protection.'

He then read aloud a long list of detailed force, and declared that no step would be taken without authority.

mitted to its support and advoce ey. The religious papers of this country, with one consent, are shouting aloud the praises of the American Board, or account of their recent action, in the case of the Choo taw schools, as if that action could purge their pro-sia very sins, or hide the enormous fact of their religiou onnection, fellowship, rand co-membership with men who are themselves the owners of human beings, (ofter of members of the same church with themselves,) and who justify and defend slaveholding as right in itself, and as in accordance with the Word and will of God Even the New York Independent, as our readers have already learned with the deepest sorrow, is supporting and extolling the American Board, and denouncing PARKER PULSBURY for his frank, explicit, and manly exposure of the pro-slavery character of the Board,while its editor, (in the spirit which we have been no customed to find in the New York Observer, and which consions no surprise there.) refuses to ellow Me Pille. bury an opportunity to defend himself, in the columns where he had attacked Mr. Pillsbury in a very gross manuer! Does the advocacy of the American Board of Missions drag the Independent down to this? We earnestly trust that the British churches, at this advanced stage of the anti-slavery question, will not suffer themselves to be drawn into any alliance with the slaveholding religion of this country. Such an alliance the American churches are seeking now, as their only salvation. But we are keeping our readers from the

BRISTOL, (Eng.) March 8, 1855. I write to you by this mail on behalf of our Ant Slavery Committee, to beg you will ascertain for us, with as little delay as possible, the correctness of a statement made last night in Bristol, by Rev. Cuthbert Young-which is, that ' Since the Hartford meeting of last year, Mrs. H. B. Slowe, and her brother Rev. H. Ward Beecher, have taken the American Board of Foreign Missions heartily by the hand.' Rev. C. Young is Secretary of the Society lately formed in London termed the 'Western Asia Missions Aid Society,' (references to which have frequently appeared in recent American anti-slavery journals.) The above Society acts in concert with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and sends a large portion of the funds it collects to the officials of that

At the close of Mr. Young's address to the Bristol meeting, last night, a resolution was passed, responding to Mr. Young's appeal for aid. To this an amendment was proposed by Rev. George Armstrong, suggesting, that as the Western Asia Missions Aid Society was connected with the American Board of Foreign Missions, -an organization stained by the contributions and controlled by the influence of slaveholders,-British tion. Nothing can be more catholic than their ormissionary efforts in Turkey, or should cooperate with every one is welcome to their platform who is will-ing to help them. So firmly are we convinced of the wisdom and honesty of their course, that they have our entire sympathy. We think it an honor American Missionary Association, of which Rev. I to be counted as one of their fellow-laborers in ever Ward Beecher is understood to be a leading member. American Missionary Association, of which Rev. H.

Rev. Mr. Young interrupted Mr. Armstrong more than once, at first endeavoring to prove the amendment out of order, and then maintaining that cooperation with the American Board had not the remotest tendenunity with the American Anti-Slavery Society as with the American Board had not the remotest tenden-indispensable to our sympathy and good wishes. cy to sustain slavery: that when this idea was present-Some very good people are unwilling to draw in ed to his Committee in London, they 'quite laughed at the same yoke with persons who differ widely from it': that the public must not think of listening to the them in religious opinions. We respect their scruples, and are glad to see them trying to help the
alave in their own way. There are others who

less greater religions than we do on the free-labor justifiable way at the recent Anti-Slavery Conference in

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is not a sub-London : that, instead of the Board bearing the character which was represented by parties in England, Mr. H. W. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe, since the Hartford Convention, had taken it heartily by the hand. Mr. Young then quoted an article from the New York Independent of Feb. 15, which paper he said was edited by Rev. H. W. Beecher, and to which Mrs. Stowe was one of the chief contributors. The article (which Mr. Young led the meeting to infer was written, or at least 'endorsed' by Mr. Beecher) consisted of comments on the proceedings of the late London Anti-Slavery Conference; de fending the Board of Foreign Missions from the charges brought against it by Rev. Edward Mathews, James Vincent, S. R. Ward, and Mr. Parker Pillsbury; speaking in terms of disparagement of the first two gentlemen, and being especially violent in its attacks upon Mr. Pillsbury, on whom it declared no reiance must be placed, and warned British Christians against taking that gentleman as a sample of the true friends of religion and humanity in the United States. If you, or the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard have access to the New York Independent of Feb. 15, will you refer to it? Mr. Young did not read from it but merely held it in his hand as he quoted its con tents, and I only had an opportunity of glancing our sorily at it after the meeting. I may not have reported some passages which would make the fact of Mr Beecher writing such an article, or consenting to give own declared principles, we are glad to co-operate it his editorial seal, less unintelligible than it at this distance appears. Should Mr. Young succeed in proving to the Evangelical Christians of Great Britain, among whom he presses the claims of the American Board Missions, that the authoress of the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, and her brother, are giving the weight of their unqualified sanction to this Board, it is all that they would require to commend the Board to their confidence

and sympathy. The subject of the support given to slaveholders be the reply made to the Secretary of that Society, with a the successor of Mr. Chase in the United States Senate, elected by the Legislature a year ago, and since repadiated by a popular majority of 80,000, but who will to you by this mail. You will perceive that the minutes misrepresent the State for six years. The Gazette gives an account of the events which took place after Judge questions raised in the Edinburgh pamphlet. But from questions raised in the Edinburgh pamphlet. copy of which we have been favored, shall be forwarded eriff asked Mr. Van Slyke where he wanted their Secretary's note, it appears that they decline ex the girl delivered to him, and was answered by Mr. pressing approval of all the agencies of the Board Chase, 'at the Woodruff House.' Hence Mr. Young's assertion, that Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Chase, 'at the Woodruff House.'

On the Sheriff and posse leaving the court-room, to proceed to the Woodruff House with 'Rosetta,' a large-sized, huge-fisted negro-man, named Chisholm, made a pass at Thomas Higlon, Deputy Sheriff, who held the girl, when he was seized by Ben. Higlon, ex-Sheriff, who, with Mr. Garoute, turnkey, who happened to be present, seized and bore the stout man to jail, where, on examination, he was found to have a heavily loaded on examination, he was found to have a heavily loaded to the stout man to jail, where, on examination, he was found to have a heavily loaded to the stout man to jail, where, on examination, he was found to have a heavily loaded to the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the was found to have a heavily loaded to the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the was found to have a heavily loaded to the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on the stout man to jail, where, on examination is the stout man to jail, where, on the stout man to jail the stout man to j H. W. Beecher 'take it cordially by the hand,' was the the Board, 'since the Hartford meeting,' which could explain how the authoress of the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, or the distinguished elergyman whose earnest on examination, he was found to have a heavily loaded six-shooter, two jack-knives and a 'bowlder'.

The attendant officers, specially detailed, with an immense crowd, walked without interruption to the hotel, where the crowd was again immense. At the hotel, the Sheriff, on the arrival of Mr. Van Slyke, delivered up the girl to him, when Mr. H. H. Robinson, U. S. Marshal, presented himself, and produced a warrant similar to the first one, demanding the girl to be taken, as facilities, before Commissioner Pendery. Mr. Van Slyke protested against the demand, as she was placed in his custody by the Court.

The marshal then proceeded to the front of the building, on the balcony, and addressed the assembled mul-

*The article in question will be found in the Libera-tor of Feb. 23, in the 'Refuge of Oppression.' The ed-itor of the Ladependent has been asked if he would al-low Mr. Pillsbury to reply to it, in his columns, and he has refused.—Ed. Lib.

Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and whose authority on this point cannot be questioned, writes to the Editor of the Nonconformist, — What will be said in England, Mr. Editor, of the declaration in a professed anti-slavery newspaper in the United States, in view of those statements now authorities to your renders, that the whole subject of slavery, in relation to the missionary work, is astiled upon the eternal basis of right, by the recent action of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, when it is patent to the world that the Board austains missionaries among the Indiana, who admit to church privalege alraysholders—those who buy and sell men, women, and children, any, church members—missionaries who contend that the Gapel of Christ allows such atvocities, and that unless overt acts of cruelty was received by the General Agent of contend that the Gapel of Christ allows such atvocities, and that unless overt acts of cruelty was received by the General Agent of contend that the Gapel of Christ allows such atvocities, and that unless overt acts of cruelty was received by the General Agent of the Massachusetis Anti-Slavery Society. The important and interesting character of its con' ants impels us to lay it before our readers without del ay.

The American Board of Foreign Mi soious appears to the Most of the Support and advoce sy. The 'religious' that the different sects still-stand andly in need of light respecting the connection of eligious organizations in the sight of God'! They will say what has long been known to be true in this country, that the abolitionists of American have not only to contend with ecclasiation bodies and national socie
The American Most of the Chairman, Richard Board of Resident and alavery. He said that he would not inche finding any, the remotest annetics to the sinful system of American lavery. He said that he would not inche find an alavery. He said that he could not sleep in his bed, if he has alavery been of American nature, the would not sleep in his bed, if he h tem of American slavery. He said that he would not touch it with a pitchfork, nor sit down to table with a slaveholder, nor admit him to religious fellowship; that he could not sleep in his bed, if he knew that taking the chair at that meeting could be construed into sanction of the support given to slavery by the Churches of America, which Rev. Albert Barnes had truly declared to be responsible for its continuance. Rev. J. Bunder also bore his testimony against slavery, and said that on no consideration would be have appeared at this meeting, unless persuaded that, by so doing, he was in no way compromising his anti-slavery principles. You no way compromising his anti-slavery principles. You of forwarding to you enclosed, the correspondence which will perceive from the tone of these speakers, that authorizes your draft on our beloved friend, Mr. Tsox there is some real anti-slavery feeling amongst us, but has Stunge, of London, for the sum of £100, (one that the different sects still stand sadly in need of light hundred pounds.) He mentions no particular name, respecting the connection of religious organizations in among the 'friends' to whom he alludes; but I am

Copies of the Edinburgh Tract on Turkish Mission were sent by the British and Clifton A. S. Society to about twenty-four ministers and other gentlemen, who were hought likely to attend the meeting on behalf of the Vestern Asia Mission, with a note bespeaking a careful examination of the statements concerning the American Board. The President of the A. S. Society was privately informed by Mr. Ball, (the Chairman of the meeting.) that one Baptist minister of influence had in con sequence declined taking part in the proceedings, on the same ground; and the names of others who staid away and who refused to read from their pulpits a notice of the meetings, have been given; but no one but Mr. Armstrong would undertake the disagreeable and unpopular task of publicly explaining the reasons that existed for discountenancing cooperation with the American Board of Missions in the great work of evangelizing Turkey.

The following is the amendment moved by the Rev. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, but not seconded :-

Whereas, this meeting having just grounds for rehalf of the Western Asia Mission Society as more or less connected with the American Board of Commi for Foreign Missions, -a fact sufficiently revealed in the · Circular' issued by an association recently formed in London, chiefly at the instigation of Rev. C. Young, and by the marked satisfaction thereat expressed on the part of the American Board of Missions in its official notice of the proceedings of that body, -and whereas, the American Board of Missions, representing as it does the leading religious denominations of the United States of America, which as a whole have been grievously faithless to the cause of the down-trodden slave, and have been justly described as ' the bulwark of American slavery'; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting refuses to extend its sympathy or cooperation to an agency so tainted; and would testify its interest in Christian missions in the East, either by independent British agency, or by cooperation with the 'American Missionary Association' established in New York; of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Stowe, is an influential member and supporter.

We have also received the following copy of the Society to the Secretary of the Edinburgh Anti-Slavery Society. The pamphlet, which we have copied on our first page, formed a part of the communication to which

WESTERN ASIA MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.

7. ADAM St., STRAND, LONDON, Feb. 12, 1855. The Rev. Cuthbert Young presents his respects t Miss Wigham, and begs to state that he has laid her mmunication before the last meeting of the Commit-

tee of this Society. The following is a copy of the minute on the subject, adopted at the meeting :-

Relations of the American Board to Slavery.

The Secretary having read a communication from the ecretary of the Ladies' Emancipation Committee at Edinburgh, (accompanied by a pamphlet,) urging the Committee to employ British rather than American agents in Turkey; on the ground that the American

ject that lies within the functions of this Committee; and that the Secretary be instructed to write to that

Mr. Young begs further to state, that while the Committee deeply regret the existence of slavery in the United States, and the sanction given to the system, directly or indirectly, by so many of the American churches, they do not see that, as a Committee, they are called upon to protest against it.

They do not consider themselves responsible for the entire proceedings of the American Board in all countries ; and as regards the missions aided by them in the Turkish empire, the appropriations of money are made not for the support of American missionaries, but of

Mr. Young requests Miss Wigham's attention to the act, that the ground taken at the last annual meeting of the American Board is regarded by the great portion of abolitionists as a great step in advance.

This Rev. Cuthbert Young appears to be as wily s a fox, and slippery as an eel. In regard to the American Board, the real and exact truth is, that it still ccupies the same position it has ever done concerning slaveholders, slaveholding, and non-fellowship with the anti-slavery movement. It is still pro-slavery in its spirit, attitude, counsel and government. No counter ably written, and abounds in highly effective passages nance ought to be given to it by British Christians.

A timely word and a good example. LETTER PROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I enclose \$5 for the aid of the Vigilance Committee of Boston, \$2 of which is the contribution of my friend Stenhouse Martindale. The burden of resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law should not rest alone upon a ew noble and self-sacrificing men and women. All who love freedom and abhor oppression should count it do not recommend emancipation; nor do we assert that privilege to share it.

AMESBURY, 26th 8d mo., 1855.

Dost thou not remember Felicia Hemans' lyric of the captive Crusader? From his cell the prisoner hears the ery is not a malum in se, and may, or may not, be exnarch of his troop, the ringing of bridle chains, and pedient, according to circumstances. Then the Declarathe sound of trumpets, and sees the flish of their spears, I think I can appreciate the captive's state of mind. since illness, for the most part, has made me a spectator where I would fain have been an actor, for the past defending the rights of personal freedom for all, whe three or four years. Looking at the Fugftive Slave ther white or black'-though 'it may forbear, from rea Act and the Nebraska perfidy, I feel sometimes as if a sons of seeming necessity, to abolish slavery, and, for living man has no right to plead bodily illness and suf- a time, permit its continuance under the managemen fering as an excuse for not doing a man's whole duty, of the Old States respectively within their own limits.' in the great struggle now going on. But, daily ad- This is blowing hot and cold with the same breath. monished that something more than a willing spirit is Such reasoning can neither enlighten the understanding needed, I can only try to cultivate the virtues nor impress the heart. Still, the pamphlet is valuable of faith and patience, and thankfully embrace such opportunities as are afforded me to encourage and aid the cause of freedom, never more dear to me than at this

Amidst the changes and confusions of the time, and the general disruption of old political combinations, I unmistakable signs of progress. Out of the welter ing chaos, the North is slowly emerging. The implouitical imposture which has profaned the sacred name of Democracy is smitten to the earth, never to ris again. Let us hope that in its place will arise the true party of the people—that impartial, all-embracing de-mocracy of Christianity, for which the world agonizer n prayer to the Father of all.

Ever and truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER

AN ACCEPTABLE MARRIAGE GIFT.

The following correspondence will be read with great necrest and pleasure. It is a liberal benefaction to the

sure I fulfil his intention in communicating with youthe originator and leader of the American auti-slaver movement, the President, Treasurer, and most liberal supporters of the American Anti-Slavery Society; the best per secuted ' men in the country ever since my remembrance—the dearest friends of my family.

Most grateful for the privilege of thus subscribing my

self, I am, gentlemen, Your affectionate co-laborer in the cause, E. B. CHAPMAN LAUGEL. Paris, March 8, 21 Rue de Varenne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To MRS. H. G. CHAPMAN:

My DEAR FRIEND-Through the kindness of thy dear sister, Anne Warren Weston, I am in receipt of thy address. She seems to think thou wilt visit our land, on thy way to America, this summer. We shall be most glad to see thee, and hope thy daughter and thy new son will visit us also. My dear brother, when he heard of thy dear Elizabeth's marriage, said to me I think M. W. C. would like her daughter to be the nedium of a gift to our anti-slavery cause': and he parding the agency of the Rev. Cutbbert Young in be- now commissions me to say, that either she or thyself may write to your friends in Boston, to draw on him in London for one hundred pounds, as soon as they please. He says now may be a good time, as the cloud of persecution seems as though it might burst, and law expenses arise in consequence. It is sad to think of a free country in such a case. I fear some great crisis may be at hand.

With much love to thee and all thine. I am thy affectionate friend, ESTHER STURGE

Northfiet, near London, 2d mo. 26th, 1855.

TO THOMAS STURGE, Esq. :

DEAR MR. STURGE-Our beloved and honored Miss Sturge's welcome letter to my mother, so kindly and condescendingly making me the medium of your gift to our cause, was received by us with the deepest feelings of gratitude. Nothing indeed could so strongly call forth those feelings as such an act, at such a time. I is the highest distinction and satisfaction possible to me, that the honored fellow-laborer of Zachary Macaulay and the first abolitionists, now departed, the friend Reply of the Secretary of the Western Asia Missions Aid and supporter of Garrison and his co-workers, the American abolitionists, among whom my family is numbered, should call and welcome me by name to this great work. You have not mistaken me. I have always loved it, and wrought for it as a child. May it never cease to

be in all my thoughts till the end is accomplished ! My husband unites in all my gratitude for this mo alued wedding gift. We both hope to be strengthened to serve the cause in France, as you and my parents have done in England and America,-knowing that what is done for justice in one country, goes to serve and save all others.

Ever, dear Mr. Sturge,

Yours, with most grateful and tender respect, E. B. CHAPMAN LAUGEL. March 2d, Paris, 21 Rue de Varenne,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

John P. Jewett & Co. have just published very neat pocket volume, entitled the ' Daily Monitor; being a portion of Scripture, an Anecdote, and a verse of a Hymn, for every day in the year. By Rev. John Allen. With an introduction by Rev. E. N. Kirk From much of its peculiar theology, we utterly dissent.

The same enterprising firm have also just published two more volumes from the prolific pen of the Rev JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F. R. S. E., Minister of the Scot tish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden London, and distinguished for his popular eloquencethe first entitled, 'THE DAILY LIFE; or Precents and Prescriptions for Christian Living'-the second, 'San-BATH MORNING READINGS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT-Book of Leviticus. These volumes are beautifully printed; and with much that will not bear the test o analysis, they contain a good deal of interesting and instructive reading, conveyed in a flowing and an at-Armenian, Greek, and Syrian native agents, and for ed- tractive style, and affluent in illustration. Dr. C. has a high pulpit reputation in London, and is always sure of a crowded auditory.

> T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published, in a handsome volume of 860 pages, an Historical Novel, entitled 'KATE ATLESTORD Story of the Refugees, by CHARLES J. PETERSON. This is declared to be no mere catch-penny fiction, but a true tale of the times that tried men's souls, a faithful picture of the manners of '76, and one of the most thrilling, powerful and absorbing stories ever penned. We have not had time to give it a careful perusal, but a cursory examination of it leads us to believe it is The Philadelphia papers notice it in very comme terms. It is for sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Winter Street, Boston.

Redding & Co. 8 State Street, have published Letter addressed to the President of the United States on Slavery, considered in relation to the Constitutions Principles of Government in Great Britain and in the United States. By an American Citizen.' It makes pamphlet of 91 pages, and is written with ability, but is defective in principle—as when its author says, 'W slavery had better be now abolished than for a time continue to be managed under State law.' Then slavtion of Independence is a lie. Then the Golden Rule nd the flutter of their pennons in the sun and wind. is only a pious flourish. The writer adds- We do maintain, and insist, that the General Government i charged by the people with the duty of preserving and in several particulars.

SARGERT'S STANDARD SERIES-No. 4. The Standard Fourth Reader for Public and Private Schools; con taining a thorough course of Preliminary Exercise in Articulation, Pronunciation, Accent, &c.; numer ous exercises in Reading; a new system of Reference and a copious Explanatory Index. By Epes Sargent Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. pp. 382.

Mr. Sargent is a gentleman of fine literary taste an lastic scumen; and in the various works prepared by him for our public schools, he has won for himsel high commendations from those whose verdict in suc natters may be considered as absolute. This fourth volume of his series indicates a very elaborate prepara-tion; so that, as Mr. S. remarks in his Preface, "should

it not be found to meet the wants of teachers, it will not be through the failure, on the part of the author, of a he through inquiry into those wants, or of a point ough inquity labors, which both the Old World and the New har

LETTERS ON SLAVERY, addressed to the Pro-Slavey leof America; showing its Illegality in all Age sain. of America, estructive war upon Seciety and Green tions: its destructive war upon becary and Green-ment, Morals and Religion. By O. S. [Our Strat] FREEMAN. Boston: Bela Marsh, 15 Franklis spec

This is a neatly printed pamphlet of 108 page, h This is a nearly which are embodied much historical intelligence of the which are emboured as strong array of authorities spine subject or survey, the folly and wiccenters of accompting through legs, tion and compacts to nullify the 'higher lay,' as a lucid argument to show that the pro-slavery spin of the day is identical with ancient toryism, in its dent assumptions, its method of reasoning, and in the mial of human equality. It indicates laberious resuch and a diligent examination of the whole subject y. commend it to the attention of all.

UP TO THE CHRISTIAN STANDARD

The following religious action on the mint alayery makes thorough work of it on the score of inslavery makes through the highest applace at universal imitation. It will yet be the religion to diet of the entire North, in " the good time coming." Resolutions of the Church and Society of the Second

Parish in Marlboro'-Rev. Mr. Alger's. The Committee chosen July 2d, to prepare schelling expressive of the feelings of this church spins to system of American slavery, ask leave to press to ollowing preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, Slavery, as it exists in this county, wholly at war with every principle of justice and la manity; a direct violation of the precepts and detries of Jesus Christ, and a heinous sin in the right of Gel -and whereas, upon a fair examination, we an ea vinced that the American church, as at present and tuted, is its greatest safeguard and defence, wife whose support it must inevitably fall to atoms said in appear from our land ;-and whereas, a continue union and fellowship with the individual churche our country without discrimination, involves a h h guilt of being participators in this national wrang,

Therefore,

Recolved, That we deem it the imperative day of Christians, both as individuals and in their chunks to bear their decided and emphatic testimony spins; and in all justifiable and Christian ways to combin influence for its destruction.

Resolved. That we do not recognize as a Christia. the Slaveholder, or the apologist or defender of the b stitution of slavery, as it exists in our land; satish we decidedly protest against the admission of term to our pulpit, excepting those who at all times at Gab law above human enactments, and who have strikes lift up boldly in behalf of universal freedom, process temperance, as well as the other moral and religion is terests of man.

Resolved, That we decline all such connectes vi other churches calling themselves Christians a fiel implicate us in any degree or in any way in the pale upholding and perpetuating slavery.

A. W. RICE,
S. R. PHELPS,
Church is Seens S. R. PHELPS, Church is Sees.
DENNIS WITHERBER, Parish, Marhor The above preamble and resolutions were slepted !

the church last summer, and on last Monday, at & annual parish meeting, by the entire parish. MARLBOROUGH, March 27, 1855.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

The Boston Evening Telegraph, of Tueslay, mtains the following cheering report of the proceeding in the House of Representatives on this vital question on that day :-

The bill ' in amendment of an act concerning put schools, passed March 24, 1845, (abolishing all & tinctions on account of color, race or religious epinis in the admission or membership of pupils,) came spi order-the question being on its passage to a tild reading.

Mr. SLACK, of Boston, said he did not wish to deta the House in arguing or pleading for this bill is thought its merits would commend themselve to the ety, justice and humanity of the Hou argument. He was pleased to say, as he had sufficily for doing, that if the bill could go into effect on anialm the 1st of September next, the Superintendent of Behal in Boston would do all in his power to carry out it

That period was the re-commencement of the school sessions for the year, and there being a six ween turtion previous to that time, arrangements could be ly made by which all the children, without reguly color, race, religious opinions, social position, or the circumstance, could be accommodated. As this bill to plied solely to Boston, he was willing to recognize the suggestion; and he did it with pleasure in vier & 5 anticipated aid of the Superintendent. He seed therefore move to amend by inserting a section for in going into operation of the bill on the lat of September next, and in adopting that, he thought the lieue rais

be willing to pass the bill. The amendment was adopted without opposition Mr. NEAL, of Boston, said his sympathies vertal vor of the bill, but he was bound to say, that " many of his constituents, and among them all the s ored population, were in favor of the bill, another pe tion were strongly opposed to the proposed chart-

Mr. BALDWIN, of Boston, argued that matter well enough now in relation to School privilege Boston. He moved the indefinite postponement of Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, ably and humerously

ported the bill, saying among other things is dans that Boston should be elevated and placed on and with the country. Mr. KIMBALL of Salem, in a brief but pertinent of

supported the bill, alluding to the practice is See where colored children sat side by side with white said the objection to the hill could only arise from unfounded and indefensible prejudice, which would in exist, was there no slavery of negroes in this com In contrast, he referred, beautifully and effected to the absence of this prejudice in France and Lin Mr. Lincoln, of Deerfield, thought it was a F

honor to belong to the present Legislature, is rec the many excellent measures that would come fear but he deemed the credit would be sullied if and beneficent measure as this should fail. Mr. Dewing, of North Chelsen, wanted to in

colored children had not now every accome that they needed in the Boston schools. Mr. Swiff, of Boston, eloquently replied, the if

ing in East Boston, and going to Belkeap street is struction in all weather, and at the trouble of a go while white children, the dirtiest Irish included, es step into the nearest school-house to their bount. "every accommodation," then they did have then a continued in a brief but earnest appeal for the bill st the establishment of a great principle. Messrs, Smith, of Milford, and Rice, of Newton, &

lowed briefly but ably for the bill. The previous question was then ordered, the policy to indefinitely postpone rejected by an overshing vote, and the bill ordered to a third reading with affirmative shout, not more than half a dozes

We doubt not that the Senate will ratify the audibly in opposition. of the House on this subject with equal alacity, at thus establish equal school rights for all children is Commonwealth, whatever their complexion of origin

defer the remainder of the proceedings of the New Ist land Non-Resistance Convention till next, west

For the Liberator. SONNET.

TO THE MEMORY OF CYRUS M. BURLETON Absent, not lost-removed from earth, not dead-Existent still, but in a higher sphere :-What though from us thy mortal form has fied where'er thon art, as when incarnate here, Where the struggling 'gainst a hostile throng, If Justice needs a champion bold and true, They wilt be foremost to redress the wrong, And all the powers of darkness to subdue. Though early summoned to the spirit-land, Thy earthly life, by noble words and deeds. Was long-extended :- heart, and voice, and hand. Thou gar'st to Freedom in her direct needs. Oh, fir thy real to free the fettered slave, Forever hallowed be thy lowly grave! Boston, April 2, 1855.

DECEASE OF C. M. BURLEIGH. We fad the following interesting letter, in relation to the illness and death of our much lamented friend and conflator, Crave M. Bonneron, in the last numbet of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. It bears the inipals of B. Rosn PLUMLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1855. DELLM : To day we have committed to the earth all DELEN: 10 day we have committed to the earth all at was mortal of that true friend of Freedom, Craus Brazzaga, one of the brothers in that gifted family, M. Bertrion, one of the brothers in that gifted family, whose name has become inseparably connected with the Anti-Slavery cause in America, and therefore with the life of the world forever.

Mr. Bertrion's health has been impaired for some

Mr. Beatmon's health has been impaired for some time past, and in January he left the city for the quiet home of dear friends in the country, about thirty miles distant, hoping much from repose. But his disease bedistant, hoping much from repose. But his disease bedistant, hoping much from repose. But his disease bedistant hoping much from repose. But his disease bedistant hoping much he fail him, undismay-stant from the fail him, undismay-stant from the fail him, undismayed by the approach of death, tranquil and conscious to the last, he died on the 7th inst., in the thirty-sixth year

of his age. Mr. Bunkeron was attracted to the Anti-Slavery movement early in life, and about 1839 began his first public ister in New England. In 1845 he came to Phil-slelphia, and one year afterwards accepted the call of the Erecutive Committee to the editorial care of the Penasylpania Freeman, where he continued, with oc-essional associates, and a few intermissions, until compelled by ill health to resign his duties in March,

An eliter of the Freeman, he was also a member o the Executive Committee, where his valuable counsel and indefatigable industry were fully appreciated. and indefaugate industry were taily appreciated. Daring the nine years he was actively engaged in the field as a lecturer, whenever his editorial labors permittel, making extensive excursions into parts of Penngirania, New Jersey and Delaware, where Anti-Slavery was mixtown, with rare assiduity and devotion braving was unknown, with the control of the inclement seasons, and the more savage and inhospitable prejudices of the people, toiling on patiently and hopefully, in the slow but sure processes to that martyrdam which at last befel him.

He was a man of admirable intellect, and of an excel-

He was a man of admirable intellect, and of an excel-lent spirit, the former furnished by judicious industry, the latter quickened by a vigorous sense of duty. An eloquent speaker, a forcible writer, an acute and com-prehensive observer of events, with an intelligent appre-ciation of the Reforms which characterize our time, but regarding Anti-Slavery as his first care, he was ready for whatever service the occasion demanded, performing the dradgery of the cause, with the same thoroughness, intelligence and devotion with which he proclaimed its profoundest principles, or enjoyed its highest privi-

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of such clearness in his perceptions of duty, and such singleness of purpose in its performance, the doubts that impede some, and the fears that mislead others, were unknown to him, and if occasionally there sight appear somewhat of severity in his moral judg-ments of persons and events, it was but the result of his habitual reference of all things to principles, rather than to persons, the steady effort to bring life to the test of

the absolute and the universal.

Few among us succeeded better than he 'to remember those in bonds as bound with them,' to put the soul in the stead of the soul that suffers, to feel and speak as the slave would do of his woes and wrongs. Brave and just by nature and from principle, he could neither comprehend nor tolerate cowardice or meanness, although no man was more merciful to the erring r more sympathizing with the suffering, than he. Simple and singularly pure in his tastes and habits, affectionate and loyal in his relations, he was respected and beloved. To how many hearth-stones will the tid-

ings of his death bring a shadow.

Who will supply his place in the great work before us? Lo! the fields are ripe unto harvest, but the laborers are few, and of the few, how many have

If a religious life consists in the forgetfulness of self in the service of others, in the consecration of all that a man har and all that he is to his highest apprehension of duty, then Mr. BURLEGU'S was eminently a relig-

He is dead. But the cause of Freedom which he remembered in its weakness and defeat, will not forget th and trimmah Truth and Justice him in its strength and triumph. Truth and Justice but await the fitting period to vindicate their defenders. Time is charged with the sacred mission of preserving their memories, and presenting them to the future, set in relief against the darkness of the ages that denied

When the American Anti-Slavery movement shall have passed into history, as the moral crusade of these latter times, second only in importance to the advent of Christianity, or the Reformation, men will begin to realize their indebtedness to its early advocates, who, with simple reliance on the power of Truth, went forth to the labor and the sacrifice Proceeding with rare inbelieved and unflagging zeal to the re-annunciation of principles, fillen into disfavor among those who had loudest professed them, patiently submitting to practi-cal seclusion from the sympathy and society of cotemperaries, cheerfully enduring privation, obloquy and catrage, awaiting, in the screenity of faith, the bour of the Truth's triumph, and of their own historic justifica-

tion, -as sure to come as day and night, seed-time and harrest, summer and winter.

To this unfailing compensation of the moral universe, this includes. this infallible justice of humanity, we committed the name and character of our friend and brother, whom we shall miss from the places that knew him, more and more.

B. R. P.

We make the following extracts from a letter re ceived from our esteemed friend, MARY GREW, of Phil

'It was my privilege to attend, for several days, a the dying bed of our friend Cyrus Burleigh, and to hear many of the last words of one who had most faithfully devoted his life, from early youth, to the cause of the enslaved. One day, as I sat by his bedside, he said to me, Give my love to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and tell them that I love and bonor them for their fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause, and other Reforms of the present time; that it is a great comfort to me, now, as I am departing, to know that such men as they are living in this world; that I carnestly pray God's blessing on them; that I know He will bless them; that I have a warm love for them, personally, but I love them far more for their devotion to the cause

He spoke these words slowly and faintly, but with a full heart. Until within a few weeks of his death, he cherished the hope of partial recovery and protracted life. He earnestly desired to live, for he felt that he had not finished the work of life. But when he saw that death was inevitable, he lost the wish to live; and, during his last days, he desired, earnestly, to depart. His mind was unclouded to the last, and he frequently and ferrently expressed his unabated confidence in the principles and measures of the enteprise to which he had devoted his life, and his firm belief in its ultimate tri-

In his death, the Pennsylvania Society has lost a most valuable agent, and the American Abolitionists a true-hearted and faithful condjutor. It seems as though we could not well spare the faithful ones of our small band, but we know that all is of God, and that 'He doeth all things well."

BENJAMIN S. JONES, in a note to the Anti-Slav ery Bugle, respecting Mr. BURLEIGH's demise, says :-'A few days before his death, a friend had been reading him a portion of the prayer of Jesus, in the 17th chapter of John, and when she ceased, he said faintly and sholy, "What a glorious satisfaction it must be to any soul to be able to say, 'I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do.'" This satisfaction was unquasity. which thou gavest me to do." This satisfaction was unquestionably his. Though gentle and unassuming as a child, yet he possessed the stern integrity of truth; and in his devotion to the Right, ever manifested the self-nerificing spirit of the martyr. Kindness of heart and the gentality of his disposition pervaded his entire

life. By his works of goodness, by his labors of benev-olence, by his deeds of rightcoursess, "he being dead yet speaketh," and may we who remain hearken to his

CYRUS M. BURLETOH —This carnest, efficient and tried friend of the Slave is no more of earth. His death has been noticed at length, in several of our exchanges. Less than a month prior to his decease, he was united by marriage to Margaret Jones.

So they fall, one by one, these men of the American Marryr Age. Let no one's hand be slack while he can do. The night of life's busy day comes on apace. Each one should now act well his part.

TRIBUTE TO C. M. BURLEIGH. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held March 8th, 1855, the following resolutions were passed, and directed to be sent to the Sland-

Resolved. That, by the death of Cyrus M. Burleigh the American Abolitionists have lost a most valuable and faithful fellow-laborer, whose earnest and self-sacrificing devotedness to the Anti-Slavery cause, for many years, has strengthened their hands in their arduous work.

Resolved, That, in the consecration of youth an manhood to an hely but unpopular Reform, and in the fidelity with which he redeemed his early pledge of fealty to it, he has left a noble example to his coadjutors, who deeply deplore the loss which they have sustained in his death.

Extracted from the Minutes SCHAN M. SHAW, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 15th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the Secretary was directed to send them to the National Anti-Slavery Standard for publication

Resolved, That in the death of CYRUS M. BURLEIGH, this Executive Committee has lost a valued member, and the members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society a most earnest and faithful coadjutor, who, in the various offices which he was called to fill, labored with untiring devotedness to the cause of Human Free-

sacrificing zeal, the unfailing faith of our beloved brothredemption. JAMES MOTT, Chairman.

Resolved. That, in the unswerving fidelity, the self-

MARY GREW. Secretary.

From the Boston Evening Telegraph of Friday. MR. SUMNER'S LECTURE.

There was a crowded audience last night at the Tremont Temple to hear Charles Summer lecture on 'the Necessity, the Practicability, and the Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise.' The Governor of the Commonwealth, and many other distinguished citizens occu-

the twenty years of struggle had been also twenty years

of progress.

He then gave a concise and powerful delineation of He then gave a concise and powerful defineation of slattery as it is essentially—quoting the Slave laws as its proper definition, and proving that it reduced men into chattels, persons into things. That was sufficient to condemn it. No matter for details or exceptions. An institution which by its very nature did that, needed no argument to prove its self-evident wickedness. Slavery being evidently wrong and wicked, there was an equally evident necessity for the Anti-Slavery En-

terprise.

The scriptural defences of slavery were then examin The scriptural defences of slavery were then examined, beginning with the curse pronounced upon Camaan, dooming him to be the servant of Shem and Japhet. To sustain this defence, Mr. Sumner said it would be necessary to prove that the slaves were all descended from Canaan, that the curse was intended to apply not only to him but to all of his descendants, that every descendant of Shem and Japhet is entitled to hold them as slaves, and lastly, that every slaveholder is a descendant of Shem or Japhet.

nt of Shem or Japhet.

Mr. Sumner then read Paul's epistle to Philemon t show that Onesimus was sent back to be a brother of his former master, not his slave, and that Paul expressly charged Philemon to receive him as he would Paul himself. Fugitive slaves from the South, Mr. Sumner remarked, with a significant look at Anthony Burns, were not sent backs in that manner, and he envied neither the understanding nor the piety of the man who could

forcibly replied that it had already greatly ameliorated their condition. Conscious of the observation of the whole world, drawn upon them by the discussion of this subject. slaveholders were headed to the subject to t whole world, drawn upon them by the discussion of this subject, slaveholders were beginning to treat their slaves with more humanity, and to allow them many comforts and privileges which had hitherto been denied. Already in many States the question had lately been raised of establishing and guaranteeing the marriage relation, the parental relation, and the opportunity of education. These things would only be the beginning of the end of the institution.

To the plea that emancipation would be dargerous to the Slaveholder, that the Slaves, if free, would cut their former masters' throats, Mr. Sumner replied that it was a monstrous paradox to maintain that when the

former masters' throats, Mr. Summer replied that it was a monstrous paradox to maintain that when the whites should begin to treat the blacks justly, to give them wives and children, to give them the blessings of education, in a word, to give them freedom, that then the blacks would cut their throats, although while deprived of all these things, they forbore to take revenge, and showed anything but a maddened or vindictive

and showed anything but a maddened or vindictive spirit.

The practicability of the anti-slavery enterprise, Mr. Sumner said, was certain, because it was right. Whatever it was right to do could be done. What was proposed to be done? Simply this. To secure to the slaves the marriage relation, to give them a right to their wives and children, to give them an equivalent for their labor. Would any man say that these things could not be done? It was a libel on human nature and on the American people to maintain that they were impracticable. Yet do these things, give the slave his wife and children, so that they shall be his and not another's, give him the right to education, give him remuneration for his labor, and slavery is at an end.

Mr. Sumner continued his lecture with remarks on the spirit. A report has reached here that a large body of armed men are coming down from Maysville, to take the girl by force to Kentucky, but the rumor is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from the jail is causing much excitement.'

CINCINNATI, April 2. The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably abead.

Several serious rows have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee, the ballot boxes were destroyed. Still further disturbances are apprehended.

Second Desparch. A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the 11th ward, this afternoon, by foreigners, and so severely beaten that he died in a short time.

wife and children, so that they shall be his and not another's, give him the right to education, give him remuneration for his labor, and slavery is at an end.

Mr. Summer continued his lecture with remarks on the dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise. It was the noblest cause that ever men engaged in. It was noble from its magnitude; noble from the transcendant genius and character that had been devoted to its service; noble, especially, because it was an enterprise not for our own benefit, our own selfish interests, but for the welfare of men to whom personally we are strangers, and with whom we have no other sympathy or ties than that which flows from a fofty and generous conviction of the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Summer closed with a splendid appeal to the citizens of the Free States on their daty with regard to Slavery. In the course of it, he gave the following anmistakable evidence of his opinion of the case of Judge Loring. From so learned a lawyer as Mr. Sumner, speaking with the cautiousness demanded by his high official position, no less than by what is due to his distinguished reputation as a statesman, this clear and elecsives declaration will undoubtedly have great weight. It is evident that Mr. Sumner has no fears for the Judiciary:

But without waiting for the overthrow of the slave power on the broad field of national politics, it must be first overthrown here on the soil of Massachusetts. (Applause.) Here within our own borders at once this must be done; and it can be done. Surely we can emancipate ourselves. 'A lie, says Carlyle, 'should be trampled out and extinguished forever;' and nothing less should be done with a tyrannical and wicked enactment. The Puritive Slave Bill, should it continue be trampled out and extinguished forever; and nothing less should be done with a tyrannical and wicked enactment. The Fugitive Slave Bill, should it continue longer on the statute book, must be made a dead letter; not by violence, not even by hasty conflict between jurisdictions; but by an aroused Public Opinion, which shall blast with contempt, indignation and abhorrence, all who descend to be its agents. (Applause.) Thus did our fathers blast all who descended to be the agents of the tyrannical Stamp Act. Let their example be your all-sufficient guide. But the Fugitive Slave Bill is more alrocious, far, than the wrong which aroused what John Adams called their unconquerable rage. The slave trader, who draws his victim from Africa, is loathed as a monster; but I defy any acuteness of logic to show the moral difference between his act and that of the man who drays his victim from Massachusetts. (Applause.) A few puny persons, calling themselves the Congress of the Emigrant Aid Society, left Boston on the 20th and the puny persons, calling themselves the Congress of the Emigrant Aid Society, left Boston on the 20th ult. The third party of Boston enigrants for Kansas third party of Boston enigrants for Kansas who hunts a slave on the burning sands of Congo, and who hunts a slave on the burning sands of Congo, and him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the colder streets of him virtuous who hunts a slave is the col

Boston; nor can they distinguish between the bill of sale by which the unhappy African was originally transfer-red in Congo, and the certificate of the Commissioner by which he was reduced anew to bondage. (Great ap-planes.) For the sake of consistency, and in the name of justice, you must be ready to apply to these kindred transactions a kindred condemnation. (Benewed ap-planes.)

plause.)
One man's virtue becomes the standard of excellence for all, and there is now at your door a simple citizen whose example may be a lesson to marshals, magis trates and commissioners. I refer to Mr. Hayes, where signed his post in the police of Boston rather than becomes alave-hunter. (Applause.) Better be a doorkeepe in the house of the Lord, than a dweller in the tents of the control in the house of the Lord, than a dweller in the tents of the ungodly. For myself, let me say, that I can imagine no office, no salary, no consideration, which I would not gladly forego, rather than become in any way an agent in enslaving my brother man. Where for me would be comfort and solace after such a work? In dreams and in waking hours; in solitude and in the street; in the study of the open book, and in conversation with the world, wherever I turned, there my victim would stare me in the face, while from the distant rice-fields and sugar plantations of the South, his cries beneath the vindictive lash, his means at the thought of liberty once his, now, alas! ravished away, would pursue me, repeating the tale of his fearful doom, and sounding, forever sounding in my ears, 'Thou art the man!'

We need scarcely say that Mr. Sumner was greeted throughout by the warmest applause of the audience His lecture was eminently a lecture. It was neither His lecture was eminently a lecture. It was neither a senatorial speech nor a stump speech, but was justly adapted to the calmer and more promisenous audience of the lyceum and the lecture-room. We have refrained from reporting it, with the exception of the single extract given above, because it is Mr. Summer's intention to deliver it in various other towns and cities of the Commonwealth. We hope it will be widely heard by the people. Its masterly arguments and eloquent appeals cannot fail to do a mighty work for freedom.

[Mr. Sunnen re-delivered his admirable lectur in the Tremont Temple, on Friday evening last, to a crowded and delighted audience. This evening, (Far-DAY, April 6,) the concluding lecture of the course will be given in the Temple by Hon. HENRY WILSON, who, we hope and believe, will make his views on slavery s clear and explicit as to terminate all doubts as to his purpose and position in regard to it.]

TRIAL OF THE BURNS RICTERS. The trial of Martin Stowell, Rev. T. W. Higginson and others, (Mr. Stowell's case being the first one taken up,) charged with having been engaged in obstructing the law during the er, we have an example which should incite us to trial of Anthony Burns, on the 26th day of May last, renewed diligence in our efforts in behalf of the slave's came on in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Justices Curtis and Sprague, on Tuesday last. B. F. Hallett, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the prosecu assisted by E. W. Merwin, Esq.; and Hon. John P. Hale, C. M. Ellis and Wm. L. Burt, Esqs. for the d fendants. Mr. Stowell's indictment having been read his counsel moved that it be quashed, for several rea sons. The Court decided to hear the motion, and ac cordingly dismissed the jurors.

Case of Junge Louing. By special assignment, the monwealth, and many other distinguished citizens occupied the platform, on which also sat the liberated slaves, Anthony Burns and Ida May.

Mr. Sumner began by describing the famous Boston mob of 1835, which broke up the meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, and dragged Garrison through the street with a halter round his neck. He contrasted the fierce proscription of that period with the toleration, or rather the favor with which Anti-Slavery was now viewed, even in Boston, to show that the therety verys of struggle had been also twenty years.

This procedure we regard as quite extraordinary and case of Judge Loring was to have been considered in This procedure we regard as quite extraordinary an wholly unnecessary. Our readers shall know, next week, what it all amounts to.

> Position Defined. We have copied, on our fire page, an extract from a lecture delivered by FREDERICK Douglass in various places, (as published in his last paper,) which plainly reveals his spirit and defines his position in regard to the propriety of woman pleading the cause of the enslaved on the anti-slavery platform, and also respecting the American Anti-Slavery Society. whose doctrine of 'No Union with Slaveholders' he grossly perverts and caricatures-maliciously, too, we believe, for he is no fool, even if he has thrown principle to the winds, and substituted policy therefor.

Down with the Gallows !- Our last page is wholly coupied with the elaborate, eloquent and demonstrative speech made by John A. Andrew, Esq. before the Legislative Committee on Capital Punishment, as fully reported for the Boston Bee. It deserves the most careful perusal, and will be found of great value.

To SUBSCRIBERS IN ROCKPORT AND EAST ABINGTON find in this episite any justification for sending a human being into the den of American Stavery.

To the charge that the Anti-Slavery enterprise had injured rather than benefitted the slaves, Mr. Sumner

> Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society from Nantucket, in redemption of pledges made to Mrs. A. K. Foster :-Merab Pinkham, \$1; Richard M. Hosier, 2; Afred Swain, 1; Alfred Macy, 5; Wm. Bunker, 1; Emmeline Paddock, 1; Benj. B. Smith, 25c, Charles E. Gardner, 17c;—\$11 42.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE. In regard to this extraordinary case, a telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati of 2d inst., says-

. The U. S. Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of Court, in refusing to produce the slave Rosetta before Judge Parker. It has been found that Rosetta has been secreted from the authorities, having been taken from the jail. A report has reached here

Sudden and Violent Deaths .- During the last ten days there, have been no less than fourteen sudden and violent deaths in Boston and vicinity. Three of them were occasioned by stabbing.

The Mississippian says that \$10,000 have been raised in Lexington, Missouri, to assist set-tlers from slaveholding States to go to Kansas, and urges the Mississippians to organize, and not to leave the laboring oar of making Kansas a slave State to Mis-

The Kansas Election-Pro-Slavery Ticket

The Kansas Election—Pro-Slavery Tricket
Chosen.—Independence, Mo., Spril I.—We have returns from Kansas, showing the election of the proslavery tleket at Ball Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Donephan, Tecumseh, Shawnee Mission, and Hookey Point,
by majorities from 200 to 300. The elections were conducted with tolerable quietude. The editor of the Eansax Free Kate was ducked in Kaw river, by a mob, on
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The Transcript says that Rev. John Pierpont will be 70 years of age on Friday next, [this day.] He has just returned from an extensive tour through the west, and the Painesville Twigraph says that he has, within the last fifty days, travelled 4000 miles, delivered twenty lectures, and preached six sermons.

The American missionaries in Chin have sent a block of granite as their contribution to the National Monument. It is five feet long, two and a half broad, and ten inches thick, and bears an inscrip-tion in Chinese characters. Miss Clark, from New Hampshire, died in

Paris on the 5th, of typhoid fever, after seven weeks illness. She was twenty years of age, possessed great personal beauty, and is said to have exhibited unusual talents in her profession of artist.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the dwel-On the morning of the 12th inst., the dwelling house of Autonio Gendron, in Canada West, took fire, and before assistance could be obtained, three of its inmates were burned to ashes! One, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Geddron, aged about 22 years of age; the other two, aged ten and twelve years, daughters of a Mr. Gagne, who was living in Mr. Gendron's house.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the United States brig Porpoise, which left Hong Kong in September last, on a cruise, in company with the Vin-cennes. She parted company with the latter vessel when nine or ten days out, and has not been heard of

The Earl of Stanhope has died, aged 74. He was nephew of the great William Pitt. His son, Lord The Boston Chronicle says, that out of the

forty-four hundred persons who died in that city last year, over one thousand were buried by one man. A large portion of the town of Sandersville Georgia, was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. Over forty buildings were consumed, including the Court House, Post Office, Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall, the

Central Georgian printing office, and every store in the town. The loss is estimated at \$120,000. Sam Houston .-- The Anderson Central Texas has a rumor that Gen. Sam Houston intends to issue circular on the 6th of March next, announcing himse as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

Onslaught on a Boot-Black .-- A Southerner on Wednesday, in New York, drew a bowie-knife upon the boot-black of the Irving House. The artist in Day & Martin defended himself with the coal scuttle, and the knight of the knife was escorted to the Tombs.

Presidential Movement at the South .- The Columbia paper recommends a Southern Convention to be called before the usual time for holding the National Convention, and to consist of an equal number of Whigs and Democrats from all the Southern States. A platform is to be agreed upon, and a pledge givent o support the nominee of the national party, be he Whig or Democrat, who shall in good faith adopt that

March 29 .- Rosetta, a colored girl, who was some time of all. since brought into this State from Kentucky, by an agent of her master, and declared free by a State court at Columbus, and a guardian appointed, was to-day arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law. The case came before Judge Parker, who decided that the girl was entifled to her freedom, having been brought into the State by her owner, or his representative. Some excitement was created by the U. S. Marshal attempting to arrest her after the decision, and a riot was apprehended. The girl was, however, safely consigned to the care of her friends.

Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati,

C. DONALDSON, Chairman.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society will be held in Plymouth, at Davis's Hall, on Fast Day, April 5th, commencing that the care of her friends.

WM. L. Garrison, Edmund Quinct, Wendell Philadson, and a continuing through the day and evening.

Murderers in New York .- There are now in the Toombs at New York, twelve persons who are shortly to be tried for the crime of murder. The majority of the murderers are foreigners, and several of them cannot speak the English language.

Mr. Mitchel, brother to John Mitchel has invented a machine for setting type, and with its

The State Prison at Nashville, Tenn. was destroyed by fire a few days since. The loss is about \$100,000. One person was smothered to death.

Serious Accident to Mrs. Daniel Webster. -At New York, on Friday afternoon, as Mrs. Webster —At New York, on Friday afternoon, as Mrs. Webster was riding on Fourteenth street, in a carriage, in company with Mrs. Edward Curtis, whose guest she has been for some time, the horses started and ran off at a dangerous rate, and Mrs. Webster, in her alarm, took the fearful step of leaping from the carriage, and was thrown upon the curbstone of the sidewalk and seriously injured. She remained insensible throughout Saturday, and the telegraphic report of last night states that the physicians on Saturday considered her 'in a precarious condition.'

The Manchester Strike .- The different mills nt Manchester are all at work again, and are running about the same as before the 'turn-out.' The printery is doing full work as usual. Help has been readily procured from the surplus hands at Lawrence, Nashua, Lowell and Blackstone, and we learn that the agents have made no concession, and that the work is done on

The Defences of Havana.—An Havana letter to the New Orleans Bulletin says:—'We have now this Island in a perfect state of defence—equipped, ready to spill their last drop of blood in defence of what they consider their rights and their government. There is one great fact that speaks volumes in favor of the volunteer militia; it is this: over \$200,000 have been required to be spent in the different parts of the Island to equip (uniform, &c.) the militia, and every cent of that money has been willingly and cheerfully spent by the volunteers as they enlist. Havana alone goes in for a share of nearly one-half that amount.'

Mrs. S. S. Richardson, of Northboro' gave birth to two boys and one girl on Monday last. They are in season for Barnum's Baby-show in June. In 1853, there were five triplets in this State.

A mulatto woman in St. Louis, named Margaret Sullivan, recently gave birth to four living children—two boys and two girls. She and the babies are reported all well.

Convention of Christianized Jews .- A con vention of Christianized Jews is to be held in New York city in May next. A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that a prominent matter to be brought before the convention is the consideration of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine, and to take measures to co-operate with the Jews in England (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the Eastern world.

Miss Catharine Hayes gave a concert at Calcutta on the 15th of January. She is the first prima donna that has visited the Hindoos, and therefore she created much excitement. The high price of admission —86 90 for reserved, and \$4 60 for other stats—created great dissatisfaction.

Deaths -- Hon, William S. Archer, formerl

Ohio, having been written to by a slaveholding firm in Missouri to arrest a fugitive for them, has replied in the papers that he declines to do their nigger catching for them. Could impudence go further? We advise the Missouri 'gentlemen' to dissolve the Union forthwith

Prof. Fairchild, of Oberlin, Ohio, states that on February 7th, they had in that region a fall of dark colored snow. The crystals were in the form of dense icy pellets, above the twentieth of an inch in diameter. It fell to the depth of nearly an inch, and when melted it yielded about a half inch of water. The anow had a distinct smoky taste, and on filtering it through paper, a dark sooty substance was obtained.

The New York correspondent of the Journal says that poor Ericsson has spent all his for-tune and all his wife's fortune, in his caloric experi-ment, which is now conceded to be a failure. But the worst of all is, that it has led to such recrimination and alienation that they have separated, never to be united again, perhaps. Had he been successful, his name would have been excelled with that of Columbus, Newton, Fulton and other men of illustrious renown. But he has failed; he has lost his all; he has introduced ruin into a once loving and happy home; and the world coldly looks on, and says, 'I told you so.'

Sale of the Webster Property.—The Journal's correspondent gives an account of the sale at Marshfield, on Wednesday. The sale was conducted in such manuer as to reserve in the family, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased statesman, the Mansionhouse and surrounding lands, between three and four hundred acres in extent, comprising the whole of Mr. Webster's original purchase—while other extensive and valuable grounds, afterwards added, together with the remaining stock on the farm, were disposed of at fair prices for the benefit of the estate. The aggregate sales amounted to about fifteen thousand dollars.

Sad Spectacle.—Forty-eight profligate young women, arrested by the officer of justice, while engaged in walking the streets on Tuesday night, were brought into the Mayor's Office yesterday morning, well night the apartment. A crowd of curious persons through the entrance and approaching passages. The street-walkers were chiefly from Mercer and Church after examination, thirty of them were sent to Black-well's Island, from one to six months, where there are already accumulated a fearful number of the frail sister-hood, many of whom are enduring a painful existence, which in some cases the officer of justice, while engaged in walking the streets on Tuesday night, were brought into the Mayor's Office yesterday morning, well night the apartment. A crowd of curious persons through the entrance and approaching passages. The street-walkers were chiefly from Mercer and Church after examination, thirty of them were sent to Black-well's Island, from one to six months, where there are already accumulated a fearful number of the frail sister-hood, many of whom are enduring a painful existence, which in some cases the officer of justice, while engaged in walking the streets on Tuesday night, were brought into the Mayor's Office yesterday morning, well night the apartment. A crowd of curious persons through the apartment. A crowd of curious persons thronged the entrance and approaching passages. The street-walkers w Sad Spectacle.-Forty-eight profligate young bood, many of whom are enduring a painful existence which, in some cases, the certain ravages of diseas threaten speedily to terminate.—N. Y. Paper.

Mr. Vanderbilt is about to establish line of steamers between Havre and New York, to con mence running on the 21st day of April.

Prince Torionia, the last of the Colonna is, after fifteen years marriage, about to become a father. To show his joy, he has proclaimed that he will give one thousand crowns to every child in Rome born on the same day as his heir.

In New Orleans, on the 14th ultimo there were sold 175 negroes for the sum of \$113,750, being an average of \$650. A day or two previous, 124 slaves were sold for \$76,855, an average of \$620 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$620 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$620 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$620 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$620 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$36,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and 51 were sold for \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650 each, and \$650,835, which would give an average of \$650,835, which would age of \$723.each.

The New York Post acknowledges the reception of \$20, to be appropriated towards the purchase of books for the woman in Maine who turned out with a shovel to dig a way through the snow for her daughters to get to the school-house.

Batices of Meetings, &c.

ANNUAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

held on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, th 25th, 26th, and 27th days of April, 1855.

Distinguished advocates of this great movement, fro various parts of the country, are expected to take par in the Convention. Honest differences of opinion, as to in the Convention. Henest differences of opinion, as to the best means of accomplishing the great object, may whigh or Democrat, who shall in good faith adopt that platform.

The Colored Girl Rosetta — Cincinnati, evil; and we earnestly invite the hearty co-operation

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati,

Lirs and others are expected to be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

WORCESTER CO. (NORTH) A. S. SOCIETY. This Society will hold its nineteenth annual med ing at Leominster, on Thursday, April 5, (Fast day,) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. HENRY C. WRIGHT, SOLDMON NORTHUP, Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, and other ble speakers, will address the meeting.

D. M. ALLEN, Secr'y.

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

Scituate, (probably,)

Marshfield,

Duxbury,

Hanson (Universalist Church,)

In behalf of the Society,

Sanday, {(all day)}

April 8.

Tuesday, April 10.

Thursday, 12.

Sunday, 15.

LEWIS FORD.

WORCESTER CO. SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY. EF A quarterly meeting of the WORCESTER CO. OUTH 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. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings

Marlboro' Town Hall, on Sunday, April 8, forenoon and afternoon, on Home and its Influence; and in the vening, on Slavery, its influence on the Domestic Relations of slaves and slaveholders. Also, in Westminster, on the same subjects, on Sunday, April 15.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS .-- A rare chance now presents itself for obtaining a perma schlarship in Antioch College; the possessor ha the right of transfer to successive pupils. For terms, make early application to

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

HELP WANTED.—A few young women, competent for the several departments of domestic service, car learn of good situations in the country.

A serong and active colored man wishes to obtain a A strong and active colored man w attrains as a porter in a mercantile or dry goods establishment. Specially worthy of encouragement.

Apply to WM. C. NELL,

Registry for Help, 21 Corabill.

A young man of requisite abilities can obtain ituation in a Female Academy and Boarding-house.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

MARRIED-In Philadelphia, on the 7th ult., in accordance with the marriage cremony of the Society of Friends, PLINT SEXTON, of Fa'myra, N. Y, to CHABLOTE SEGW, of Ellicotteville, N. Y.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE

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MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE. CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE.

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-two ceeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, History, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Music; board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of text-books, access to the Library, stationery; Calisthenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, wagons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hoops and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissected games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks,)

EXTRAS. (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

Elements of Agriculture...... 50 Higher Algebra. 8 00
Elementary Geometry. 2 00 Elementary Geometry 3 50
Geometry 5 00
Higher Algebra and Geometry 3 00
Book-Keeping by single entry 5 00
by double entry 5 00

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other branches, taught in the Institution, at reasonable For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR-NISHED BY THE PUPIL. (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had

at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb. tooth-brush, and a cake of Casshoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web-ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly

marked.
All pupils must come provided with pieces of cloth corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree to piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required

by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RECEIV-Ep. For terms, see Circular.

EF For Circulars, containing full information
please address the Principals.

New Book by Mrs. Stowe. THE MAY-FLOWER. AND

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands,' &c. In one vol. 12mo, nearly 500 pp.

With a steel vignette title, and a splendid portrait, from the picture by RICHMOND, the celebrated English artist.

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THIS volume contains many of the early productions of Mrs. Stowe, now out of print, as well as some of her later efforts. Many of these are stories of New England life, and will be found to contain in full measure the aptness of epithet, and the mingled humor and pathos for which the author is so universally admired. The sons and daughters of New England, wherever they are scattered, will recognize with delight the home

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18 WINTER STREET, BOSTON March 80. 2p

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, mt North-ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, well known for his success in the cure of chronic diseases, known for his success in the cure of chronic diseases, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of March. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th. They will be happy to receive calls from their friends, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally or to enquire into the merits of his new system of treating diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively asserts from past experience that he can cure the worst cases of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which Motorpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remedy. So confident is he of success in every case, having cured some thousands without a failure, that he is willing to So confident is he of success in every case, having cared some thousands without a failure, that he is willing to enter into an agreement to board, lodge and treat the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which, though by far the largest institution for the sick in this country, has been found wholly inadequate for the accommodation of invalids seeking admission. He is now adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four story building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cure of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effectual restorer of the constitution, from the effects of dissipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many forms of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cured by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases has long been practiced at this institution. The success attending it has induced others to make it a speciality.

Consultations Thours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.,

ality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.,]
without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be sent
postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten postage stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References : References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Willis Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samuel Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mass.; Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barrett, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Vt.; J. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tucker, Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Repository, Brocklyn, New York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. H. BIBB

MRS. H. BIBB

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

Having procured an assistant in the Sewing Department, instruction will be given in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Philosophy, History, Plain Sewing, Knitting, Worsted Work, Leather Work, Pencil Drawing, and Colored Crayon Painting.

Persons in the States wishing to cooperate with Mrs. Binn, will please address her at Detroit, Michigan: in Canada, Windsor, (Canada West.)

March 3, 1855.

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MERCHANT TAILOR

NOS. 6 & 8 NORTH STREET, NEAR UNION STREET, BOSTON.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SPEECH

JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ., BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Thursday, March 22, 1855.

[PROSOCRAPHIC RIPORT BY J. R. W. TERRISTON.]

Mr. Chairman.—The discussion of this question has been so ample, that nothing more seems to me needful by way of illustration or enforcement of the principles upon which the petitioners ask for the abolition of the Death Penalty. But it seems desirable, for the purposes of the Committee, that we should endeavor to present some brief array of the facts and historical proofs which have been referred to incidentally, in the course of this discussion, and which, we contend, fully supportate as a history and experience can supportate expediency of the proposition which is submitted to the Legislature. And it is extremely satisfactory, to feel that the subject is one on which there can be but one tendency of mind,—no matter what may be the opinion,—there can be but one tendency of mind,—no matter what may be the opinion,—there can be but one tendency of mind,—no matter what may be the opinion,—there can be but one tendency of mind,—no which the Jegislature. It must be the desire of every humane man, and of every man who sympathizes at all with the applrit of our time, to find some way, if possible, by which the Death Penalty may be avoided. Nobody seeks an excuse for extending it. No gentleman would feel disappointed, if he could be convinced that, beyond all doubt, the Death Penalty could be safely abandoned. And I am inclined to believe, that, if this discussion has entirely cleared away the difficulties some gentlemen feel, growing out of its theological relations, all the substantial obstacles which lie in anybody's path are entirely removed; for I do not believe that any one who has ever bestowed any thought at all to the investigation of this subject, by reference to principles, to the facts of history and experience, ever felt himself left, at last, in such a state of dismay, that he would not, as a legislator, dare to try the experiment of the abolition—dare to try the experiment of the part of the part of the part of the experiment. The statute, made this year by

Let us dare to try the experiment of a more humane legislation; let us look to see whether there is any light reflected from experience and from history.

Before going into that branch of the inquiry, let me first state the case:—

"The point then at which we seem to have arrived is this: We cannot justify putting a criminal to death on the plea of protecting society from his outrages,—because confinement would be equally effectual; nor by the plea of reforming him, for this is excluded by his death; nor by the plea of taking vengeance on him, for this is generally disavowed; nor by that of deterring others from crime who are still gailtless, because he is not answerable for them, or in any way connected with them. From these considerations, it appears to follow that, in dealing with offenders, we are bound to restrict ourselves to those punishments which, while they shall be equally efficacious in providing for the protection of society, shall be the least injurious to the criminal, and that these are only two in number, vix: confining a culprit for life; or, subjecting him to a temporary discipline sufficient to produce such a change in his dispositions, that, after undergoing it, he shall be fitted to return to society, cured of the inclination to infringe its laws."—Westminster Review, of April, 1854.

I think that states the argument with substantial accuracy and correctness, and I adopt it as my own.

I come now to the inquiry, what has been the experience of those states and nations who have tried the experiment of the abolition of

I come now to the inquiry, what has been the experience of those states and nations who have tried the experiment of the abolition of the death penalty! If it is useful to put men to death for crime, there must be some good effect produced by it. And there ought to be no doubt in this matter, because the experience of the world has been long enough, the gallows has had victims enough, to have given an experience, on that side of the argument, so rich and so ample that there could be no room for controversy. And yet we are met at so rich and so ample that there could be no room for controversy. And yet we are not at the outset—if we were to think for a moment that this ancient system of putting men to death for crime had worked well, (judging merely from what we know of the general effect by incidental information,)—we are met at the outset by the testimony of a man as keen in his observation, as thorough in his learning, as conspicuous for his legal position, as Henry Brougham, late Lord Chancellor of England; and I will read to you an extract from a speech made by him some eighteen from a speech made by him some eighteen years ago, when Mr. Ewart's motion to limit the punishment of death to cases of actual murder was pending in the British Parliament. I quote from the writings of Sydney Taylor, (p. 263.) Sydney Taylor was a barrister of distinction, who devoted considerable time to the investigation of this subject, and was a warm advocate for the abolition of the Death Penalty. Lerd Brougham said, in 1837:

Penalty. Lerd Brougham said, in 1837:

"His firm belief and conviction were, that capital punishment had failed in all and every care—even in those cases of murder for schick alons it was justifiable, if justifiable at all.—Whether the punishment of death should be inflicted, even for murder, was an opinion which had for a considerable time been discussed:—into the merits of that discussion he would not then enter, farther than that, if the punishment of death should be retained, it should be for that crime only; yet, even for that he thought its tendency was not the prevention of crime: on the contrary, it tended to brutalize the mind, and to propers men for the commission of that very crime for which alone, if retained at all, it ought to be continued."

I am not aware that any gentleman in this

commission of that very crime for which alone, if retained at all, it ought to be continued."

I am not aware that any gentleman in this hall is so ultrs in his view of capital punishment that he could, if he attempted it, go any further than Lord Brougham. The advocates of the Death Penalty maintain that its infliction as a punishment for murder is necessary for the security of life. But the punishment of death for murder, as well as for other crimes, has turned out, within the experience and information of Lord Brougham himself, to have been a failure,—a failure in Great Britain, a failure on the continent, a failure every where. If there is a man in Great Britain who is learned in all matters relating to law and law reform, it is Henry Brougham, himself one of the original leaders in law reform; having devoted the best years of a long life to an extensive practice at the bar, having been elevated to the wool-suck, and since then, a constant, active, laborious member of the House of Lords,—and he states, as the result of the experience and learning of a life-time, that the penalty of death, as a punishment for crime, has proved to be a failure, not only for minor and secondary offences, but even for the offence of murder itself.

Well, gentlemen, you and I have a common cause; we have a common purpose; we equally desire the predection, personally; we equally desire the predection and safety of our families. Do you feel any doubt as to the result,—do you feel afraid that you cannot be asie at night if this experiment should be tried here in Massachusetts of a different penalty, after the testimony of such a man as Lord Brougham, that the punishment of death has always proved a failure since time begant.

But, out of a host of others, let me select one more witness. Edward Livingston,—one of the hrightest names at the American bar,—

But, out of a host of others, let me select one more witness. Edward Lavingston,—one of the hrightest names at the American bar,—one of the hrightest names at the American bar,—one of the holiest, as well as one of the ablest one not profound and learned of American jurists,—conspicuous as a statesman down until within a period long since my own remembrance,—exhausted all the learning of his time in the inquiries which he entered into, in connection with this subject, for the purpose of enabling him to mature a system of jurisprudence for the new territory of Louisians. And the testimony of Edward Livingston is as ample and unequivocal as the testimony of Lord Brougham. I will take the liberty of referring you to a pamphlet, extracted from Livingston's great work on the criminal code of Louisiana; and I will first read an extract from the 12th page of his argument on Capital Punishment;—

"Other arguments, not less forcible,—other anthorities, equally respectable,—might be adduced to show the ill effects of this species of punishment; but the many topics that are still before me, in this report, oblige me to pursue this one no farther than to inquire, what good can be expected, or what present advantage is derived, from retaining this punishment? Our legislation (referring to the legislation of Louisians) surrendered it without a struggle, in all cases, at first, but murder, attempt to murder, rape, and servile insurrection; and afterwards extended it to a species of aggravated burglary. Now, as

these cases are those only in which it has been desended expedient to retain this punishment—as it has been abandoned in all others—the serious inquiry presents itself, why it was retained in these, or why abandoned in the others. It is inefficiency, or some of the other objections to it, must have been apparent in all the other sumerous offences in which it has been dispensed with, or it would executing have been retained, or restored. Taking this school ledged inefficiency, in the numerous cases, for the basis of the argument, led us here in the country of the other?

It is a fact worthy of consideration, that in England, and on the southeast of Engange and the country—those countries which derive there exist in the country—those countries which derive the code from the bommon law of England and those which derive the code from the bommon law of England and those which derive the code from the bommon law of England and those which derive the code in the country—those countries the countries of the

is annexed, fifteen years' experience, (during which time there was not a single conviction, and, as far as is known, not a single indictment, under the law which denounced imprisonment as the penalty,) ought to have convinced us, that the severer punishment was not necessary; while the two convictions which so soon succeeded the promulgation of that law, are strong testimony that the punishment of death is not an effectual remedy for the evil. As to rape, that its rare occurrence is much more properly to be attributed to the manners of the age than to any fear of the punishment annexed; for if that were the efficient cause, we should certainly find it at least as powerful in the case of murder—a crime to which the offender is not atimulated, as in the former case, by the strongest sensual specific."

Now, you may say, that we cannot extract a general law from so brief an experiment,—that the conclusion would be too wide for the premise, if we limited ourselves to the experience of Louisiana during that comparatively short period. It may be so, but still, for all the purposes of the argument I now address to you, it is an ample argument. You do not make laws for all time, or for a generation; your power will have exhausted itself at the end of the year in which your law is made; and if you will only dare to try the experiment of abolishing the capital penalty, for one year, if, within that year, it is found not to work well, another Legislature can restore it.

Mr. Livingston then passes, for illustration, to the history of the experiment, as it has been tried in various other countries. He refers to the experience of Tuscany, to which allusion was made by Mr. Phillips. He states the comparison between Tuscany and Rome, as referred to by Dr. Franklin, which is put so well and briefly, that you will pardon me for reading that also:—

"In Tuscany, as we have seen, neither murder nor any other crime was punishment for murder, produced the difference in the moral character of the two nations." For this it would app

about it. Let him show first that such will be the result—
De. Rescure (interrupting)—The gentleman misunderstands me. I take him on his own ground. He may, if the experiment works badly, we can retrace our steps; and I ask what, in that case, will become of those who have been killed in the meantime? Shall we desert a certainty for an uncertainty?

Mr. Annaw—The Jearned Doctor's assumption still continues. We are not deserting a certainty for an uncertainty. We are apout a field of inquiry, and we are investigated.

gating the history of the world and the experience of men, in order to illustrate this inquiry. It is conceeded, on all hands, that it would be desirable to abolish the death penalty, if it would be safe to do so; and the question now is, are we ever to abolish it! It is said, "it will not do, because it is uneare."—When we argue from human nature, and the principles of human nature, and the principles of human nature, and the present condition of society, why, we are met with the objection, "That is well enough, as far as it goes; it is ingenious and able, as a piece of argumentation, but what does the experience of the world show!" Then we advance one step further, and show what the experience of the world proves on this subject, so far as it proves anything; and I undertake to say, that the experience of mankind comes in aid and support of the theoretical arguments drawn from the principles of human nature;—and that is the purpose for which all this testimony is introduced.

Now, gentlemen, on the one hand, those

from the principles of human nature;—and that is the purpose for which all this testimony is introduced.

Now, gentlemen, on the one hand, those who advise the adhesion of government to the death penalty, may say that it will not do to abolish it; you must hang men; the death penalty is the true theory of government, and we must adhere to it; life for life; if a man puts another to death, he deserves to be bung; it is not safe to allow such a man to be about. Then we interpose with the facts of history, and we are met by the saying.—"All these facts are very well, but they do not prove that government is never to punish with death. We cannot reason to the future from the past." It seems to me these gentlemen stand precisely in the position of the French historian, who wrote a very ingenious and agreeable book, with a view of supporting a certain theory of history which he entertained. Upon meeting with one of his eritical friends, the subject of his new book was introduced, and the gentleman asked his friend—"How do you like my history!" "Well," said the critic, "it is a very beautiful, interesting book; it is a very heautiful, interesting book; it is a very ingenious theory of history; but somehow or other, I think your theory is not at all sustained by the facts." Now, I will give you some more facts, all tending to life stafe whould it happen that the coincidences; for how should it happen that the coincidences are all one way! They tend to prevent us from being very much afraid of trying the experiment, because they show that human life is safer without the death penalty than with it; and if Dr. Beecher will guarantee us some way of avoiding the mistakes to which judges and jurors are liable, and will restore the innocent men who have been put to death by the

But to continue our illustration from the facts of experience. Let me refer you to Mr. Rantoul's report, of 1836, pp. 72, 73:-

But to continue our illustration from the facts of experience. Let me refer you to Mr. Rantoul's report, of 1836, pp. 72, 73:—

"Often, very often has it happened, that an execution has been followed on the next day, or within a few weeks, by suicides among those who witnessed the scene. It cannot be expected, therefore, that it should have any peculiar virtue to deter from crime; least of all from that crime for which it steels the breast, and braces up the nerves. Very lately, in the State of Obio, and the day on which a man was executed for the murder of his wife, under circumstances of particular crueity, another man, near the place of execution nurdered his wife in the same manner; and this is by no means the only instance where the crime seems to have been directly suggested by the punishment intended to prevent it. Howard tells us that in Denmark, where executions are soldom known, women guilty of child-murther were sent to the spin-houses for life, a sentence dreaded so much more than death, that since the change, the crime has been much less frequent. He also noticed the fact that in Amsterdam, there had not been a hundred executions for a hundred years, while in London, from 1749 to 1771, there were six hundred and seventy-eight, or nearly thirty a year; yet the morals of London are certainly not improved in proportion; and the English are becoming convinced, by experience, that it is not by the prodigal waste of the blood of offenders that offences are to be checked, and least of all those high crimes springing from ungovernable passions or a depravity or stupidity beyond the reach of motives not competent to restrain lesser criminals from lesser guilt. In France, capital punishments do not diminish the number of murders, which in 1842 amounted to 267, while the average of five preceeding years was only 227. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, where murder is the only crime punished with death, the other five orimes capital among us are 'as rare as any where in Christendom.' In Maine, four of these offences ha one to 7.016. In Tuscany, while there were no capital punishments, there were but four murders in twenty-five years, while in Rome there were twelve times that number in a single year, death being the penalty. Under the stern severity of the British law, crimes have increased in fourteen years, as twenty-four to ten, that is, more than doubled! 'Of 167 convicts under sentence of death, Mr. Roberts found that 164 had attended executions. A punishment cannot be necessary to repress the crime of murder, which has not so strong a tendency to repress it as milder punishments. A punishment cannot be necessary which fosters the propensities which occasion murder."

It was only the next year after this report was made, that the extraordinary and perti-

It was only the next year after this report was made, that the extraordinary and pertinent confession of Lord Brougham was made to the British Parliament, of the result of his experience, which I just now had the honor to read to the Committee.

Well, gentlemen, since that time,—within a very few years,—the number of crimes which were published with death in Massachusetts, when Mr. Rantoul commenced his brilliant labors upon this subject of penal reform, has been reduced down to one, so that to-day, only murder is capital in Massachusetts. Now, if the infliction of the death penalty had worked well when applied to the punishment of other offences than murder, why did we not continue it? Step by step, the world turned round, and step by step, public sentiment rose higher and higher, until at last it rose high enough to strike off from the list of capital crimes all but one—murder. And nobody asks that we should return. The Insurance Companies ask no more for insuring houses than when aroon was punishable with death; not are men any less tafe on the highway than in old times, when the highway robber suffered death;—and he always was punished capitally in old times, in Massachusetts; not convicted and then pardoned, but if convicted, ha always swung for it;—yet nobody feels that his purse or his person is any less safe on the highway now than in former times; nobody asks that we should retrace our steps.

As an illustration of the effect produced upon the minds of men who have attended executions, let me mention, in passing, that the last person who was put to death in Suffelk county, for the crime of murder, (I refer to the late Professor Webster,) was, you might say, a professional adept at hangings; a man who had never during his life, failed to embrace the opportunity of seeing an execution. That is the testimony of those who knew him from his youth; and according to the testimony of our friend Spear,—who has for many years, in his pursuit after truth, visited every prisoner under conviction who wished to see him,—he has found it an almost universal rule, that the condemned men had seen executions, and were firm believers in the fitness of the Death Penalty. I think he never found a man under conviction for murder, who was not an adherent of the decre

elpla, or rtimulate it into action. Our proof as to Belgium are taken from the efficial to bles lately printed for the legislature—con taining an abstract of executions and proseen tions for murder, every five years—commending with the beginning of the year 1800,—Rero they are:

5 years ending with 1804 5 " " 1809 5 " " 1814 5 " " 1819

Let me remark here, Mr. Chairman, while on this one point, that the spectacle of capital punishment either infaces into the mind of man the spirit of murderer. Every man who, from any low motive, goes to witness an execution, goe in his spirit of a murderer. Every man who witnesses an execution, when he need not, goes there in the spirit of a murderer,—unconciously, perhaps, to himself, but alli truly. Why does he got—way does he got—way does he got—why does

"During the past year, we have had a melancholy experience of the dreadful influence of the gall-ws. On the 25th day of May, Washington Goode, then scarcely alive, was hanged in the jail-yard of Boston. Before that, several persons, capitally convicted in and near Boston, had been suffered to live, by exchanging the grave for the State Prison; and, so far as is known, society had suffered nothing by this elemency of the Government. The determination to put Goode to death seemed to take a great portion of the community by surprise; and, in a very brief space of time, 25,000 persons remonstrated against his execution, by voluntary petitions to the Governor and Council. Their remonstrances were unavailing. After the fatal purpose of the ernor and Council. Their remonstrances were unavailing. After the fatal purpose of the Executive was known, and while Goode was lying under his sentence of death, thus confirmed, the most horrible murder ever known in the criminal history of Massachusetts was committed, about ten miles from the Roston jail. Since his execution, crimes involving personal violence have increased largely in our neighborhood. Minor offences against the person, such as assault and battery; graver offences against the person, such as felonious assaults with deadly weapons, and assaults with intent to kill, and audents, also, judging from our jail records, have all risen like a crop harvested from the seed of that one execution.

"It is said that executions tend to prevent

"It is said that executions tend to prevent crime. To test this assertion, I have procured a statement from the Deputy Jailor of Suffolk, of the commitments there for such crimes for the six months proceding, and the six months succeeding, the execution of Goode; and I find that during the six months ending with the execution of Goode, and in the very community which witnessed his execution, four persons were committed for felonious assaults, one for merder, (who was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison;) one for rape, (who was convicted of a milder offence only, and sent six months to the House of Correction;) and that two hundred and fifty-six persons were committed for simple assault and battery; and I find that in the following six months, eight persons were committed for felvinious assaults; three for rape; one for murder, a colored man, (under circumstances almost identical with the case of Goode;) and three hundred and forty-five for assault and battery. Some of these are still awaiting their trials. Others have been convicted."

Tou may call these coincidences, if you please but they are feats. Crimes of vie. ition. "It is said that executions tend to prevent

five for assault and battery. Some of these are still awaiting their trials. Others have been convicted."

You may call these coincidences, if you please; but they are facts. Crimes of violence against the person more than doubled, when you compare the six months succeeding the execution of Washington Goode with the six months preceding. How does it happen?

If we were not to say that the execution of Washington Goode had any thing whatever to do with this increase of crime, it is perfectly clear that his execution did not prevent that result; and therefore your law of punithing crime by the death penalty is not one which seems to succeed. We invite you to a changs. If you refuse, why can we not turn the tables upon our oppopents and ask them to bring back those whom the gallows will have been the means of sending to an untimely grave, whether by the hands of the hangman or by the hand of the assessin?

You are asked to be ofraid to abolish the death penalty; we ask you, it the element of caution itself shall control you, to be afraid not to abolish it. We ask you, rather, as wise statesmen, as calm legislators, who are not afraid to do anything seeming to be wise, and just, and beneficial, to grant the potition.

I am reminded here to say, Mr. Chairman, that although, under Gov. Clifford, we have just had an execution for murder, and under the administration of Gov. Washburn another, yet, here in our neighborhood we have recently had four murders—two in this county and two in Worcester; so that our last experience does not, any more than the earlier, appear to be hopeful of good results from the venerable institution of the gallows.

But let me return again to Mr. Taylor. I was referring you to the 92d and 93d pages,

But let me return again to Mr. Taylor. I was referring you to the 92d and 93d pages, when I commenced this digression. He gave the experience of Belgium; and he remarks, at the toot of thestable:—

"The above table clearly shows that we do not advance an unsupported theory when we state that laws which make spectacles of judicial homicide familiar to the people, have a natural tendency to sucress the crists of marder. We see their crime decreasing as executions decreased, during a course of 35 years, there being in the first five years of that period 235 executions, and 150 convicted of marder; while in the last five years, in which there were an executions, the number of convictions of marder amounted to 20 only. M. d. Brouckare has, then, another motive besid that of mere humanity in preventing executions. * * The object of M. de Brouc

ere is to prevent the increase of the crime of murder, by preventing the renewal of those judicial examples which have a tendency to effice from the mind of the people that in-stinctive repugnance to taking human life, which lix who has given that life has implant-ed in the heart of man."

"The crime of marder is the only one now punished with deeth in Prussia. Would we could say so of Rogland!

"To show the gradual amelioration of the law as to executions even for murder, and along with it the gradual dimination of the erime itself, let us take a period of 15 years, ending with lart year, [1834,] and divide it into periods of five years as tak. It will be found that, in the first period of five years, the total number of executions in Prussia was 54, and the convictions for murder 60. In the second period the executions were only 19, and the convictions for murder 50. In the third period the executions were only 19, and the convictions for murder diminished to 43. We showed on a former occasion that the gradual diminution of capital punishments in Belgium, and their practical abolition during the last five years, have been attended also with a remarkable reduction in the amount of crime: so unnecessary are capital punishments proved to be for the protection of society. Unnecessary, if we say—they are wore than useless; for where they are most prevalent, rime most abounds. Why is it that the despotic government of Prusia is more tender of shedding the blood of its subjects than the Constitutional government of free and enlightened England!

"Now, let us take for England (and Wales) 21 years ending with last year, and divided into periods of seven years each—we are obliged to take those periods instead of five years, because they are the periods fired upon in the Parliamentary Returns—what are the results. In the first seven years, we find that the number of executions for various offences was 649, there being 141 convicted of murder. In the second period, the executions were reduced to 336, the convictions for murder being diminished to 113. In the first seven years, we find that the number of the laws which are intended to represe crime should be so sanguinary compared with the practical splication of the law of 1831, was a powards of 13 3-4 millions. Therefore, in 1826, the population of the tw

Say that here again are only curious coinci-Say that here again are only curious coincidences, if you will; but how do the coincidences happen to be all on one side! Whather you go to one country or another,—whether to the continent of Europe or to Eugland,—to the islands or the main land,—whether you take the Eastern States or the Western States of our country, you always find the same coincidences, on the same side; all tending to what we allege to be that law, more authoritative and more certain than any mere human enactment,—the law written in the nature of man.

enactment,—the law written in the nature of man.

Now, in respect to the questions put by Dr. Beecher, we will pause a moment over the statistics of Mr. Rantoul. I will quote, not from Mr. Hamilton's book, centaining his collected writings and speeches, but, for the convenience of the Committee, from the able and claborate report made by Francis W. Bird, Esq., to the House of Representatives, in 1848, (House Document 196.) If you turn to the Appendix to that Report, you will find the papers alluded to, embracing a series of statistics, most carefully prepared. Without undertaking to tire you with any extended reading of the facts and figures, I will simply state, that you will perceive they illustrate the truth of this proposition, viz: that the number of crimes against the person, and the crime of murder, proportionately increase as executions diminish.

But the learned and reverend gentleman at your right (Rev. Dr. Beecher) asked for some evidence in regard to the experience of Massachusetts. It lies before you, and I pray you to regard it:—

"Before preceeding farther in our examina-tion of the administration of criminal justice in other countries, I will furnish complete sta-tistics of the death penalties in this Common-wealth since the adoption of the constitution,

wealth since the adoption of the constitution, October, 1780.

"As there has been no capital conviction since the present year commenced, these tables will terminate on the 31st December, '45, embracing the entire period of sixty-five years. These tables are now published for the first time; and they are the more valuable, because there are none covering so long a space, for any other State of our Union, or, indeed, for any country on the American continent.

"Convictions for emittal colons in Message

"Convictions for capital crimes in Massa-chusetts, from Oct., 1780, to 1845 inclusive,

Crimes.	Ex	Died in Prison.		Par.	Total.
Arson,		0	2	0	6
Burglary,	16	0	3	2	21
Highway Ro	b. 9	0	0	0	9
Robbery,	2	0	0	-1	3
Murder,	23	1100 2000	1000	6	37
Piracy,	1	0	0	0	1
Rape,	6	0	100	1	8.
Treason	0	0	2	14	16
42 m 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	61	11024	15	23	101

"Of 101 convictions, there have been 61 "Of 101 convictions, there have been 61 executions, or 60 per cent. For treason, there has, fortunately, been no capital punishment, neither in this State, nor in any other State of the Union; but for the other crimes included in this catalogue, the punishment has been much more uniformly inflicted after conviction, than in most countries of the Old World. The proportion of the executions to conviction, the convention of the executions to conviction.

s, is, for each offence, a	s follo	WS:
Piracy,	100	per cent.
Highway Robbery,	100	
Robbery,	- 66	
Or all robberies, -	92	知 4 新油
Burglary,	- 76	2000
Rape,	75	2000年8月
Arson,	- 66	表 新新
Murder,	62	A PROPERTY.
Treason,	. 0	HIPPOTON S

In Saxony, in 20 years ending in 1835, there are 134 capital convictions for murder, aron, beery, and rape; and 36 exceptions, or near-

robbery, and rape; and 36 executions, or nearly 27 per cent.

In England, France, Prussia, Belgium, and Stromy, as well as many other nations that might be mentioned, where the proportion of resecutions to convictionals much smaller than in Massochusetts, and much smaller than fifty years ago in the sonic countries, muchers have ropidly diminished in those countries in which executions are scarcely known; slightly in France, where the change of policy was not so great; while in England, down to about 1835, murders and attempts to murder increased, since which, under a milder administration of the law, there has been a change for the better.

trains of the tem, there has been a change for the better.

"In Massachusetts, with less executive elemency than in any other state, or nation, of which I have read, for the nineteenth century, murder seems to have increased. For, if we divide our period of sixty-five years into three periods of twonty years each, and place by itself the last period of five years, we have the following result:

"From 1780 to 1800, convictions for murder, I in 20 years; from 1820 to 1840, 13 in 20 years; from 1820 to 1840, 13 in 20 years; from 1820 to 1845, 5 in 5 years; or at the rate of 20 in 20 years.

"Convictions for murder, then, are about three times as frequent as they were fifty years ago, notwithstanding the constantly increasing difficulty in obtaining convictions, (a fact felt by every one.) n.twithstanding greater temperance, better education, and the diminution of the erime of murder in almost every country in Christendom.

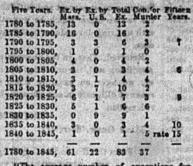
"Although it has appeared, wherever, the

of the crime of murder in almost every country in Christendom.

"Although it has appeared, wherever the experiment has been tried, that frequent executions are followed by frequent murders, and, on the contrary, when executions seldom occur, murders soon become very rare, yet, so strong is prejudice, that the Issaon must be a thousand times repeated before men will cease to deny its truth. Let us see, then, how far our experience corroborates the inferences drawn from the experiment of Belgium.

To obtain the total number of executions in Massachusetts, I shall add, to those under the laws of the State, those within our limits under the authority of the United States, and compare the total, for each five years, with the convictions for murder for the same time.

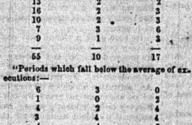
Fire Years. Ex. by Ex. by Total Con. or Fifteen



"The average number of executions for each period of five years is 6.4. Take, then, all the periods in which the executions exceeded this average, and see whether more murders were, or were not, proved to have been committed in the periods immediately succeeding. Then make, also, the same comparison for all those periods in which the number of executions falls below the average. "Total executions in Massachusetts, in each period in which the number exceeded the average, with the convictions for murder, for the same, and for the succeeding five years:—

Executions. Convictions. Tonyetters.

Executions. Convictions Convictions same five years. next five years.



"If, in this second series, the 22 convictions had increased in the same proportion as the 10 in the first series, the result would have been 37 convictions, or more then double the 18 which actually occurred. But they should have increased in a much greater ratio than in the first series, if the absence of the terror of the death-penalty multiplies murders; for the executions in the first series are 11 for every five years, while, in the second series, they are only 2.8 for every five years, about one third the former average.

five years, while, in the second series, they are only 2.8 for every five years, about one third the former average.

"These facts do not encourage us to persevere in the experiment of Death."

It is a remarkable fact, that we are asked to adhere to the code of blood which we have administered with a consistency not equalled in any other country on the globe, with no more hopful consequences than these. Yet we are asked to adhere to it,—and when we challenge your judgment, by all these facts which each nation has multiplied into those of the other, the experience of each tested by the experience of the other—we are met by the reply that Cain and Lamech were permitted to live—and that the flood was the consequence?!! But—to pass on in our research—let us interrogate those States of our own Union which have abolished the capital penalty—for I can only burry on, and leave the remaining mass of statisties for your own perusal. Alabama abolished it quite a number of yearx ago for white men—they do not hang sable men in Alabama—have not for a great while; it does not appear that white men are now anxious to be hung; nor to hang each other. They do not ask the re-establishment of the gallows. The experiment may be assumed to work well in Alabams; and I hope that God will hasten the day when equal justice and equal mercy may be extended with impartial hand, through the whole brotherhood of universal humanity.

Then, in the State of Michigan, which led the way in the total abolition of the penal code, the experiment has succeeded; and I now present to you, by the kindness of Mr. Fay, (Frank B.) the testimony of her Spectary of State:—

"You will find on page 658, Revised Statutes."

the way in the total abolition of the penal code, the experiment has succeeded; and I now present to you, by the kindness of Mr. Fay, (Frank E.) the testimony of her Secretary of State:—

"You will find on page 658, Revised Statutes of 1846, of this State, (a copy of which should be found in your State Library,) the law in regard to the crime of murder. The effect, we think salutary. It has produced a greater certainty of conviction, and consequently of relief to community, besides lessening the number of aggravated offences. It is, at least, so considered here.

There is no probability of a return to the old law. But one paper in the State has spoken of a return, within the last two years, and this met with no response.

I am very truly and respectfully yours, JOHN MCKINNEY.

Sec'y of State."

That is the result of the experiment of nine years in Michigan. Are you afraid to try it easy year in Massachusetts!

I hold in my hand an extract from a letter from Hon. T. R. Hauard, of Rhode Island, which says:—

"At the time of the passage of the law, which was in the winter of '51-2, I believe there were pending before the Court of Providence County, so less than six indistinguished the acquitted of the murder under the indistinguished the acquitted of the murder; under the old severe law; but he is now confined for life in the States Pisson."

He states, also, that the General Assembly have twice refused to re-enset the law,—last winter the motion being made in the Senate, and receiving but seven out of thirty votes. This, he says, is an encouraging indication of public sentiment, when we reflect that the Act abolishing capital punishment passed the Senate, and receiving but seven out of thirty votes. This, he says, is an encouraging indication of public sentiment, when we reflect that the Act abolishing capital punishment passed the Senate, and reverse of Maine, as testified to by Prof. Upham, under date of Feb. 14, 1855:

"It is now twenty years since the Maine, has described to by Prof. Upham, under date of Feb.

offer to the Committee. We have the and best test possible of the nifety of a periment,—if it is an experiment,—if try the case by the practical judgment try them. We find that it never of tical men. We find that it never to the more to incure human life ica country where capital punishment has been as than it cost while it remained. It can fairness be alleged, that there is any felt by practical men, and therefore it can be said there is any danger at a cause a danger which cannot be fair precitated is, practically, most it mere speculation—worse than that fancy. And I do not believe you frightened by a mere phantom of the from trying the exteriors of the mere speculation—worse than the a sen fancy. And I do not believe you will be fancy. And I do not believe you will be fancy. And I do not believe you will be fancy. And I do not believe you will be freghtened by a mere phantom of the shelmad capital punishment, when you find that no more to insure a man's life in Michap where they do not hang, than in Nee led where capital punishment still continue that the capital punishment is also while we hang systematically in Minds while we hang systematically in Minds setts. Go into Maine, where the gallon is virtually abolished—it coats no more though a virtually abolished—it coats no more though a virtually abolished—it coats no more though a will be cause. Or insurance is not higher there are the rate of insurance is not higher than a man there than here. Go into Vernot the rate of insurance is not higher there are the rate of insurance is not higher than a fine that y. I veniure to say, that the man does not breather who yould refuse to live in Rode is land or Micheligan. Vermont or Mains, man because of their having abolished the limit person well can prize his safety at a much better rate is in heads to head the safety of the cover of the s

is a mere fancy, a speculation; it is meny the covenant with Noah in another fem.

But, gentlemen, there is a peril, and as which I cannot help appreciating beans! am compelled to know searching about it, am compelled to observe searching about it, am compelled to observe searching about it, am compelled to read a good data and that is, the peril of convicting immen; the peril of convicting immen; the peril of convicting the peril of human tribunals,—of learned paging and honest jurors, if you please,—of submitting to the longer of human tribunals,—of learned paging and honest jurors, if you please,—of submitting the chances or imperfections of human because of human tribunals and tremen mony, whether honest of dishonest, the first a human life.—all the awful and tremen onnequences as lasting as cternity as important all the interests that belong to an immediately when the penalty is death; can of guilty, when the penalty is death; can of the peril leads me, with labyer to demand the abolition of the death peak, "until you can demonstrate the abouts a fallibility of human tribunals.

Gentlemen, I recal to my mind the me of Benjamin Cummings, who was creened a Taunton, under conviction for munic. In some fifteen years ago. I have convenient to the wing the heat of the peril of the peri

convicted felon, and suffered under Membesetts law, the last penalty for murkt, missly ignorant of the means by which his slept victim came to his end! He assared as the believed, in his heart, that Benjama the believed, in his heart, that Benjama to mings died innocent of the marder of shish was convicted. The Sheriff who here is, just before the last fatal moment, par his he to his ear, and, toking his hand—the lates munican held by that man on earth with any mortal,—tried to coax from him, as a small tion to himself, a confession of what he here, if any thing he knew, of the means by this the deceased came to his end. "I am a innorant of it as you," was the reply. Use these soletin circumstances,—at that begue moment—the man, apparently peniest as subdued, trusting in the Dirine fergumen and mercy for his hope of hereafte,—win earnest solemnity, adhered to the contastances representation, that he was innocent—"I do inseent." convicted felon, and suffered, under Mannie

I myself, Mr. Chairman, have aided the appleation for pardon of two person crushy, who had been convicted and sentenced is the State Prison for life for crimes which, sien Mr. Rantoul commenced his excition is the Massachusetts Legislature and until within a Massachusetts Legislature and sail within a few years, were capital. These persons was pardoned; and they was pardoned is and they was pardoned seams the Governor and Council were well satisfied from the evidence before them that they was innocent men. One of these person, who was an elderly man, I have been able is follow for some considerable period since it discharge, and everything connected with the bistory of the man since his departure fins the State Prison, tends to confirm all who know him in the belief that he was errasonally convicted. Yet, these two men would han rotted in a felon's grave, had it not been in the abolition of the punishment' of death, a applied to the class of cases under which his ware convicted.

Who does not know, who has any Who does not know, who has any animal-tance or connection with the administratus of the law, that the right does not always ac-vail? As Lord Elden said—"You must have a very good Judge, a very intelligent and, and you must have accurate, industries, also counsel, and plenty of proof, and then, y yes have good luck, you may prevail."

counsel, and pienty of proot, and usely yellowed fuck, you may prevail."

I have by my side, and intended to rist you to, did time permit, several case of the execution of innocent men. You will state them in O'Sullivan's Report, page III, astin the following pages, where the proof is gime of one hundred innocent persons in Engine who had been hung for capital offens. I have in my hand a letter from a gentleman in California, giving a long and most intensity account of a conviction for murdre lies, quite recently, where the party convicted can to the verge of execution, when it was it and discovered that he had been convicted as to the verge of execution, when it was it and discovered that he had been convicted in that which occurred, you will remember, in the Webster trial, in this city. Gentlemen, have many persons have been convicted of narise on evidence introduced in that case to she that Dr. Parkman was alive when he was really deal. Seven persons, men and women, testifed in the street of Bostes. ** Seven persons, men and women, testiled is having seen him in the streets of Bosto, it ter, as we now know, the fact was impossible ter, as we now know, the fact was impossible dentity not so strong as that. It happendents in that case, there was at hand proof that he was living. And many in man been the cases—to the knowledge of all observing minds—In which there has been testiled to the guilt of persons accused of all maner of crimes, feebler than this, which uncentralized amounted to damning proof of guilt. We knowledge of all observed to the guilt of persons accused of all maner of crimes, feebler than this, which uncentralized amounted to damning proof of guilt. We knowledge of all observed to the guilt of persons accused of all maner of crimes, feebler than this, which uncentralized amounted to damning proof of guilt. We knowledge of all observed to the guilt of the sound of the contralized amounted to damning proof of guilt. We knowledge of many escapes from conviction—they cash unally occur—only by the overthrow of this money, by overwhelming counter-proof, the deserving a better fate—fail by mystecar Providence and disappear—we can know little, most are forgotten. Now and then so such finds a friend to protect his memory, as every single case of posthumous vindications of the danger of trusting to fallible misds the victims of what their fellow man assert. How many are they who sleep in oblition—the victims of what their fellow man assert. I we will find them yourselves. One more circular to the second of the life or death of a fallible misds the strength of the properties. I have been dead to be seen to the exceeding the second body ages into the just of the circular properties. One more circular hims to be seen them, and they mane to the seants of the danger of trusting to fallible misds the bloody age in the part of the second properties of the second properties of th