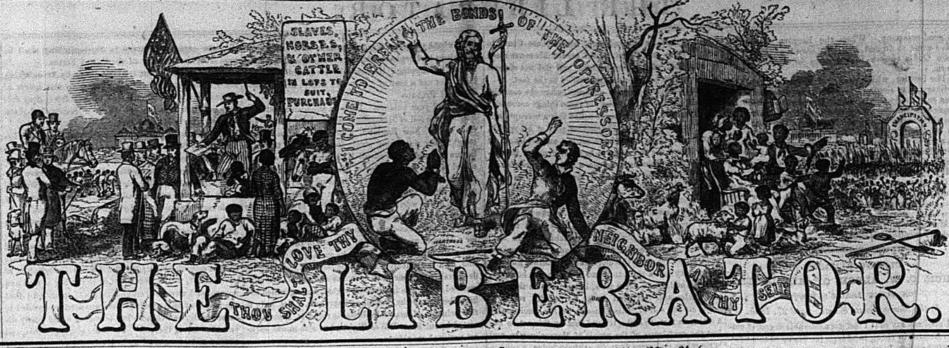
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN outes, if payment be made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all letters rating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to te directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inred three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, sylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auperset to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. for The following gentlemen constitute the Firancial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper, the Quincy, Samuel, Philippick, and

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 19.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

IT 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secons the perspectator of their dominion over their

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

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

WHOLE NUMBER 1086. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

FIRE-EATING ADDRESS.

The following are the opening and concluding
The following are the opening and concluding
The following are the opening and concluding paragraphs of an address the Missouri, on the eve of the recent Territorial election in Kansas. It deerres a place among the records of the Territory.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens :- Were this a po Boal meeting, I would not be found in the posihical meeting, I would not be island in the posi-tion in which your request has placed me. A min-ister of the gospel has no business publicly with politics. It is not his vocation; although it is beming too common in some sections of our counthis class of men to take an active and leading part in the politics of the day. This should be condemned and repudiated.

But the circumstances that have called us together this day, are such that I feel justified in acing your call, and in taking a part in your de-rations. As an American citizen, I have a ngat to speak in defence of her rights, her instituens, and her laws, which are at this time assailtions, and her laws, which are at this time assaul-ed by a wicked and infamous faction, with a vio-lence that is only equalled by its malignity. And si a believer, defender and proclaimer of the truths in this sacred volume in my hand—which is no less al by means of the same faction-it is no saled by the my right to be here to speak in

And now, gentlemen, do you understand your position in this contest, and the position of your decearies! And if you do, what are your duties the contest before you ! To ascertain these, let sacertain the cause for which you are contend-what is that cause! It is the most just, righteous and holy in which men were ever engagights, interests and property, which the laws of fod and of your country have left you, which they saled with their lives and baptised with their bod; and last, but not least, it is in defence of this precious treasure, which the Abolitionists are rampling under their feet-the only hope and sal-

And who are your enemies! They are the most makrapulous of men; steeped from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet in the blackest infamy of perdition. Can you for one moment think that these men are of God; raised up by him and called by him to overthrow his word and destroy his work!—as they impiously contend they are. No, they are not of God: they are of their Father, the Devil, and the works of their Father they

ere doing, and will do, if let alone.

Go then, as men, as patriots, as Christians, and do your duty to yourselves, your country, and your

Do gentlemen talk of lawful and honorable means, to prevent all this mass of Eastern abomination, moral, social and infidel, from entering among you! If a midnight robber were to attempt to break into my quarters, I would avail myself of the most efficient means at my command to expel size in the case would be the law of self-preservasite the law of self-preservation, against men, who trample alike the laws of beaven and your country under their feet. Talk not of honorable means to wards men, from whose hands you might as well errect honor, and justice, and magnanimity, as to lack for grapes and oranges among the polar hills of ice and snow, or the resente blush of health on the cheek of death. Men, men, who know as litthe of honor in their soul as a monkey knows of the complicated mechanism of a steam engine. Away with such paltry sentimentalism! it is as much est of place as fullaby songs and nursery tales are out of place in the heat of battle, or in the midst storm and shipwreck. Honorable warfare is for beerable heroes, not for robbers and banditti; and such these Abolitionists are. They are coming here to run off your slaves; they avow their purpose; and when they have stolen your last te, they will steal your other property too; and they will do it on principle : for these rascals do everything on principle; they will rob you of other property to prevent you from purchasing more fares. And when one of these men are caught in the act, and whipped, or strung up. or tarred and eathered; what a howl of pious indignation rings through all the abolition communities against the barbarity of the slave-owners! As well might the highwayman or the midnight robber exclaim against he law that arrests him, or the hand that strikes

him down in his deed of crime.

Gentlemen, you know that I would not counsel folence or bloodshed, nor do I, unless in the defence of your legitimate rights and interests, and you were compelled to do it; shen you would be issified by the laws of God and your country.—But resist evil; resist the devil, and he will flee from you; and resist his children—this vile abolition spawn already transported to Kansas like cattle to the shambles, and more to be transported ; resist them, and they will scatter, for they are as cowardly as they are infamous, contemptible and vile. The wicked flee when no man pursueth ; while he he is not only doubly armed, but doubly brave, 'who has his quarrel just.'

ANOTHER CLERICAL VILLAIN. [Correspondence of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.]

Kansas Territory, Wednesday, April 14. In this new and rapidly populating country, trery thing is new and unsettled — much excitement arising from several sources, chiefly, however, of a political character. Of course, not much can be a complished by preaching for a time; but this is the time for locating claims upon the land, and also upon the people. This is the time in politics: political men and parties are now at work in hard tarnest, to locate claims, to put their impress upon this growing country, and to fix its civil and political character, and this is the time for the Church cal character; and this is the time for the Church to act. Now is the time for the great South to ilocate and etablish her claim, to put her impress upon the tutinitions of the country, and now is the time for the Church South to lay deep and wide the foundations of South to lay deep and wide the foundations of South to lay deep and here the tions of Southern Methodism. So far, we have the rantage ground. We were the first in the field — We were the first to find the emigrants in their tents and cabins, and we have the sympathies of the Southern people, who look to our movements the Southern people, who look to our movements in the with great interest, as having much to do with fixing the destinies of the Territory: but we strust, above all, that God is for us. If so, who can be against us! Yet God works by human agencies, and I fear that neither the South in general, nor the Southern Church in particular, is sufficiently alive to its duty and interest touching the settlement of this country. It will be occupied—deasely settled—and that, too, while the supine are thinking and talking about it. Yes: ere we are aware, the time will pass by, and it will be for ever to late. Now, this is the very season, this is the time for the South to secure her true interests in this countries.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. try, so full of promise. True, some privations and hardships must be endured, but the future advantages to you and your children will more than repay. The land is rich, the climate mild, and the country generally gives fair promise for health

win or lose in the present contest. We hope to the polls the legal voters, destroy the press, and see thousands of families here from Slaveholding with it all the independence of thought; and have

tions. If we do not do it, others will. May we teet the polls, and thus give to Kansas a govern-

VANDALISM!

The following is an extract from the Squatter Sorereign, a fiendish sheet published in Kansas by one Stringfellow, who is manifestly a cut-throat in spirit, and possessed of many devils, and who is the recognized leader of the raffians who have invaded that territory from Missouri :-

'If we would rid ourselves of a set of hirelings, ent into our midst with the express view of infringing upon our rights and committing depredations upon our property, we must act promptly, and with an energy and earnestness of purpose that will give Abolitionists distinctly to under-

will a matter of greater difficulty.

Many means could be devised whereby these un-Many means could be devised whereby these unbearable nuisances could be removed; but the most effectual method that recurs to our mind, is to inflict instant punishment upon the offenders. We are not, except in extreme cases, an admirer of Judge Lynch's code of practice, nor of self-constituted powers; but under the circumstances, we opine the organization of vigilance committees throughout the Territory, for the protection of slave property, would not only be a judicious policy, but one fully justifiable in the premises. Indeed, it would be well for every pro-slavery citizen to consider himself a member of a vigilance enacted at Lawrence, writes: him. I would not sit down to ponder upon honorlindeed, it would be well for every pro-slavery citizen to consider himself a member of a vigilance enacted at Lawrence, writes :zen to consider himself a member of a vigilance 'It was most humiliating to feel ourselves committee to see that restitution be made for injury sustained at the hands of Abolitionists. In trampled upon and ground into the jury sustained at the hands of Abolitionists. In every instance where an Abolitionist is known to have run off, or to have attempted to entice away a slave, let an escort be afforded him to Missouri, and there he will find a ready supply of boots to facilitate his progress beyond the confines of that State. It would be well, too, not to let the culture we are found in the dust from such influences, it will be in death! Liberty and her votanical many properties will perial together. prit depart from the Territory without an ample coat of tar and feathers, and the map of the United States legibly printed on his back with that delicate pencil, known as the cat-o'-nine-tails. Laws, at present, we are without; but were laws of the most stringent nature enacted — which citizens, short of abject and disgraceful submission doubtless will be done when the Legislature meets to wrong and outrage, but that it can hardly fail to —they are too dilatory in their action — there are lead to collision, strife and bloodshed, seems but too many loop-holes for their evasion, for them to accomplish the ends desired. Protection and redress must come from a more certain source, and that source lies in the action of the people inter-

> It is with pleasure we note the decided tone in which our cotemporaries of the Kickapoo Pioneer, and also of the Kunsas Herald, express themselves croachment upon their property. Apart from this, on a however, we are sensitive regarding the actions of the Abolitionists elsewhere, as though our im-mediate neighborhood was thickly beset by them; and are ever ready to second, with such aid as we may command, any steps for the protection of the property of pro-slavery citizens throughout the Territory. As a first step, the town of Lawrence should be rid of its pestiferous inhabitants."

KANSAS ELECTION.

On the 30th ult., the second political battle between slavery and abolitionism was fought, and abolitionism driven to the bush. The victory of abolitionism driven to the bush. The victory of the Pro-Slavery party was complete, and it is to be hoped that the question is now settled forever in that Territory. The fanatical propagandists of the North have only received a lesson in the South-ern political alphabet; and it may be well for them if they do not push their inquiries any far-them. Yankee inquisitiveness is proverbial, but we opine he has enough Southern and Western learn-ing to do him for a time. The abolition vote in the Territory was extremely meagre, and we do not suppose they will have a single member in either branch of the Legislature. What comes now of the Northern boast that they were going to

SELECTIONS.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

Violence, outrage, force and fraud are the open, unhesitating instruments of these border forays. Armed ruffians and bullies silence and country generally gives fair promise for health.

Kansas is the most vulnerable and exposed part of our entire Methodist territory. The South generally, and the Church in particular, have much to suppress the freedom of the ballot, drive from the collection. States before six months shall pass. Then let local preachers come and seek a home in this good land, and have a position where their ministry is greatly needed, and where, by Sabbath preaching, you could do much in the good cause.

With I all the independence of tample of the national government, by threatening to depose its officers, and to elect substitutes! The President, in all this, has but one line of duty plain before him. But will be follow it? Will he make the federal laws refollow it? The president is the follow it. ould do much in the good cause.

Our bishops, presiding elders, preachers, and people, ought to know that this country will be settled, and furnished with preachers and institute of the settlers of Kansas? Will he provide Governor Reeder with an armed force sufficient to provide the results of the settlers of Kansas and thus give to Kansas a governnot hope for prompt and efficient action on the part of the South, till the men and the vast wealth of the South be called into requisition?

The Church North is already contemplating the founding of a Methodist University in Kansas Terfounding of a Methodist University founding of a Methodist University in Kansas Territory, and will spare neither men nor means to accomplish their object. Will the South be behind, dragging at the end! No, never! We have the resources, we have the strong motive power—let us draw upon our resources, put our united shoulders to the work, and call upon Israel's God for help, and it shall be done.

I am urged to write this by the wants and pressing demands of a common cause, in which I would ing demands of a common cause, in which I would interest all Southern hearts and hands, prayers and purses.

A. MONROE.

and the suppression of the liberty of the press.

The next blow is threatened against the executive government itself, and private life will be the next sacrifice, if the strong arm of the national government. sacrifice, if the strong arm of the national govern-ment is not interposed to arrest these revolution-ary proceedings. Will the President be blind and deaf to these outrages, or will be do his duty? Eleven months ago, the military force of this neigh borhood was called upon to enforce a law of doubt-ful constitutionality. Will the government now manifest equal alacrity in sustaining its own officers, whose authority is thus plainly trampled on!
What is to be the result of all this it is not easy

to foresee. That slavery will eventually triumple in this contest; that wrong, violence and outrage will be the wishes of its inhabitants, against the moral sense of the entire North and the most respectable portion of the citizens of the Southern States, and in spite of the still binding guarantee stand that Kansas is not a field for the successful operation of their schemes of plunder. 'Tis vain to procrastinate—it will only increase the courage of the Abolitionists, and make the removal of the cylia matter of greater difficulty. ever assent to the admission of Kansas as a slave State, under such, or even under any circumstances.

der to resist another invasion from Missouri. a course would seem to be the only one left to the too probable.—Boston Atlas.

A PREE PRESS.

It was said by the rioters in Parkville last Saturday, that the destruction of the Luminary office was designed as an example to others, and it is very knowingly hinted that ours will meet with Very well, we have concluded to give on this subject. Touching our own vicinity, we have concluded to give any number of persons who wish to perpetrate such have no fears of annoyance from Abolition impudence: for the few, it any, who may have settled in this region, know that the spirit of the people will not brook the slightest indication of an energy and would like to try the experiment of sailing the sail of the people will not brook the slightest indication of an energy and would like to try the experiment of sailing on a blaze of glory, such as a couple of kegs of gun-powder, exploded at an opportune occasion, would furnish. We have not a member of our family, ourself included, who would not deem a transit into the future life with companions deu voyage of a goodly number of printing press destroyers as a favor rarely to be met with. Should the Herald of Freedom office at any time be invaded for the purpose of destruction, we give this timely warning to all, both friend and foe, that unless they wish to 'go up,' they had better keep aloof from its imme-diate vicinity, for our purposes are fixed, and the

diate vicinity, for our purposes are fixed, and the consequences cannot be prevented.

We have prepared a duplicate copy of our subscription books, and that subscribers may not be losers by any contingency which may arise, we hereby authorize and depute our esteemed friend and General Agent, H. A. Billings, Esq., to resume the publication of the Herald of Freedom, should it be suspended by violence, at such point as he may designate, and we further donate to him our entire effects in Kansas, Pennsylvania or elsewhere, to prosecute the publication of this paper, with to prosecute the publication of this paper, with this one condition that he shall give the advocates of slavery particular ' Jesse' during the balance of his life.—Kansas Herald of Freedom;

TOO PAST.

They may yet do it, but their prospect is a little gloomy at present.—Independence, Mo., Messenger.

From the New York Tribune.

KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

I see by the Tribune, of which I am a constant reader, that you are sorely exercised on the subject of 'freedom or slavery in Kansas.' Now, mark my words, if you please. We shall beat you. We shall firmly establish slavery in that Territory, because it is for our interest to do so. And what is more, we don't care a d—n what the Northern people may say. They may wince, but they must swallow the dose. We shall not take the trouble even to gild the pill. If necessary, we can buy you up at any time. Besides, the PATRIOTS of the Policy is worth ten dozens of the vermin who are croaking against slavery. Briefly, we shall beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will be used. If necessary, we can throw Scotch sunfine the province of the republic. The foreible removal of cases and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts in your eyes, an

any election frauds ever known in this or any other

country : I. LAWRENCE PRECINCY. Number of voters by census, - 365 Numbers of votes polled, - 1177 Of these, 273 were for the People's candidate. II. BRUNSON'S PRECINCY. Number of voters by census, - 199 Number of votes polled, - - 329 Of these, 12 were for the People's candidate. III. TECUMSKII PRECINCY. Number of voters by census, -Number of votes polled - -Of these, 19 were for the People's candidate. IV. CHAPMAN'S PRECINCY. Number of voters by census, --V. AND VI. PRECINCTS. Number of voters by census, - Number of votes polled, - -VII. AND VIII. PRECINCTS. Number of voters by census, -Number of votes polled, -IX. PAWNEE PRECINCT. Number of voters by census, - Number of votes polled, - -X BLUE RIVER AND ROCK CREEK PRECINCY. Number of voters by census, - 63 Number of votes polled, - - 1195
The vote adds up as follows in the above ten pre-

Pro-Shavery vote, - - 5,490
People's vote, - - 787Vote according to census, - 1,747
Missouri invasion at least, -737-6,277 -4,481 —and no doubt much larger, for many legal voters were prevented by violence or threats from approaching the polls at all.

The 4th, 5th and sixth districts border on Mis-

souri; their vote, by the census, was 843; yet they polled 1,422 pro-slavery votes, to 302 People's—in all, 1,724 votes.

For Representatives, the following returns are COUNCIL DISTRICT, NO. XII. Number of voters by census, . - Number of votes polled, - -COUNCIL DISTRICT. NO. XIII. Number of voters by census, -Number of votes polled, - -COUNCIL DISTRICT, NO. XIV. Number of voters by census, --Number of votes polled, --

Number of votes polled, - slavery candidates have received co cates in all the four last named precincts. The census returns of 12th and 13th precincts are as stated when the census was taken, the 18th precinct has been taken from them, so that more legal voters are set to the 12th and 13th, than they are entitled to. The 14th precinct is on the Missouri river. Adding these to the returns given for Councils, and we have the following re-

BURR OAK PRECINCY.

Pro-Slavery vote, - - 7,007 People's vote, - - 885 Number of voters by the census, 2,253 Missouri invasion, - - - - - 5,639
In the five districts we have no returns from, the

illegal vote polled will probably run in the same proportion : one of them, the 15th, (voting at Hay's, on the Military Road,) borders on the Missour river, and is easy of access to the ruffians.

Reader, what do you think of Senator Douglas's

'squatter sovereignty,' as enforced by Senator At-

DESPOTISM OF SLAVERY.

We last week gave a brief announcement of the slaveholding spirit, rampant and despotic in Kansas, and along the borders of this Territory. The outrages which we have recorded, and which we are about to record below, must make the very blood tingle in the veins of patriotic, indignant freemen. These fresh outrages of the despotic in-stitution will cause the free and virtuous citizens of the North to feel a hundred fold greater loath-

lanies—it will not only crush it out of a massion of a slave State to the Union—but, impelled by these outrages, the North will begin, universally, to consider and study the Constitutional doctrines of Gerrit Smith, and enquire schether the national Government may not even abouter the national true States! The gigantic soundrelism and villary of the South are precipitating a crisis of immense moment.—Portage (Ohio) Democrat.

ments longer.

Mr. Jno. Boggs rose excited, and said a few moments may not even and villary of the South are precipitating a crisis of immense moment.—Portage (Ohio) Democrat.

THE CONFLICT IN KANSAS.

It appears that the Missouri bullies are following up their outrages in the Kansas election, by claiming to dispose the Governor appointed by the President, and choosing one themselves for the people of that Territory. The simple statement discloses a condition of things than which none more remarkable or revolutionary has been exhibited in our political history since the foundation of the Government. Yet it does not strike as with surprise, for it is in keeping with their previous proceedings, and illustrates only what we have often said and repeated in regard to the designs of the Slaveholders, and the method by which they propose to subjugate Kansas, and, through it, all the free territory of the United States.

mr. Jno. Boggs rose excited, and said a few moments more of such indulgence would sink antiments more of such indulgence would nearly up again. Much excited the such article

That the grossness of the election outrage in Kansas may be the better understood, we give below a detailed comparative statement of the number of voters by the census, and the number of votes by the census, the number of votes by the census, and the number of votes by the census and the number of votes by the census and the number of votes by the census and the numb power. It buckles on its armor and declares itself ready to fight for supremacy, and for the humilia-tion and subjection of the free States. It invaded Kansas with 5,000 armed men for this purpose. Its hordes bivouacked on her plains, and her citizens overwhelmed by numbers, were forced to sub-mit to their domination in the late proceedings de-nominated an election. Flushed by their success, and finding the Governor sent out by the President revolting at such barefaced and infamous conduct, they now avow their intention to depose him, and if he appears in Kansas again, to take his life. Meanwhile, without even the form of law, or the

pretence of regularity, they undertake to appoint one in his stead.

The war has begun, and we expect to see it go on. We trust the friends of Freedom will maintain their ground. When it is once decided that they will, the end of slavery is begun. A conflict is inevitable between the opposing forces of Slavery and Liberty, and, apparently, Kansas is to be the battle-ground. The slaveholders have begun a career of gross aggression, and the question is whether it is to be met by resistanceor by pusillanimous submission. The vital question is, what will the people of the free States do? Are they to prove cowards and poltroons, or will they show the mettle of free men! If they stand their ground manfully, we have no fears for the ultimate result. If the first spark is struck, the fire will follow, and liberty will triumph. Great events hang upon the doings in Kansas.—N. Y. Tribune.

PRESIDENTIAL REJOICING OVER THE OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.

The Washington correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes as follows under date of April 11th:

' Had the new Territories been left to abide their 'Had the new Territories been left to ander their time, without any attempt to force or foster upon them a population to effect sectional purposes, the impression here is they would eventually have become free territory. As it is, however, the seal of Slavery is fixed upon Kansas, and the Nebraska portion of the Administration is in high glee at the result. Quite a rejoicing came off at the White House on the day the news reached us, and the teast the song and the wine were the order of the toast, the song and the wine were the order of the evening. You know that our worthy Chief Magis-trate, once on a time, was fond of a glass of good brandy and water, as many other gentlemen are. I don't say that he ever indulges now-a-days, but I do know that he frequently visits the heights of Georgetown for his health, and the day succeeding the festivities incident upon the result of the Kansas election, it became necessary for him to pay

This is a polite way of revealing the fact that our worthy Chief Magistrate' was drunk. What a picture! But it cannot be doubted that there was an eminent fitness that the deed was celebrat-

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The abolitionists of the West on the 27th closed

a three days' convention in Cincinnati, which seems to have made not a little stir from the freedom and miscellaneous character of its discussions. George W. Julian presided.

After the presentation of resolutions of the usual

stamp, a debate began, of which we give a portion as reported in the Cincinnati Gazette :

Col Rees E. Price arose to speak ; he boasted that he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins—he advocated first a constitutional republican government, and then a theoeracy, but was called to order by the Chair, when he declared he was not an abolitionist, and not a member of the convention, and sat down.

Peter H. Clark next addressed the meeting.

Orson S. Murray then took the platform. This gentleman evidently studies to imitate C. C. Burleigh in his dress, manner of wearing his hair and beard, and in dispensing with a cravat. He is, however, Burleigh somewhat overdone. He an-nounced that he was an ex-Baptist, and had formerly been editor of the Baptist organ in Vermont. destruction of the Industrial Luminary, published at He laid down the proposition that we must not Parkville, Platte county, Missouri. This is the make finalities of constitutions and scriptures; we must place man first, and all constitutions and

books afterwards.

The Bible was pro-slavery as well as anti-slavery—it took both sides. True, that book contained some good things. It declared, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to there.' A year good thing but they are good things. freemen. These fresh outrages of the despotic institution will cause the free and virtuous citizens of the North to feel a hundred fold greater loathing of the institution of slavery than ever before. Here we have a legitimate fruit of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But with that Compromise, all compromises with slavery have fallen. Henceforth there shall be a North, which shall not cower before the immense and desperate despotism of the South. Slavery shall have no quarter. It shall be looked upon and treated as a brigand and an outlaw. No slave State shall ever be again admitted into the Union, be the consequences what they may. If, for this, the South wish to dissolve the Union, be it so. We are ready. The bugbear cry of disunion has in it now, no alarm. A union with pirates and despots, with outrage, violence

ory of disunion has in it now, no alarm. A union with pirates and despots, with outrage, violence and blood, cannot be desired.

The North will not only demand that the national government be divorced from all support, encouragement and patronage of 'the sum of all villanies —it will not only crush it out of all national Baptist. There was but little difference between Baptist. There was but little difference between the two, except that one used a little more water than the other, yet the warrant for both was found in the Bible.

Mr. French here rose to a point of order.

Mr. Murray begged to be indulged for a few mo-

ments longer.

Mr. Jno. Boggs rose excited, and said a few m

members did not come up to the standard of the members did not come up to the standard of the Bible on slavery, as well as on many other subjects. He then went on to show that the teachings of the New Testament were opposed to slavery, and in doing so used precisely Dr. Wayland's argument on this subject. He rejoiced in freedom of discussion: rejoiced that his friend (Murray) had come here. He always looked upon such a man with great interest; for he felt that there was a man with an earnest desire after truth. a man with an earnest desire after truth.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the convention adjourned to 2 colock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention opened with singing, immediately after which Mr. Brown took the platform. WM. WELLS BROWN'S REMARKS.

MM. WELLS BROWN'S REMARKS.

He proposed to speak of the hatred that slavery had created in the minds of the white people against the colored population. The prejudice was not on account of any inferiority in the black, although it was often asserted that they were not capable of improvement, and that those who were free in the North were no better of them. ree in the North were no better off than Southern slaves : but those who asserted this, selected the poorest and most degraded of the northern blacks to compare with the slaves, and if many such were not to be found among the black race, they would in that respect, at least, be different from the white

The black man had not the same motive to improve his condition as the white. Education might fit him for a higher station, but could not secure him employment in it, and besides only made him feel more keenly the degradation of his race.

This prejudice was not against the color. All around him wore black coats, black crayats, black gloves. Ladies in selecting a silk would refuse one

gloves. Ladies in selecting a silk would refuse one because it was blue black, and prefer a jet one—a real slick, glossy black. (Laughter.)

If there was any prejudice on this subject, it was in favor of the black. Many a poor fellow suffered in the eyes of his lady-love because his hair was not of this color; and the delicate moustache and incipient whisker! why, the color is such a favority one that it is the fashion to due these black. ite one, that it is the fashion to dye these black.

He then related, in a very amusing manner, a number of anecdotes, showing the strength of this prejudice. There was no such feeling in England in France, and it had died out in Massachusetts. During this convention, some speaker had denounced Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Abby Kelley as infidels, and declared that they had retarded the cause. They had, at least, destroyed this prejudice in Massachusetts, and if this had been brought about by infidelity, then he would say, give him the infidelity of New England, in preference to the Christianity of Ohio. (Applause.)

REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN'S SPEECH. Miss Brown said it had been remarked that 'a Miss Brown said it had been remarked that 'a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.' She could sympathize with those who suffered from the prejudice against color, because she had felt the burden of a similar one—a prejudice against woman. There were many places where she could not go, not because she was Brown, but because she not because she was Brown, but because she was of the fairer sex. She had been de-barred from lectures in Andover, and from witnessing a public examination, because 'women Lyceum there, and one venerable man refused to speak in the course, because a woman had lectured in it; but another, with more liberality, declared himself not afraid to follow a woman, after a week

of ventilation.

As the speaker who preceded her had given some reminiscence, one from her might not be out of order. Near the centre of the State of New York, in the quiet little village of South Butler, was a feeble Presbyterian Church, too poor to pay an able preacher an adequate salary. There was, however, one man found—a giant in frame and intellect, but black in color—who offered to preach without salary; and the Rev. Samuel R. Ward

was installed over a white congregation.

The Presbytery remonstrated. They said God was a God of order, and there was a certain order in these things that it would not do to disregard, but the church withdrew from the Presbytery, and

ecame Congregational.

But after a time, their colored pastor was called to another field of labor; but they had learned in the mean time that God had made no distinction by reason of color or sex; they invited a woman to the vacant pastorship, and the speaker became the successor of the Rev. Samuel R. Ward.

The oppression of the blacks was because of the

curse upon Canaan; that of woman, because Eve had eaten an apple. But while the poor black man suffered, the poor white woman was compelled to sin. Guilt never lost anything by being in a joint stock company. Every member of society is responsible for its sins, and she saw not how woman dared to live under a government like this, with the weight of the sin of slavery resting upon it, and yet be content to remain silent.

The President, Mr. Julian, then delivered a

brief, but appropriate valedictory address.

Immediately after the close of the Convention, the beautiful bouquet which had been gathered by Miss Antoinette L. Brown from the garden of Mr. Ernst, and which had adorned the desk during the evening, was presented by Miss Brown to the Reporter of the Gazette.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. HUMBOLDT'S OPINION OF WEBSTER AND THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

An American gentleman, writing home from Berlin, under date of March 24, gives a very inter-esting account of a visit to the venerable Humboldt, who expressed on that occasion a pretty de-cided opinion of Mr. Webster, the Fugitive Slave Law, and of our national treatment of slavery it-self. The passages which we give below from the letter have this morning been placed in our hands

We rang, handed the servant our cards, who, after looking at them, showed us through the en-try into a little room filled with stuffed birds and minerals. Here we left our great coats, passed try into a little room filled with stuned birds and minerals. Here we left our great coats, passed through another room filled, museum-like, as the other, and from that into the room where Mr. Humboldt was sitting. He came immediately forward, took our hands, and expressed his pleasure at seeing us, and insisted on seating us on the sofa, while he took an easy chair himself, and sat by the end of it. He began at first to speak in French, but after having got half way through a sentence, turned into English, which he speaks better than he understands it when spoken. He talked rapidly and fluently, and with but a slight accent.

He began at once to talk of America, of the state of the country when he was there in 1804, and of the leading political men with whom he was then acquainted, particularly of Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson, and of how he was every day brought to realize, after the lapse of fifty years, by new and great names in our political and scientific and literary world, and by every sign of the existence

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of our country, how much we had progeessed since then. But, he said, there is one thing in which you stand worse than when I was there, and every honest and intelligent foreigner who can look at honest and intelligent foreigner who can look at it with a knowledge of the matter, and with fairness, will tell you so. For thirty years—for thirty years—(and he counted them on his fingers)—you have made no progress about slavery. You have gone backwards, very far backwards, in many respects about that I week agreedly of which the state of spects about that. I speak, especially, of your law of 1850, that law by which a man in a free State, where he ought to be free, can be made a slave of.
That I always call the Webster law.
I always before liked Mr. Webster. He was a

great man. I knew him, and always till then liked him. But ever after that I hated him. He was the man who made it. If he wished to prevent it. he could have done it. That is the reason why I call it the Webster law. And ever after that I

I made some remark about Mr. Webster's influence on that point not being confined to a politi-cal sphere, but of his also carrying with him that circle of literary men with whom he was connected. Yes, said he, it was he who did it all, and those very men, not connected with polities, who ought to have stood against it, as you say, he moved with it. You came from New England, where there is so much anti-slavery feeling, and where you have learned to think that slavery is bad. While you are here in Europe, you may see things which you think bad. But I know Europe, and I tell you that you will find nothing here that is one one half so bad as your slavery, and I know

what your slavery is.

Mr. Humboldt's personal appearance is very remarkable. He is very small and thin, but for a markable. He is very small and thin, but for a man of his age, (he is now eighty-five,) he looks uncommonly well. He wore a large white neckcloth, a curiously colored and figured velvet waist-coat, and a dress coat. Old as he is, he still keeps up the habits of his earlier years, sleeps but little, works incessantly, and is fond of society. He is now engaged upon the fourth volume of his Cosmos.

From the Glasgow Sentinel. LECTURE ON SLAVERY BY PARKER PILLSBURY.

A public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, was held on Tuesday evening in the Merchant's Hall, to hear a lecture from Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Boston, who has for fourteen years been an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting was highly respectable, though not very numerous. Mr. Pillsbury was accompanied to the platform by the Rev. Mr. Crosskey, Messrs. William Smeal, James Clark. Clark, James Couper, A. Paton, R. Kirkwood, A. Inglis, Robert Woodside, J. G. Crawford, and Forbes Humphrey, a gentleman of color. Mr. Wm. Smeal was called to the chair, and in a few approprinte remarks, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Pillsbury began by saying, that were he to speak the truth on this subject, though he should speak nothing but the truth, he would scarcely be believed. More injustice and oppression are practised under the nominally democratic and Christian constitution of the United States, than can be imagined. He then proceeded to give an outline of the history of slavery, and the encroachments it has made on the free States, and the tracts of country which have been annexed to the Union. It began with the nation's existence, and hence some pro-slavery advocates blame Britain for its introduction. In a sense, this is true; still, it is easy to find an answer, for though this was described as a grievance in the original Declaration of Independence, the clause which so characterised slave-ry was struck out on the motion of a slaveholder. There is no sincerity in the charge, for the evil might have been got rid of. The constitution provided that the African slave trade should continue for 20 years, and should cease in 1808, but it still went on till the treaty of 1814. There was a clause in that treaty, that Britain and America should try to bring the traffic to an end. Britain at once proceeded to enforce this clause. America has never done it. As many as thirty-five slavers had been eent from New York in one year, and the government had never touched them. It had been declar-ed illegal, when it was found in Maryland and Virginia that slave labor did not pay. Slavery is the corse of the soil. The system first blasts one district, and then emigrates to another. Hence the annexation of Texas and Nebraska. When it was found that slavery would not pay in Virginia, they took to breeding for the Southern market, and then the foreign trade became a damage and a disadvan-Three-fourths of the revenue of Virginia is tage. Three-fourths of the revenue of Virginia is derived from a tax on the bodies and souls of men who are bred there to go to the cotton-growing States. That once fine old State is now desolate the furze is grown to a forest, and the wolf has returned, after an absence of one hundred years, to t. Large numbers of kept in Virginia, but few men. The slave population, which originally amounted to half a million, has increased seven-fold, being now three and a half millions. The slave-territory has also been largely increased. When it could be bought, i ought, and when it could not, it was stole Louisiana had been bought, and bills granted for it, which bills had been vetoed by the President at the bidding of slaveholders, and the men who held them had been reduced to beggary. Florida was bought from Spain. The slaves in Georgia having been wont to flee to the Indians in the swamps o Florida, it became a slave State after it was pur chased, and one clause in its constitution is, the slave laws shall never be repealed. Missouri Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, had been annex Numberless acts of injustice had been perpe trated for the sake of slavery. Mexico proclaimed her independence, and in 1829 abolished the slave system from that date. Texas bad then become largely possessed by slaveholding planters. These and among the rest, General Houston, revolted at this decree of the Mexican Government. A civi war broke out, and the Mexicans were victoriou in every battle till General Houston went to the United States, and the battles of the Texans wer fought by the soldiers of the United States. Mex ico has been annexed also, and the infamous No braska Bill has reconverted all these States to sla

Mr. Pillsbury went on to say, that nine-tenths of the United States' people don't want to get rid of slavery. They consider it neither a curse nor a crime. They would as soon part with their Bibles. While Britain takes steps in advance, the United States goes backward, as the Seminole and othe wars testify. The Southern Boundery is a fluctu ating boundary-now here and now there. The have often to get maps printed to define it. The Fugi tive Slave Law, to which there is no parakel in t whole history of human legislation, was passed for three reasons. First, for the recapture of slaves; second, to humble the Northern States : and third, that slaveholders might make reprisals on free colored people in the Northern States.

The lecturer then proceeded to detail the various provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, and related a number of touching incidents illustrative of its operation. The last move of the Legislature on this question was the passing of the Nebraska Bill. The Presidents are all slaveholders, and they have the appointment of 40 000 other officers. The go ernment is corrupted through the influence of the slave system. On the other hand, it exercises an evil influence on religion, and nullifies and subvert Christianity. God says, 'Blessed are they that feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, and shelter the houseless; but the Slave Bill says the very opposite. That bill shook the Union, and Danie Webster, its author, had to go lecturing to save it Popular ministers became parties to the crime, and doctors of divinity, whose divinity needed doctor

ing, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Pillsbury here read extracts from speeches delivered by Drs. Rogers and Sharp, of Boston leading and the speeches of the leading men in the American church, to illustrate his proposition. He added that it was no pleasur speak of the religion of his country so But what could be think of a religion which out humanity from the soul! Why, he asked, do they call us infidels, because we denounce that church whose professors can take God's children and sell them in the human shambles! It remains for God's true people to rescue and purify it. The anti-slavery movement is not a political but a more all and religious work, to be accomplished by al and religious work, to be accomplished by a moral and religious renovation of the people. He thought that when they are well known, they will not be regarded as infidels. The American solvery Society is a really Christian one. Its work is to correct the moral sentiment of the community, a work essentially that which Jesus gave his disciples to do. If they are branded as infidels, it is

The lecture, which occupied about two hours in of them when his attention was called to the fact. delivery, was listened to with great attention, and was repeatedly applauded. It was spoken with inent who can appreciate the wish of the Ayrshire

On the motion of Mr. A. Paton, a cordial vote of assed judgment. thanks was awarded to Mr. Pillsbury, and a resolution adopted expressing a determination to labor more assiduously.

Mr. Pillsbury acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

CLOSING REMARKS OF HON, O. W. ALBEE, OF MIDDLESEX, ON JUDGE LORING'S REMOVAL,

In the Massachusetts Senate, April 27, 1855. I need not say that I feel a considerable degree of embarrassment in rising to address the Senate at this time. Partly because I am to follow so many distinguished gentlemen whose voices are accustomed, I say, whose roices are accustomed to be heard, not only at this Senate board, but elsewhere, and always, I believe, with pleasure ; and partly because this subject has been put off so long, not, however by my wish or consent, as you all know, but as it has been delayed by unavoidable circumstances, so long, I fear it may be expected I should appear here in a set speech, in a finished and carefully prepared effort, as many of those who have preceded me upon this subject in both branches have

Whereas, my position on the committee as chairman, precludes to a good degree any such result. I can hardly class myself either with the courageous men who have led on the assault, or with those gallant men who have come up to the defence. On the other hand, I feel myself more in the position of the civil engineer, who had constructed, with considerable care and labor, a citadel, which he hoped would prove impregnable. Like him, I have watched with anxiety the progress of the contest, fearing more, I must acknowledge, from the temporary ramparts that the defenders, or rather that some of those who professed to be defenders, might throw up, than from any breaches the direct assaulters could

And, now when the battle is over and the smoke and the dust of the contending parties have cleared away, it seems to devolve upon me to look about the fortress to see that the breaches are closed, if any have been made, and not only so, but to observe carefully that no sally ports have been left open by the defenders, and especially that no bastions have been erected which may be taken in some future attack and turned to the destruction of the citadel itself.

My colleague has characterized this whole process as summary. He has claimed that we have made charges that lay Mr. Loring liable to impeachment, and therefore he ought to be heard and have an opportunity to question the witnesses. However much I have differed from my colleague on the committee, (Mr. Pierce.) I can truly say we have always differed kindly. I have felt his feelings were on the side of justice and freedom, but I could not dislodge from my mind the conviction that he felt all along that most of his personal friends were in the camp of the enemy. Now, what has been the course of the committee on this case of Judge Loring?

First. They gave public notice that the petitioner and remonstrants could be heard on a given day. Some of the petitioners appeared in person and were heard and evidence was put in. Mr. Loring, instead of appearing in person, sent in a carefully prepared argument in the shape of a remonstrance. This was the manner in which he chose to be heard. It was not for the committee to say he should appear in per-

At the second hearing, Mr. Loring and his friends were offered the entire session of the committee, and he replied to this offer, in substance, that he had said all he desired to say in the remonstrance, and therefore declined to appear personally. The third hearing was appointed at the request of Mr. Dana, one of the remonstrants, and the greater part of that long session was taken up by the remonstrants. The rehearing was given because it was urged by the remonstrants that important testimony had been omitted. All this lati-Constitution did not require it; though the committee were aware that it had been asserted in the Constitutional Convention of 1820, by such men as Mr. Prescott, Solicitor General Davis, and Judge Story, that the power of removal by address could be exercised without giving a hearing at all. Mr. Davis said, 'No reason need now be given for the removal of a Judge, but that the legislature do not like him.' Mr. Prescott said they may remove 'without putting any reason on record.' Mr. Justice Story said, 'no reason was to be given.' These men did not say those things because they favored this unqualified power, but because they admitted and believed such was the power existing in the Constitution. These distinguished men were however in favor of retaining a qualified power of removal by address for Committee on the Judiciary, reported an amendment than a bare majority of both branches of the legislature, for the removal of a Judge by address. This proposition, on motion of Mr. Austin, (afterwards Attorney

The next day, Mr. Webster proposed a modified amend- office. ment, requiring, before a Judge could be removed by address, that the causes for removal should be stated mitted to a hearing. This was the substance of the proposition, coupled with two other slight amendments that was submitted to the people in 1821.

Yet the people voted they would not accept this qualithe unqualified power of removal by address granted in the original constitution of 1780.

Although the constitution did not require even a hear ing to be given; yet your committee at three several times did give all the opportunity to Mr. Loring or his friends to be heard, which was proposed to be given in the amendment of Mr. Webster.

What was the result of all these hearings and the additional rehearing? Why, it was clearly proved that Judge Loring did sit upon this case of Burns voluntarily; that he did proceed to try Burns when he was in a no statute law. What then? Is he alone a crimina state totally unfit to be tried, being utterly stupefied by terror; that he did not at any time even assign him counsel; that he did hear all the testimony on which he finally decided the case, save the admissions of Burns himself, before Burns could be sufficiently reassured to comprehend even that it was his right to have counsel that he did permit the prisoner to sit and be tried with irons on his wrists : that he did when the claimant failed to establish his claim under one section of the fugitive slave act, permit him to change his ground and plead his claim under another; that he did disregard the ordinary rules of evidence, inasmuch as he set aside the testimony of six good and unimpeachable witnesses by the testimony of a single man, and he a man standing, in the words of Judge Loring himself, ' in cirsarily bias the fairest nces that would nee mind; that he took only a part of Burns' admission and rejected the very part that would have set him free by the decision of Judge Shaw in the Sims case ; that

in good company. When the horrors of slavery others; that he did adjourn his Probate Court to have come to an end, it will be seen that these have thear a slave case; that he did permit his court room been God's chosen instruments to work out his to be packed with armed ruffians, and did not clear it work.

tense earnestness, and gave evidence of a warm and Mr. Dana said, 'I have never called this a corrupt deci glowing heart, having the freedom of the poor slave as its primary object. Every sentence would find an echo in the breast of every free-burn Briton pressermed from the testimony to be an evidence of incapaseemed from the testimony to be an evidence of incapa-Bard, that the time will yet come. 'When men the city, or rather, perhaps, to use a milder expression, warld o'er shall brithers be, and a' that.' lack of decision in acting up to the dictates of an unbi

The committee, therefore, make no charges (notwith standing the views of my colleague on the committee Mr. Pierce, on this point,) which they deem to com within the range of articles of impeachment. In facthey introduce those things only because they appeared as facts proved, and therefore the Legislature and the community had a right to them. They do not, however, base the address on these facts, but mainly on the great and undeniable fact, that Judge Loring did reduce a man, on the soil of Massachusetts, to the condition of slave, in fact, to a chattel, and that by this act he has lost the confidence of the people of Massachusetts, and is therefore no longer fit to sit as their judge.

Shall this ground, which is admitted by most people to be tenable, it certainly has not yet been shown to be untenable, be abandoned, for some other principle of removal? I trust not. Suppose we give the three days grace. What then? Do you expect Judge Loring will resign? No one supposes any such thing. Then such a proposition would be an insult to a man who has already taken and made known to us his position. Judge Loring is explicit in his remonstrance. He plants himself upon the positions that he has violated no statute law, that he has acted in accordance with law and the Constitution, and is ready to do the same thing again. I admire his manliness in this respect, and however much I may differ from Judge Loring in his positions, am unwilling that any man who honestly takes his position, whatever that position may be, should receive in sult at my hands.

But suppose it was no insult to Mr. Loring. Should we not step down from the moral position we now hold?

We should not remove him then, because he made man a slave-but because he would not resign his commission as Commissioner. Do you say this is not so? Suppose, then, he does not resign. Do you intend to remove him? If so, you would be false in your faith to the remonstrants. And if he does not resign, you certainly stand on the same ground, and must remove him, not because he made a man a slave-but because he does not resign his commissionership.

But I protest against this amendment as unconstitu

tional. The constitution provides for no conditional address; and here is a condition. We certainly could not say we would remove a Judge unless he would pay into the treasury five thousand dollars. Can we make his refusal to resign a given office in a given time a cause of removal? I think the Judge, when asked to vacate his office on these conditions, would say, I demur. I choose to have the constitutionality of this act decided by the Speaking of Mr. Loring's commission as Commis-

sioner, sir, it is very doubtful whether he can show any commission for sitting as fugitive slave Judge. He was a commissioner, he tells us, to take bail and affidavits. It may be he holds another commission, he certainly, however, speaks of no other in his remonstrance. Can a magistrate go beyond the letter of his commission I understand it has been decided in the courts that he cannot. But this is one of these legal technicalities, that I, who am no lawyer, shall not attempt to dis-

Suffice it to say, if the principles of the old English liberty-loving jurists were adopted, an illegal commission would be but little protection for an act committed against natural justice. 'An illegal commission is so far from conveying a power unto any man to act, that it is a greater crime to do anything upon the imaginary authority of it, than it would be to commit the same without all pretence and color of power and warrant." -[Chancellor Somers, in the reign of James II. See his Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, 11th edition. Philadelphia-1774.]

Lord Chief Justice Hobert has declared, that, Even an act of Parliament made, against natural justice, is woid in itself."

The power of removal by address is admitted, I betude was given, though the Committee were aware the The great question with Hon. Senators seems to be, is it expedient to exercise that power, that great right conferred by the original Constitution of 1780-reaffirmed by solemn vote of the people in 1821? Sir, there is no such thing as expediency in my vocabulary, otherwise than so far as it is coincident with right. Right is always the highest expediency.

Then the question for this Senate to settle, as it seems to me is, is it right to remove Edward Greely Loring from the office of Judge of Probate?

1st. Has he any vested right in this office, any further than he can show that he can subserve the interests of Suffolk County as Judge of Probate better than any other man in Suffolk County? No one will contend that he has, for the whole theory of our government is based upon the principle that officers and magistrates other causes than those which come within the range of are the servants of the people. No man has a claim impeachment. Mr. Justice Story, as Chairman of the upon an office as he has upon a piece of land or a house which he has bought and paid for and has a deed of to the Constitution, requiring a two thirds vote, rather He may be immoral, profane, and profligate, and yet neither the community nor the legislature has a right to take from him either his house or his land, simply because he is immoral, profane, or profligate. He holds General,) was voted down in the convention by a vote of his property by another tenure than that by which a just two to one, viz. 105 to 210. Thus the members of man holds office under the Constitution and laws of the that convention declared by a decisive vote that they Commonwealth. Then Mr. Loring has no vested right would retain the power of removal by address on a in this office, and hence is not wronged, if the two bare majority vote of both branches of the legisla- branches of the Legislature, together with the Governor and Council, see fit to give him leave to retire from that

In the 2d place, can he subserve the interests of Suffolk County as Judge of Probate better than any other and the person arraigned notified that he could be ad- man? If he can, all things considered, then retain him. Honor him. Bow with reverent respect to him as you meet him in the street. Let his praise be spoken in our churches. Greet him as a faithful public servant, as one who has done something to sustain the high princified power proposed by Mr. Webster, but would retain ple and morality of our Puritan ancestors, as one who has done something to keep alive that enthusiastic love of liberty which glowed in the breasts of our revolu tionary fathers and shaped every sentence in the Massa chusetts Bill of Rights.

Mr. Loring claims that he has violated no statute law Grant it, for the sake of the argument-though we cannot forget that the Massachusetts law of 1843, bearing definite commands to every Massachusetts officer, stood unrepealed by any act of the Massachusetts Legislature But suppose we do grant that Mr. Loring had violated who violates statute law? Is this the highest rule o morality that the people and the Constitution demand o a public officer ?

We must remember that there is a rule of right, morality that may transcend mere statutel aw, yea, tha may trample mere statute law under foot. Else Daniel when he threw open his windows and prayed aloud to the living God, in defiance of the statute law of the Meder and Persians, must have been a sinful man. Peter, when he declared we ought to obey God rather than man must have been in an error. Macer, when he tore in shreds the decree of Aurelian forbidding the preaching of Christ and the gospel at Rome, must stand convict ed by statute law. Our Puritan fathers, flinging defiance in the face of Archbishop Laud and the King must be pronounced guilty by the moral standard Mr Loring sets up. Yet these names are embained in our memories, and their acts cherished as a precious legacy to the race.

Suppose there were no statute law forbidding kidnap he did prejudge the case, not only in what he said to Suppose there were no statute law forbidding kidnap Mr. Phillips, but also by what he said in presence of ping upon the coast of Congo or amid the wilds of Ethi-

to widows and orphans who should engage in the busi- paid from the treasury of the United States.

has trod the soil of Massachusetts, who has breathed the right to liberty is at stake. free air of New England, whose ear, perhaps, has caught some wandering strain from the spirit that still Bradford's Massachusetts, page 59, vol. 1. By this hovers around old Fancuil Hall, and in the other, a act, 'They were, in effect, deprived of two privileges es naked savage from the desert wilds of Africa, and then sential to freedom, and which all Englishmen have ever tell me by what principle of philosophy, by what pre- considered as their birth-right, that of being free from al cept of Christianity, by what system of ethics, you make taxes, but such as they had consented to in person or b it out a crime worthy of death to reduce to bondage the their representatives, and of trial by their peers." savage from the desert wilds of Africa, and yet to re-duce the American-born man to bendage, a business fit of the powers of a court of Admiralty within the protion, by a Legislature whose State Declaration of Rights certain essential rights, of the British Constitution serted in our State Bill of Rights, but also in our earli-

ed? I am aware that it has been pronounced by a Sen- under whom we cower and crouch, but in brave defiance ator in the Senate of the United States a self-evident lie, of the whole British Government. but I have yet to learn that the American people so consider it, and especially that the people of Massachusetts so consider it. This document declares that all men I admit, but they also met the tyranny and the tyran have certain natural and inalienable rights, among by acts; and, sir, one act, showing that the people mean which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The phrase used is all men-there is no qualification as to color or race. Further, it declares that they have this right by a natural law, that is, by a law of God, for it expressly says they have been endowed by their Creator with these inalienable rights. Now, can a law of God be abrogated by any law of man? I believe the power. To be sure, this business of selling stamps is a apostle expressly says, 'we ought to obey God rather than man,' and Christianity, I suppose, is binding upon you do not do it, some bad men will. And then this lawgivers, and magistrates and commissioners even, as well as upon other men.

Sir, when first our fathers unfurled their revoluthat great law of God that all men are endowed with principle has never been repudiated by any act of the endanger the judiciary.' whole American people. It is therefore a part and a principle of our fundamental national law. Every one, I think, must admit that.

The Constitution of the United States was drafted with especial reference to this great American principle, as we see by the preamble to that instrument :

. We, the people of the United States, in order to form more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, pro-mote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the United States of

Thus we see this great American principle is incorporated into the preamble of the Constitution of

amble. United States.

Art. 1, Sect. 9. 'The privilege of the writ of Haeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases

violated.' &c.

In Art. 5: 'No person shall be compelled in any riminal case to be witness against himself; nor deof law,' &c. Art. 7: 'In suits at common law, where the value in

controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved,' &c. Now, any law of Congress infringing upon this great American principle, must of necessity be unconstitu-

ny the right of trial by jury, and that, too, where what is dearer than life—a man's liberty—is at stake ? Patrick most sturdy opponents of the Slave Power. Henry said, ' Give me liberty or give me death.' Does it not, in direct defiance, not only of the spirit but of the was wrought out by the working of the political maletter of the Constitution of the United States, suspend chinery. And, sir, so long as public sentiment remainthe writ of Habeas Corpus for cases other than those of ed as it was then, pro-slavery, so far as it manifested rebellion or invasion?

But we have left ourselves no choice. We have, in the words of Patrick Henry, now 'no election, it is too The reform always commences somewhere else, for all lafe to retire from the contest.' We cannot retain Judge Loring and be consistent. We have already declared the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional, and that, too, by a unanimous vote, understandingly given, for that it might not be said that those resolutions passed by any misapprehension or misunderstanding of their meaning. I called for the reading of the resolutions just before the vote was taken. And when the vote was taken, there was a unanimous yes, and not a whisper in the

Mr. Loring, on the contrary, plants himself on the

not only the Statute, but the Constitution of the approbation of the Old Bay State. United States, would be violated, and the public faith

Act is as sacred as the Constitution itself.

fully laid for us. If we sustain him, we must sustain Slave Power. his principles, his positions, and expose ourselves to the scorn, derision and contempt of all who regard acts Greely Loring as a man. They do not wish to perserather than professions.

should pay a small sum for the stamp. Here, you per-ber, ceive, tyranny was endeavoring to lay an indirect, and, Se avoided a jury trial. How very like is this to the

opia, would you deem him a fit man to mete out justice that the expense incurred in slave-catching shall be

to widows and orphans who should engage to the courts of heart of the would have violated no statute here cases from the ordinary courts to the courts of law. Yet not a man of you would accept him as your these cases from the ordinary courts to the courts of Commission, and that, too, not where a few paltry dol-Suspend your balance. Place in one scale a man who lars only are at stake, but where a man's God-given

But what said our fathers upon the stamp act ?-

for a Massachusetts Judge of Probate to participate in vince, was a most violent infraction of the right of trial and yet retain his office. Yea, be sustained in his posi- by jury.' Page 73, they declared, 'That there were declares that all men are born free and equal, and pos-sesses of certain inalienable rights, among which are nature, and were the common rights of mankind; that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Not only is the people of this province were unalienably entitled to this principle of man's inalienable right to liberty as- those rights, and that no law of society could justly divest themselves thereof.' These are glorious words, and worthy to be treasured up in the hearts of the posterity Has that great instrument, which Mr. Webster has of the men who first dared to utter them. Dared to utter called the title deed of our liberties, been abrogat- them, not merely in the face of 250,000 slaveholders

Our fathers did not spend all their force in resolves however good those resolves might be. They resolved what they resolve, is worth ten thousand well drawn resolves, without the act.

Did they say to the stamp officers, 'You are acting according to statute law. Don't be alarmed, we will not remove you from any one of the offices we have conferred upon you - hold all your offices of honor, trust and mean business, an unconstitutional business; but if trying men before the admiralty courts without trial by jury is altogether unconstitutional, in violation of the common law and Magna Charta; but then, these adtionary banner to the breeze of heaven, there stood, mirally officers are very pleasant men, very gentlemanemblazoned in letters of light, amid the stars and stripes, ly in their intercourse with their equals, not having very strong instincts in favor of freedom and justice, an inalienable right to Liberty. This they inscribed we admit, but if we should remove them from any o there, as the first and great American principle, and this the judicial posts they hold in the province, we might Did we hear any such milk-and-water discourse as

this from the men of 1768? None at all. But they spoke and acted, and that, too, with such an energy and decision that when the stamps arrived, not a single officer in the good town of Boston could be found so disrespectful to the public sentiment as to take them. They did not execute the stamp act, and then turn to the people and insultingly claim, that the people had not forbidden them by statute law.

No, sir, but when the stamps arrived, they were quiet ly sent down, by the advice of the council, to castle William, there to remain, in the quaint words of the historian, 'entire and unpacked.'

Some of us perhaps fancy that had we lived in the the United States. And of course, every part of days of our fathers, we should have done just as they that Constitution must be in consonance with that pre- did. Perhaps we should, but one thing I feel sure of, and that is, if we have not the moral courage now to And thus it is. Security for individual liberty beams stand up and give our vote against an act which tranout from almost every page of the Constitution of the seends in refinement of tyranny by a thousand degrees the stamp act, we should not have been of any great value in those revolutionary times.

Now, when this great question has come up before of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require us, not by our own seeking, but by the petitions of the people and the providence of God, shall we do nothing In Art. 4, Amendments: 'The right of the people to but resolve, when, by resolving only, we shall aid the e secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, Slave Power in breaking down the barriers of freedom, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be and stretching its own Briarean arms over the entire Union ? God forbid.

The slaveholders and their apologists have had place and power at stake in their efforts to extend slavery prived of life, liberty, or property, without due process but what motive have the masses of the people of the Free States had in permitting, yea, in defending and advocating, the fearful encroachments of the Slave Power? I will tell you, sir. They have hoped and expected by this means to elevate men of their own par ticular political organizations to place and power. Mer and not principle has been their watchword. The masses years ago grumbled at the subserviency of their

Does not the Fugitive Slave Act infringe upon this party leaders, yet often, through their political organizagreat American principle ? Does it not practically de- tions, sustained those men who proved recreant to freedom, and sometimes visited political death up

But this was not the real sentiment of the people. I itself in the political organizations, so long you migh expect to find politicians subservient to that principle history shows that men in place and power are never anxious to disturb the influences that placed them there The people must show themselves true to principle, I admit, before they can have Representatives and Senators and Magistrates and Commissioners true to principle for these are but the pulses beating always in unisc with the great heart below. Public sentiment, as has been shown at length in the

report, has for years in Massachusetts spoken out on the subject of Slavery; so that no public officer could shield himself from the just opprobrium which must onstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law and defends be consequent upon the reducing of a man to slahis act on that ground. If you vote to retain him in very, under the plea that Massachusetts sentiment his office now the question is brought before you by was in favor of slave-catching. Sir, the feeblest the petitions of the people, you sustain the position, expression, stifled, as I admit it has sometimes been, by of Judge Loring with regard to this law, and repudiate your own. There is no escape from this conto hear. As cross dams and sea walls, built around Do you say he would not do the same thing again? some favored port, tend to check the swelling waves of What evidence have you that he would not? Certainly, the mighty ocean, but cannot still their roar, so these nothing in his remonstrance shows it. On the con- old political party organizations tended to check the trary, he must, if retained, do the same thing again, swelling surges of public opinion, but this was all if called upon. He cannot avoid it, on the principle, he they could do. At every apparent triumph of the Slave has laid down. For he says in his remonstrance - If Power, over party clamor and party organization, rose he could legally refuse it, all others might, and then the clear, unmistakable, continued and invincible dis-

Thank God, the old political organizations have not pledged to it, and the oaths to support it, would be crumbled, the cross dams and sea walls have been swept away, and the people have spoken out in their majesty Yes, in the view of Mr. Loring, the Fugitive Slave It now remains to be seen whether we will listen to their voice, or whether we will play over again the old play Let us beware that we fall not into the trap so art- for national plunder by a service subserviency to the

The people in their petitions do not see Edward cute him. They do not wish to strike a blow at him as It is well sometimes to go back to first principles, a man, neither do they wish to strike a blow at the To study - yes, to study - those times in which the Judiciary, for they do not see the Judiciary of Massagerms of human freedom have taken root. The early chusetts embodied in the person of Edward Greely Lorhistory of our own country abounds with examples of ing—by no means. But they do see the Slave Power in sturdy defiances of tyranny worthy of our imitation. Massachusetts embodied in the person of Edward Greely The resistance to the stamp act is an instance, though Loring, more than in any other Massachusetts man a that act was an insignificant thing in itself—not to be this time, and it is this which they ask should be stricken compared in magnitude of atrocity with the Fugitive down. It is this, and nothing else, we are to vote upon Slave Act, only pregnant with the seeds of future ty- Vote against this address, and your vote and your in ranny. Yet that was enough to arouse all the energies fluence tell in favor of the Slave Power. Vote this adour fathers against it. And what did this act au- dress, and you place Massachusetts in her true position thorize? Why simply that all deeds, bonds, &c., should Vote this address, and you place her in that attitude of he made on stamped paper, and those who used them self-respect to which her early history so justly entitles

Several gentlemen have paid their respects to the as our fathers said, an unconstitutional tax, upon the petitioners, and especially my friend Wright, the honor people. One thing is especially worthy of notice, and able Senator from Suffolk. He has claimed that these hat is, that the British government expected the law do not show that the public sentiment of Massachusett would be violated, and hence prepared for such viola- is in favor of removing Judge Loring. They were go would be violated, and neares prepared for seen violations. They dared not trust the violators of this law to
a trial in the ordinary courts. They, therefore, trausferred these cases to the Admiralty courts, and thus
a voluntary outburst of the public sentiment. The numerous forms show there was no actual concert. The course of the Slave Power in the enactment of the Fu-gitive Slave Bill! That, too, lays an indirect and un-constitutional tax, inasmuch as it expressly provides Massachusetts on this subject. There are about ten

petitioners to one remonstrant, and this is nearly the true proportion, provided every citizen in the State could be heard on this subject.

I propose for a moment to pay my respect to the

emonstrants.

Who are those 1424 remonstrants who come up bin who are those your against the Slave Power should and ask that this blow against the Slave Power should and ask that this block are only some three or far, ke not be struck? Anexe names, who can make any I think, than a half dozen names, who can make any just claims to be heard as opponents of the State Peres. I do not deny their right to be heard. But I say, they have no claim to be heard as opponents of the Sas Power. .

But who make up the rest of the remembracks Many of them undoubtedly are men of great reals and influence, and whose judgment on many sales should be entitled to the highest weight. I am told however, that many of these names are the same the appeared on the list of the 1500 who voluntered h act as the body guard for the Slave Power in the real. of Sims. Sir, on that sad day, when Massachusetts as the Slave Power sitting triumphant in her halls of intice - when Massachusetts Judges were trailing the ermine in the dust, creeping under the chains which the Slave Power had thrown around the Court House, I to not remember to have heard that these gentlemen we anxious lest the Judiciary should lose the respect of the people of Massachusetts.

Sir, the Judiciary can never be endangered by any acts but its own. All history is proof of this July who have brought to the bench strong instincts in favor of justice and freedom,' have ever been trues by the people; and such Judges will ever be reversible the people. -It is only when Judges have shown then selves the willing instruments of tyranny and opposit sion, that they have been execrated by the people.

One would draw the inference from some article the have appeared in the Atlas, on the subject of then. moval of Judge Loring, that the Judiciary ought to be entirely independent of the people; to stand in Mount Blanc, in cold and unapproachable majest, a far above the green earth as not to be influenced by in genial reflections. But since the rescue trials have beg quashed, a different view seems to be taken, for it my But the day is coming when Judges will be form back to the humanity and justice which underlied law, and which cannot be ever forgotten or diregald! Then, if they are to be forced back, they certainly me have departed from humanity and justice; this certis. ly is a clear deduction. And what is to force the back but the influence of the purer sentiments of the people?

Sir, the people of Massachusetts have long and ptiently endured the taunts, insults and unconstitute al encroachments of the Slave Power.

Sir, there is a provision of the Constitution that & clares that ' the citizens of each State shall be cutted to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the seeral States.' But what regard does the Slave Powning to these constitutional provisions? None at all. Wig privilege would you or I have were we to go sould Mason and Dixon's line, and speak only what we believe to be Gospel truth ! We should have the unenviable privalege of hanging by the neck upon the nearest tree. In the provisions of the Constitution may be violated ; ur white citizens be put to death for reading the Declartion of Independence ; our colored citizens incarcerate for weeks in a prison, and then sold into a life-long bis dage to pay their jail fees ; our agents sent upon a lawful mission may be driven back with insult : or standard literature may be invaded by the vandal had of the Slave Power; slavery may be nationalized in every State in the Union ,-and yet we hear of no remastrance from these gentlemen ! But, sir, a slave-house, with the sagacity of a bloodhound, has traced the tast of a fugitive slave to the environs of Boston. The there is a ferment among these remonstrants. The in must be sent back. By a lying artifice, he was to seized. The court-house must be surrounded by chain. The whole police power of Boston, armel, and be put under the direction of a slave-hunter. Masschusetts laws must be trampled under foot. The his tan conscience of New England must be stifled Is trial by jury must be banished by a court of commiss The writ of habeas corpus, that last barrier against tyrant, must yield to the affidavit of a slavebolic. Fancuil Hall must be picketed by soldiers, to silence by ball and bayonet the whisperings of '76.

In favor of such transactions, I am told, has the fluence of many of those men who now come uples and remonstrate against the removal of this Juip, been thrown. They remonstrate, as we should exped they would, against the removal of this Judge, who lent himself to do the damnable work they urgel on and approved. The opponents of this address have endeavored to palm off these manifestations of approval, displayed by the 1500 merchants of Boston, st vidence that the public sentiment of Massachusch was in favor of slave-catching, and that Judge Loring was only acting in subservience to this sentiment sending Burns into slavery. I am not surprised the Mr. Dana and some other political men should be & sirous of taking this view of it, as such a view affich them a fine opportunity to lash pretty essentially the old political opponents. This they seem to have done with a very good relish, and for one I can truly say, that to much they said upon these manifestations of fegrisa, I would give a hearty amen. But I was semewhat sep prised to find my colleague of Norfolk, who is not see posed to have any very strong political preferences, confused by the noise of the drums and the transco and so bedazzled by the plumes and tinsel which be dizened our citizen soldiery as they paraded the sired of Boston the second day of June last, singing. '0 est; me back to old Virginny,' &c., - I say, I am surprise that he should have mistaken this military display, pagnificent as it was, in guard of one poor negro, for a natfestation of the sentiment of Massachusetts in faut

Sir, to my mind, it is the most convincing proof in the public sentiment of Massachusetts was then hould to slave-catching. What language spoke that comroom, packed as it was day after day with armed refians? Why was that Court House garrisonel with United States Marines? Why was Court Square threat ed with soldiers armed for battle? Is such a military array necessary to carry out the provisions of a lar consonant with the public sentiment? Or will it is contended that the public was so much in love with slave-catching that it was necessary to call out the soldiers, lest, should the decision be against the said bolder, the people would rush in and tear the Juige is pieces because he set the man free?

Ah, no-every one feels these were the groans of Me sachusetts over her degradation and her shame. But the Hon. Senator from Plymouth treated this point so much more graphically than I am able to do

that I will leave unsaid what I intended to say. Sir, my blood goes scalding through my veins think of the scenes I witnessed on the 30th of May he I was in the city of Boston. I visited Court Square What did I see? Sir, I saw armed ruffians pitch hear long from those stone steps leading to the Court House citizens of Massachusetts! Yet, at the same time moustached and perfumed dandies could enter by giras the pass-word- A gentleman from the South! townsman of mine was throttled by one of these armed ruffians as he was standing quietly on the sideral This man was out of health at that time; he is not in the last stages of consumption, but he told me, the last time I saw him, a few days ago only, that he hoped to live till he saw Massachusetts wipe out, by the reacti of Judge Loring, the foul blot which is now restrict upon her. This was not all I saw. I saw citizens

'Struck like dogs,' 'because, forsoth,
'They tossed not high their ready caps in air,
Nor lifted up their voice in servile shouts,
At sight of that great ruffian'

mean, the Slave Power.

So much is history. How much longer God is to be dethroned, and the principles and precepts of Christ and nuffed,—what new demands the Slave Power is 10 make, -what new forms of subserviency the free State

assured they will.

gentleman who has preceded me.

are to invent, I leave for the future to develop. Should

are to incent. Should I then picture them as I

this anaross rain, see their shadowy forms from the realities of the past,

see their small only in a visionary, as you would have call-

ine or any one clse a visionary, ten years ago, had I

ed me or any one case and any sears ago, had I predicted what the last ten years have actually made

predicted what the last ten years have actually made history; not, however, by the consent of Massachusetts. But come what will, and come what may, I trust this

But come what will, and could write may, I trust this Scale will show itself faithful to Justice and Preedom.

la giring my rote for this address, I feel, in the sight of

Is giving my one against the Slave Power, and against

subject, aside from mere political expediency, and I feel

usured they will.
I wish, in closing, to call your attention to two points.

one of which I have not yet heard treated upon by any

1st. Is Mr. Loring, all things considered, the mos

the You admit he has outraged the moral sense of

Sir, in addition to the thousands who come ap

proper man for Judge of Probate in the county of Suf-

the people. You admit he has outraged your own moral

bere and petition for the removal of Judge Loring, there

are 2005 residents in Suffolk county. Place yourself,

then, in the position of the 2000 colored people in the

county of Suffolk. Had he sent a man of your own

county of Canona and the Sent a man of your own color into Algerine bondage—but hold ! shame on my

gond'ry !- Algiers does not permit a slave mart. The

stranging stride of humanity will not suffer the Mo-

hundredan Algerine to reduce his fellow-man to the

condition of a chattel. I must, therefore, turn for an

mounted to our own country, for she does not refuse

to reduce even white persons to slavery, as we have seen

from the victims who have escaped, and the specimens

that have been ransomed from the house of bondage.

Had be, then, reduced a man of your own color to South-

ers stavery, would you deem him a fit man to stand as the guardlan of widows and orphans? Not a man at

this Senate board would suffer it. Have not these col-

ered people, then, feelings that deserve consideration as

well as your own? Sir, look at this subject in whatever light it can be

placed, and every new view but confirms me in the be-

lief, that there is a State necessity, such as never has oc-

curred in Massachusetts before, why we should now in-

voke that great constitutional right of removal by ad-

dress, which the people have declared again and lagain

hey intend to retain.

In the second place, do you wish your Judges elected

by the people? Some undoubtedly do, but I trust no

all If you do not, you should vote this address. You

cannot otherwise avert the result to which the popular

sentiment in Massachusetts is so strongly tending. No

eas ban have failed to see such a sentiment developing

itself for the last several years in the minds of the peo-

ple of Massachusetts. Show to the people that they can-

not reasonably hope to reach their Judges for other

causes than those which come within the range of im-

peichment; prove to them, by the rejection of this ad-

dress, that the power of removal by address is to be vir-

tually nullified, and, Sir, your judiciary will soon be

made elective. Shrewd men who favor this idea see it in

this light. Yea, I know of-distinguished lawyers, men

of great influence, who have been throwing their influ-

ence against the removal of Judge Loring, not because

ther do not think he deserves to be removed, but solely

so the ground that his removal will tend to postpone

a more distant day the election of Judges by the people.

Let not the opponents of this address, in their zeal to

serve the Slave Power, sacrifice the present excellent ju-

dictory system of Massachusetts, and then turn upon the

friends of freedom and sny, You did it; when it will be

so plainly written in their own acts, Ye are the men.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slavefiolders.

BOSTON, MAY 11, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND ANTI-

SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 29th, 30th,

and 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It usually

surpasses, in interest and spirit, every other anti-slave-

stirring eloquence. The cause of the enslaved calls for

an attendance, at this crisis, unprecedented in numbers.

Every State in New England should be well represent-

el. The friends of immediate emancipation, in all parts

of the country, however widely they may differ in their

methods for the overthrow of slavery, are most cordially

invited to be present, and to participate in its delibera-

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu-

TRACTS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Sla

very Society have issued the following tracts for gratu-

No. 1. THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION EXAMINED

No. 3. Coloxization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

By Rev. T. W. Higginson.

No. 4. Does SLAVERY CHRISTIANIEE THE NEGRO?

No. 5. THE INTER-STATE SLAVE TRADE. By John

No. 6. THE 'RUIN' OF JAMAICA. By Richard Hil-

No. 7. REVOLUTION THE ONLY REMEDY FOR SLAVERY

No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs.

No. 9. INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE WHITE POP

No. 10. SLAVERY AND THE NORTH. By Charles C.

No. 11. DISUNION DUR WISDOM AND OUR DUTY. By

No. 12 POETICAL PIECES. No. 18. THE TWO ALTARS; OB, TWO PICTURES IN ONE.

The Committee feel that they may well congratulate

the Society, and all who desire the downfall of slavery,

upon the high excellence of this series of tracts. They

friends of the anti-slavery cause, will not allow the

Tract Publication Fund to become exhausted. The de-

mand for the tracts has been great, and still continues

They have been sent to all parts of the Eastern, Cen-

tral and Western States. At the particular suggestion

of a much-respected friend of the anti-slavery cause, we

add, that the cost of stereotyping a tract of eight pages,

and publishing fire thousand copies of it, is about Fifty

Dollars. The cost of stercotyping is not far from one

In making donations, persons can indicate the par

ticular tract, or tracts, in behalf of which they may

GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPA-

TION.

Any person who has a file of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, no matter whether perfect or not,

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Rev. Charles E. Hodges.

By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

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dellar and fifty cents per page.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

In behalf of the Executive Committee.

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

VERY SOCIETY.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

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itous distribution :---

G. Palfrey.

TLATION.

Burleigh.

E. L. Follen.

ROBERT F. WALLEUT, Rec. Sec.

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Or will it be

my veins as I oth of May last. to say. Court Square, ians pitch head-he Court House, the same time, enter by giving he South! A of these armed n the sidewalk. ne; he is now in told me, the last that he hoped to by the removal is now resting

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELLEN NORBURY ; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN ORPHAN. By Emenson BENNETT. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut Street. 1855.

Those who have read 'Clara Moreland,' ' Viola. Forged Will,' 'Pioneer's Daughter,' 'Kate Clarendon,' "Walde-Warren,' &c., of which Mr. Bennett is the author, will be sure to add 'Ellen Norbury' to the list. It is designed to excite heartfelt sympathy for the perishing classes in our large cities, by thrilling sketchs of their situation, of whom it may be said that they do not really live, but rather drag on a horrible existence, till death by famine, death by pestilence, death by drunkenness, or death by suicide, puts an end to their earthly career.' In his Preface, Mr. Bennett says-

'I knew it was fashionable to take up collections in churches to premote the propagation of the gospel in our own country; I knew it was fashionable for different church organizations to raise large sums to send gospel missionaries among the heathen; I knew it was fushionmiseionaries among the heathen; I knew it was fashionable, (!) in certain quarters, to talk very sympathetically about the staves at the South; but I knew, at the same time, that within fifteen minutes' walk of the head-quarters of some of these charitable associations, hundreds of human beings, both white and black, were annually perishing of cold, starvation and neglect—perishing for the want of the most common necessaries of life; and I reasoned that these benevolent organizations could not know of such scenes of distress, lying so easy of access, else charity would begin at home; and so I thought it my duty to tell them, in my own humble way,—hoping that a few, if not all of them, would be induced to do something for the starving poor of their own city.

This rebuke is well administered, though we must except the declaration made in the sentence we have surdity. We should like to be informed by Mr. Bennett in what part of the country it is ' fashionable to talk very sympathetically about the poor slaves at the South.' To our knowledge, these most afflicted of the human family have never been brought within the arena of 'fashion,' to be recognised as worthy of a single glance of commiseration. On the contrary, it is still the 'fashion' to spit upon them, to resist every effort to emancipate them, to treat them as a leprous race. To put their cause into the same 'fashionable' category with foreign missionary operations is, therefore, a ludicrous blunder. The souls of the heathen, in other climes, are deemed worth saving, even by the highest gentility; but those of the heathenized bondmen, in our own land, are regarded as of no value whatever Anti-Slavery has made some progress, even in Philadelphia; but at the hands of the 'fashionably' pious in that city, it receives nothing but insolent and brutal treatment. The flames of Pennsylvania Hall are yet visible in that direction.

'Ellen Norbury,' we trust, will do something to awaken an interest in all classes who need to be succored and saved. The volume is printed on good type and fair paper, in a style creditable to its very enterprising publisher, T. B. Peterson. [For sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.]

THE LILY-WREATH OF SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS Received chiefly through the Mediumship of Mrs. J. S. Adams. By A. B. CHILD, M. D. Second Edition. New York : Partridge & Brittan, Publishers. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1855.

This volume is handsomely printed, but its conis of the highly imaginative kind, and to fanciful minds may be attractive. Buds, and blossoms, and flowersgarlands, and wreaths, and crowns-zephyrs, and stars, and angelic attendants-are plentifully sprinkled throughout, till the repetition cloys. Though various spirits speak through the medium, it is at once obvious, that a single mind has dictated whatever is recorded. Our venerated friend, ISAAC T. Horren, speaks in

. They tell me, friend, thee will be a medium. I tell they tell me, friend, thee will be a medium. I tell thee a medium thou shalt be. But not one that sits upon some lofty pinnacle, surrounded by a gaping crowd of curious gazers, idly lounging; nor where the thoughtless throng love to make merry round the social board, where tips the table, and oftener the cup. Earth's auditors will not come gathering round in mighty numbers, for thy work is angel work, and angel

Our acquaintance with friend Hopper was such as to to suppose that he is responsible for this flowery address. Shame ! His own speech, here below, was always remarkably ty guthering in the country, and is characterised by the ngest utterance, the freest discussion, and the most pithy, and right to the point.

dor compels us to say this, notwithstanding our belief in spiritual agencies.

FIRST GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN. By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855.

This work is most happily conceived and executed, This work is most happily conceived and executed, and with its numerous maps and capital illustrations, is crowded with attractions. As a 'pictorial' alone, it is worth much more than it costs. It will make the geographical studies of children equally agreeable and simple. We could wish that, from every book like this, all theological and doctrinal matters might be excluded. For instance—Mrs. Stowe says that 'the people of Connecticut have always been celebrated for strict obedience (?) to the Jaws of the Bible'! How they are defence (?) to the Jaws of the Bible'! How they are defence thanks for the gratification afforded, and hope soon to have the performance repeated to a larger serving of this eulogy,—as such it is intended to be,—
more than other portions of the country. more than other portions of the country, we are not informed. We believe they have been somewhat celebrated for their 'Blue Laws,' their intense bigotry, and their marked hostility to every reform; but this is not their marked hostility to every reform; but this is not particularly to their credit. Again, it is said—'God always makes those most prosperous who are most obedient to his laws in the Bible.' The words in italic chairman, addressed the Governor in these words: add nothing to the force of the declaration. All Christendom, in attempting to settle what are the laws of God 'in the Bible,' is filled with confusion and strife. deal with their various subjects in a masterly way, and are saitel, and, we believe, destined, to do a great work Those laws were long before the Bible, and are not set-

Year 1848, by EMIL ZSCHOKKE. Translated by FRAN-CIS GEORGE SHAW. New York : C. S. Francis & Co., 252 Broadway. 1855.

This is a translation from the ninth enlarged edition of Zschokke's popular work, which is used as a text-book in many, if not in all, of the Confederate Cantons. Mr. Shaw says that he presents this translation to his fellow-citizens of these United States, in the hope that a more extended acquaintance with the history of our sister republic may teach us to shun the history of our sister republic may teach us to shun the perils through which the Swiss people have passed at the cost of so much suffering, and may aid us to appreciate our own more favorable position as a nation. This volume contains a great amount of historical interpretations. The Committee then withdrew.

The Committee then w Cantons. Mr. Shaw says that he presents this translation to his fellow-citizens of these United States, 'in This volume contains a great amount of historical information, ranging from a hundred years before Christ down to our own times. So little is generally known of Switzerland, or its People, in this country, that a work like this cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who and is willing to sell the same, will confer a favor by writing to R. F. Wallour, 21 Cornhill, stating price, &c son & Co., Boaton.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIDELITY.

Extract of a private letter from a lady in Hudson Ohio,) to her friend in Boston :-'I attended the examination of the Seminary in this lace, of which the oldest girl was a pupil. She passed the best examination of all the scholars in history, an-

cient and modern, the languages, mathematics, and music. Then came the compositions, and she had written one of five pages on American Stavery. The principal, Miss Bunt, and her associates, objected very much to her reading it, and wanted her to prepare another one on a subject that would better please. But she declined to read any other, and finally succeeded in reading it to an audience of two hundred of the most pro-slavery Christians this side of heaven ! It was a capital thing it did me good to hear her read it. She is but seventeen but one of the most sensible girls I ever met-a real abolitionist.

SPEECH OF HON, MR. ALBEE.

It is with great pleasure we lay before our readers the straightforward, able, and morally excellent speech of the Hon. Mr. ALBEE, of the Massachusetts Senate, and Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, on the removal of Judge Louisc. We are indebted to the Evening Telegraph for the report of it. Mr. ALBEE is deserving of special credit for the candid spirit, the calm deliberation, and the inflexible integrity to the demands of Justice and Humanity, which he has exhibited throughout this arraignment. He will deserve to be nost honorably remembered by posterity.

We have yet to find room in our columns for at leas an abstract of the able speeches made in the Senate, in favor of Judge Loring's removal, by the Hon. Messrs put in italies, which, in such a connection, is an ab- HALL BAKER, MAINE, and others. The historical importance of this question, and its obvious bearing upon the great issue between Liberty and Slavery, call for as full a record of the proceedings as practicable.

> THE PROHIBITORY LAW. The Mayors of several cities in Maine have issued proclamations directing the rigid enforcement of the liquor law. The Mayor of Lawrence Mass., has made proclamation to the same effect. S has Mayor Smith of Boston. A terrible riot has taken place in Chicago-the grog and beer sellers (chiefly German) combining against the execution of the licens laws. George W. Hunt, policeman, had his left arm shattered by bullets, and was shot in his body. Arm amputated, and he is doing well.

Nathan Weston, policeman, had his skull broken. Several other policemen were badly injured.

Peter Marston, a German shoemaker, was mortally and several others severely wounded. For a time, martial law was proclaimed, and the troops occupied the streets. Sixty of the ringleaders were arrested, and as most of them were taken in the act of assaulting the police with deadly weapons, it will go hard with them. The supremacy of righteous and just laws has been maintained in Chicago. The rummies and foreign rowdies have learned that they cannot defy the sober community, and the legal authorities of the city.

COLORED SCHOOL BILL. We are happy to announ that the Bill entitled 'An act in amendment of "An act concerning Public Schools," t which provides that In determining the qualifications of scholars to be ad mitted into any public school, or any district school in this Commonwealth, no distinction shall be made on account of the race, color, or religious opinions of the apents are not of any special interest or value. The style, plicant or scholar,' has received the signature of the Governor, and is now a law.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The Massachusetts House of Representatives, last week, by a small majority, voted to substitute a bill abolishing capital punishment for the report of the Committee that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. We trust the Senate will con cur with the House. The people are ready for the mea-

PROGRESS OF WOMAN. At the late annual meeting of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, several ladies were elected as officers, thereby carrying out the destrine so ably advocated by Mr. Parker, and firmly believed in by a large portion of that Society, of the social equality of the race.

Rev. Dr. Dewey has been invited to supply temporarily, the pulpit of the North Church in Salem authorize us to say, that, in our opinion, it is a mistake recently vacated by the resignation of Mr. Frothinghan

> 'THE BLACK SIDDONS.' The Boston Atlas, in noticing this lady's elecution

The sentiments embodied in this 'Lily-Wreath' are pure, and generally unexceptionable, but too vaguely expressed to satisfy an inquiring mind. What, for instance, does a sentence like the following mean?—O. let us drink, drink daily of life's true fountains; not in some far-off region where nature's gaze has never reached (!)—save that for coming ages, and pluck life's flowers around us.'

We must repeat, what we have said before, that the literature of 'Spiritualism,' with rare exceptions, is weak and worthless, indicating neither vigor of mind nor uncommon spiritual insight. The numerous communications gravely published as from Swedenborg, Frankliu, Byron, Shelley, George Fox, and other gifted minds, are too puerile to deserve any credence; and so utterly unlike their own lucubrations, while they were in the body, as to make their identity impossible. Candor compels us to say this, notwithstanding our belief

The Boston Atlaz, in noticing this lady's elocution ary performance at the Meionaon, says—

'When we looked around the audience, and saw that Mrs. Webb had attracted a number of intelligent men and women, who listened to her with delight in the Tremont Temple, but who could not be induced to go and see her perform a part in the plays, from which her selections were taken, upon the stage, our objections were overcome; and to say that we were gratified would but feebly express our feelings. All circumstances considered, her performance was really remarkable, and fully merited the applause with which it met. Her reading was spirited, chaste and elegant; and the self-possession of her bearing, in connection with her intelligent and truthful conception of the meaning of the autuor, gave her supremacy over the passion of the character and the emotions of her hearers. The approbation of a numerous audience was almost constant, and interrupted only by that profound silence, which a distinguished actor, long since deceased, deemed preferable to the most tumultuous cheering.

A Worcester correspondent of the Eceni

A Worcester correspondent of the Evening Telegraph under date of May 5, says-

'Mrs. Webb, the "Black Siddons," gave one of her chaste and elegant entertainments at Brinley Hall, last evening, which, owing to some misunderstanding in re-gard to the time, was rather thinly attended. But the audience, though small, was a highly appreciative one, and the gifted lady was frequently interrupted by ap-plause. Her selections from Shakspeare, Sheridan,

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

The Joint Legislative Committee, appointed to prese 'The Joint Special Committee appointed by both

The Joint Special Committee appointed by both of branches of the Legislature to wait on your Excellency and the Honorable Council, and present their joint address for the removal of Edward Greely Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, Other tracts are expected soon to follow.

We hope that the members of the Society, and the firings of the anti-slavery cause, will not allow the By Henrich Zschokke; With a Continuation to the be pleased to grant the prayer of the Legislature. His Excellency replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Represent tives: —Be pleased to announce to your respective branches, that their address for the removal of Edward Greeley Loring has been received, and that it shall receive the carliest attention of the executive department of the government.

The Committee then withdrew.

Wright—11.

By the above, it will be seen that Denny of Barre, and Underwood of Oxford, voted nay. We think these gentlemen have mistaken the sentiments of their constituents. So far as we are aware, we have heard but one like this cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all who cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to be eagerly consulted by all the cannot fail to

THE WAR—THE LONG-TALKED OF GENERAL BOMBARD-MENT OF SERIASTOPOL BEGUN! Fire from all the French and English batteries was open on Sebastopol on the 9th. On the 10th, both French and English renewed the bombardment as effective; but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left hatteries had made a breach in the indented wall; the two fronts of the last erected Rassian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter-approach near the careening harbor was silenced.

Russian works of counter-approach near the cartening harbor was silenced.

From St. Petersburgh, April 16, we have a despatch wherein Prince Gortschakoff announces, from Sebastopol, that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th April the Allies opened a cannonade, from all their batteries, which lasted till erening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th, the bombardment was resumed. The Russians replied, with success, causing sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 833 killed and wounded. The fleets were in line of battle before Sebastopol.

The fleets were in line of battle before Sebastopol.

Of date April 15th, Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol: 'The bombardment of the city continued without interruption since April 9th. Damages are repaired during the night. Sebastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small.'

LIVERPOOL, 234, 14 o'clock, P. M. Canrobert telegraphs on the 17th, that the fire continues unabated, chiefly by artillery, but engineers are operating, and have established us (with the French) much nearer the place.

Other reports say that the loss of life was very great on both sides. A council of war has been held, at which it was decided to continue the fire one week, and then

A Russian lady has been captured, making drawings of the French trenches. She will be conveyed to Malta. She said her husband, named Boninoff, was killed at the battle of the Alma, and that she had since acted as volunteer spy.

Mehemet Ali reports to the Turkish Government that

ed 1400, and taken 500 prisoners.

In an article in the Paris Moniteur, by Keller, the In an article in the Paris Moniter, by Reiter, the hydrographical engineer, of the French Marine, it is stated that the tempest on the 14th November on the Black Sea, cost the lives of 1500, and a loss of vessels, stores and equipments, equal to twelve millions of dol-

RECEPTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

During a week previous to the sailing of the Atlantic from Liverpool, more of gaeity and splendor had been witnessed by the English people than they had seen during the present generation. The demonstration in honor of the Emperor of the French was exceedingly simple; but a spontaneous holyday seems to have sprung up wherever he went. Few men are permitted to enjoy, during their life-time, such an ovation as Napoleon III. experienced from the hour that he quitted Calais until he re-entered the Tuileries a week later. His guard of honor from France was one of the proudest of British fleets; the Prince Consort met him and his Empress at Dover, while thousands upon thousands of jubilant spectators upon the shores and cliffs of the town shouted an enthusiastic welcome; and the entire line of railway to London was crowded with people, who gave him a reception, as ally of Great Britain, more hearty and magnificent than ever greeted foreign potentate before. Each day's pageantry, while the Emperor remained in the land of his former exile, was more brilliant than that which preceded it. The grand reception on Monday was nothing compared to the review on Tuesday, and both of these were thrown into comparative shade by the pomp and circumstance of his investiture with the Order of the Garter on Wednesday. The core. During a week previous to the sailing of the Atlantic shade by the pomp and circumstance of his investiture with the Order of the Garter on Wednesday. The cerewith the Order of the Garter on Wednesday. The ceremony at Guildhall on Thursday was, however, still
more complete; and the speech of Napoleon on that occasion was worthy of the place, time, and the reputation he has acquired for tact, and felicity of adaptation
to any circumstances in which he may be placed. The
London papers say that the streets of that metropolis London papers say that the streets of that metropolis were never so densely thronged with eager, enraptured crowds as on that day, and that not a voice of dissent interrupted the applause by which the nephew of Napoleon the Great was every where received. On Friday, the Emperor and Empress paid a visit, in company with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, to the Crystal Palace, and the scene, says the London Times, 'was equally as striking as those which had previously occurred. Thousands of spectators lined the route from one palace to the other, in the hopes of catching a glimpse at the Imperial guests, whose popularity appears to increase as the period of their visit draws to a close.'

—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

8th, says:

'While the "right" of Resetta was undergoing the forms of trial in the Cincinnati Courts, there were ten of the human species passed near that city on their road to the province of Canada. They are now safe from the inhuman provisions of the fugitive slave bill. They consisted of two women and their five children, and two young men, and one sharp boy of twelve or fourteen years of age. The mothers and their children were bright mulattoes; one of the women was the daughter of a slaveholder, and so white was she, that any person, without a close inspection, would take her to be of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. On the question being asked what induced them to leave their Southern homes, they replied that their masters had a few months since sold to the South both their husbands, and as they had no friends or relatives left, they determined on the hazard. friends or relatives left, they determined on the hazard-ous undertaking of escaping from a land of slaves. A wise determination, and may success attend them.

ROCHESTER ATHENEUM AND MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to Mr. A. C. Wilder for the following statement of the receipts of the lecture course, during the past winter :-Wendell Phillips.....\$178 00

E. P. Whipple	114 20
Bayard Taylor	94 24
E. H. Chapin	150 00
m c Vi	
T. S. King	COLD ALC: 10.5: 14.2: 10.0000 May 20.0000 May 20.000
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Josiah Quincy, Jr	
R. S. Storrs, Jr	68 64
Prof. Silliman, six lecture	98 041 20
Dr. Solger, two lectures,	105 40
C. M. Clay	68 78
R. W. Emerson	56 48
R. W. Emerson	50 50
John Todd	
E. L. Magoon	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY
Dr. Holmes	AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY AND THE
J. R. Lowell	78 08
	e1001 97
Total, 22 lectures	51901 61
Total expenses	ALTO ALL DE CALLEY CALLEY AND THE PARTY OF T
hich leaves a balance of \$300	87 as the Library fur
Parketes noner	

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. A proposition to amend the Constitution of New York, so as to allow negroes and Indians to vote, passed the Assembly on the 12th inst., by the following votes:

Ayes-Whigs and K. N.'s, Democrats, 5Noes—Whigs, 11
Democrats, 22Absentees—Democrats, 16, Whigs, 15.

Eagle, is on trial for his life at the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia, being charged with landing a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba by bribing an officer, and received for his cargo several hundred thousand dollars, which was shared among the owners, officers and crew of the vessel. Several of the counts of the indictment charge the vessel with being a foreign one, but allege the defendant to be a citizen of the United States.

A Supposed SLAVER. A brig, supposed the 'Horatio, of Thomaston,' was taken into Key West on the 27th ult., by the pilot beat Champion. She was fallen in with on the 22d, about 15 miles S. E. from Sand Key, with no person on board. It was supposed, from the appearance of the vessel, that she had been, or was fitted out for, a slaver, as she had many under casks on board, with a deck over all, such as is used for carrying slaves.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES. The New York Tribuse has a letter from a correspondent in Bourbon county, Kentucky, detailing a case of horrid cruelty inflicted upon two female slaves by a lady of wealth and standing, of Paris, in that State.

SENATOR WILSON IN NEW YORK. Senator Wilson spoke in New York, May 9th, to a large audience, despite the inclement weather, at the Metropolitan Theatre. He was introduced to the audience by Henry Ward Beecher. His subject was Anti-Slavery in 1835 and 1855, contrasted, and embraced the whole question of Slavery. He declared himself fully committed in favor of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery wherever it exists under the Constitution of the United States, and pledged himself, now and evermore, in favor of blotting out at once and forever from the legislation of the Republic every act that recognizes or gives its sanction to slavery. Mr. Wilson met with a most flattering reception, and his remarks were loudly applianted.

New Haven, April 28.

A Distressing Affair.—Rich. White, a young grocer merchant of this city, was shot this evening at seven o'clock, through the head, by William Clark, twenty-four years of age, in White's dwelling, on Sherman Avenue. White had some time ago married a Miss Bogart, to whom Clark had been very much attached, and the murder originated, it is said, from that circumstance. All the parties are of good character and standing. The distress of the wife of White and her mother have created the greatest sympathy. The murderer has been arrested. [White has since died.]

Glover, in a civil suit in the name of Garland, for the recovery of the property he had in Glover. The trial commenced on Wednesday of last week in Milwaukie, and will be a rehearsal of the criminal proceedings.

Brownson, in his Quarterly Review for Januarry, opposes Mr. Chandler's speech in Congress in regard to the power of the Pope, and says that they do exercise, and have exercised, and always will exercise power, whether civil or religious, when and wherever the interests of the Catholic Church demand the exercise for the catholic cise of such power. Brownson's Review is published with the approbation and under the supervision of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and under the special wing of his Reverence John B. Fitzpatrick Catholic Bishop of Boston.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from April 1 to May 1, 1855.

Rec'd from Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledges, Rec'd from Wm. B. Huntington, Upton, by hand of S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The undersigned, as Treasure of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following

S. Palmer, E. E. Abbott, Collections by Wm. H. Fish, agent, at various places,

Antices of Alertings, &c.

Leicester, May 5, 1855.

SAMUEL MAY, JR.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Again this Religious body sends paternal salutations to the friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, in every part of the land, without distinction of sex, sect, party or color, earnestly inviting their presence at its THIRD ANNUAL CONVOCATION, to be held in the new meet-

or color, earnestly inviting their presence at its THIRD and increase as the period of their visit draws to a close.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT FROM NAPOLEON III. The French Emperor, in his speech to the Lord Mayor of London futtered the following remarkable words:

'England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean, from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery, to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe, I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations, but one course and one end.'

Beyond all doubt, this was meant as a hint to the United States. England and France, says Napoleon, are united on all the great questions of 'human progress,' and especially in 'the desire to abolish slavery.' This is worse than Lord Clarendon's speech. What will Mr. Cass say?—Boston Telegraph.

UNDER GROUND RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the Columbian, writing from Clark County, Ohio, April Sth, says:

UNDER GROUND RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the Columbian, writing from Clark County, Ohio, April Sth, says: a work so transcendentally important and sublime, we say, come and aid us by your sympathies, aspirations and counsels, and by the consecration thereto of your

noblest powers. JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, WILLIAM BARNARD, MARTHA CHAMBERS, OLIVER JOHNSON,
SIDNEY PRIECE CURTIS, THOMAS HAMBLETON, THOMAS CURTIS, HANNAH AL DANAH COmmittee of Arrangements. HANNAH M. DARLINGTON

Communications intended for the meeting, whether from individuals or associations, should be addressed to either or both of the Clerks, viz: Joseph A. Dugdal and Sidney Peirce Curtis, Hamorton, Chester County

A Dedicatory Meeting will be held on the day pre vious to the Yearly Meeting, the 19th of 5th month (May,) at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Theodore Parker, of Boston, has been invited to deli-

ver an address appropriate to the cocasion, and has accepted the invitation.

Professor Harvey, of Philadelphia, has been invited, and given assurances that he will address the meeting.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massacht

setts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in New Hamp-shire as follows:-Fitzwilliam. May 18. Tuesday, Thursday, 44 35.00

Keene, Walpole, Sunday, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the erican Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as

lows :--Sanday, Ma Monday eve'g, " Newport, R. I., If it is expected that he will remain on the islan during the week, and speak two evenings in Middle-town and two in Portsmouth.

MAMMOTH PICTORIAL TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. This Anti-Slavery work, gotten up by colored men

who have lived over twenty years in the South, will be exhibited in Amory Hall, commencing Monday evening. April 30.

This magnificent Painting has been prepared at an immense expense, and in point of size, variety of scenery, and excellence of execution, surpasses any work of the kind ever presented to the American public.

e than 23,000 feet of canvass, and con It covers more than 23,000 feet of canvass, and con-tains views of Charleston, S. C., Balize, New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Washington City, Boston, Niagara Falls; also, of A VOYAGE FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA,

Nearly all the scenes were sketched from nature, exressly for this work,
From its immense size, it is divided into Four Parts For particulars, see small bills. Cards of admission, 25 cents. SCHOLARSHIP IN ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

A rare chance of securing the above, with right of transfer to successive pupils, is at disposal. For terms, apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill, Boston.

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

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

Apply to WM. C. NELL,
Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

SENSATION BOOKS!

THIS country has produced two genuine SENSATION BOOKS, both written by Females—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, and THE LAMPLIGHTER. A third is soon to be added to the list, entitled

WOMAN

In the Nineteenth Century. BY THE LATE

Edited from her unpublished manuscripts, by her brother, Rev. A. B. Fuller, and Hon. Horace Greeley. A work which will take its rank among the loftiest productions of the human mind, from the pen of one of the most wonderful women the world has yet seen,

MARGARET PULLER OSSOLL

WILL BE READY

About the 20th of May.

Early orders from the Trade are solicited. It is a book which will make its mark on society.

JOHN P. JEWEIT & CO., PUBLISHERS,

No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON · For Truth, our Country, and the Slave.'

OUR WORLD.

603 Pages 12mo., Ten Illustrations-Price, \$1 25. THAT this exciting story should arouse the LIVE-LIEST INTEREST AND DEEPEST FEELING, is natural and ebvious. It relates to

THE GREAT QUESTION

which so deeply engrosses the minds and hearts of all our people. Its characters, incidents and scenes are all OUR OWN. AND OF OUR TIME.

It is vividly and effectively written; and the TRUTH OF HISTORY AND THE CHARMS OF ROMANCE render its pages at once

CAPTIVATING AND CONVINCING. It shows the wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon

THREE MILLION SLAVES! and the bendage in which the Slave Power attempts to

TWENTY MILLION FREEMEN

'As a literary work, it is superior to Uncle Tom's Cabin. It will excite, first, attention, and then admiration throughout the country, and take its place at the head of all recently published books.'—[Buffalo

'We have never read a fictitious story which so completely engrossed one's attention from commencement to close.'—[Boston Evening Gazette. For sale by all Booksellers.

. Copies sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers.
25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee st., Auburn.
May 4. 2w.

HOPEDALE

JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

HOPEDALE, MILFORD, MASS DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Commu-

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM, PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE,

nity.

CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE. The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-two weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855.

TERMS. 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 textbooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calisthenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, wagons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hoops and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, diesected games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks.) · (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks,) EXTRAS (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

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POETRY.

For the Liberator.

PANATICISM. A wondrous change has come of late Across the famous Old Bay State, While fanatics, on every side. Stand forth in conscious power and pride; And when they speak, crowds flock to hear, Who once against them closed the ear; And now our ministers begin To look at slavery as a sin. And from their sacred desks proclaim That 'tis a crime—their country's shame. Alas! can those be called to preach, Who such pernicious doctrines teach, When learn'd D. D's, who ought to know, Have told them that it is not so, But 'tis ordained in heaven above, And that its laws are laws of love? And foremost, leader in the van, Stands Dr. Dewey-valiant man ! Who, if his brother were a slave, And at his door for aid should crave, To help him on to Freedom's land, Where he in manhood's pride could stand, Regardless of all kindred ties, A brother's greans, and prayers, and cries, Though it might cause his heart some pain, Would bind upon his limbs the chain, And send him back to be a slave, And thus this glorious Union save. O, moral excellence how great ! All may not reach so blest a state; Few may such dizzy heights ascentl, Few boast so true and firm a friend ! Comes next the Reverend Nehemiah ;-O, gentle muse, my soul inspire, And aid me, in this humble lay, Some tribute to his worth to pay! Through Southern lands, with soul distress'd, He went to visit the oppress'd, To see if he had heard aright, And slavery were a curse and blight; And so, to judge of slaves the best, He went to be their masters' guest. But, lo! the scales fall from his eyes, And bondage, sure, we all should prize ! For, if the Doctor tells us true, Slaves are a happy, jovial crew, Well dress'd, and fed on wholesome fare-What can they know of want or care? Sure they must slavery's blessings see, And would not, if they could, be free. With painful doubts no more distressed, No more with anxious care oppressed, Returns he at the North to dwell, And here his rich experience tell; And publishes a 'South-Side View. That all may know what's just and true. Beside these worthies, we might name Full many who have taught the same; That blacks are better off to be Deprived of Hope and Liberty, And bondage is divinely given To help them on the road to heaven. Yet, notwithstanding all they say, Many still blindly turn away, And in their ignorance aspire To teach a law which they call 'higher.' A law which says to us that we Should seek to set the bondman free, And break the fetters that control His wearied limbs and burdened soul. Was e'er such arrant folly shown? Was e'er such wilful blindness known? Oh, is not this an evil day ?. Where we shall stop, no one can say; But daily stronger grows the band (J. M. E. Of fanatics throughout the land. Haverhill, Mass., April 25, 1855.

For the Liberator. TO THE REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS. D. D. OF BOSTON. Dear Doctor, I dare say, from difference in eyes.

The different opinions 'mong Doctors arise; That you found a 'Sunny Side View' to slavery, Where Edwards and Wesley saw nothing but knavery John Wesley, dull man ! thought it not only vile, But all of the villanies laid in a pile; He lacked the perceptives so needful to trace

The fair lines of beauty in Slavery's face. Now, these Patriarch saints have need of your help! They are hunted and hooted like some evil whelp; They are growing quite nervous; and truly no wonder For who could endure such perpetual thunder?

Then, again, there are troubles abroad, you well know (For mischief has come from our good sister Stowe,) Such a view of the Patriarch saints she has given, That Christians in Europe won't have them in heaver

But, then, to denounce them with heretics vile. Abolitionists, Parkerites, and men of that style, Why, Sir, this would scandalize our pious nation-We're bound to hold Patriarche in high estimation.

Now, then, dear Dootor, your quick eyes must see To what straits we have come with dear brother Legre If we stick to his saintship, all Europe is up; And Jonathan threatens, if we let him drop.

What now is to be done, perhaps you can tell; Can't you give us some Sunny Side sketches of hell ? 'T is thought you have knowledge as wondrous and fin Of things beyond death as beyond Mason's line.

At any rate, fix it by some ' go-between'; So that devil and saint shall much the same mean; Perhaps rising Europe can be conjured down By a stroke of your pen, or a Patriarch's frown.

PREE THOUGHT AND SPEECH. 'It is just that the English should ever be free their own thoughts.'-[Alfred the Great.

What! is not the Saxon spirit Still in England free? Have her sons ceased to inherit Alfred's legacy ? Shall they not their free thoughts utter, Whatsoe'er they be?

Care we more for trade untrammelled Than the tongue's free speech ? Must each frame his thoughts and actions Just as others preach ? Dare we not our own opinions To our fellows teach?

Backward turn the veil of ages, Let the nineteenth see What the grand old Saxon monarch Thought of liberty, Till the dim ninth century teach us To be really free.

Honor to the bold, brave spirit, Fearless in its might, That, by eager foes surrounded. Dim all earthly light, Dares to stand alone, and quails not, Trusting in the right.

And though ruffian crowds assailing, Seek its voice to drown, Though intolerance would crush it With its bigot frown, In the end, the brave, true spirit

THE GREAT ADVERSARY. In tempting, I both bless and curse-Make good men better, bad men worse."

Wears the victor's crown.

THE LIBERATOR.

LECTURE OF DR. ROCK.

delivered a lecture in the Music Hall and in Cochituate a hundred superficial ones. If a man should set apart Hall, in this city, and in other places, 'On the Unity one forenoon, not one day,-for Crandal was right in of the Human Race, &c., which has been highly com- his forenoon theory and practice of study, one fore-

reflected that so much learning, deep thought and careful research were necessary to prove the bold position
which he had taken, and especially so as so, much had
There are two things I want to say, to some one who been said of his abilities, and the severe judgment that wants to hear them, -if any such there be; -one is, would be passed upon him. That though the criticism that we need a tract describing the true Church and would be severe, it was a right which belonged to every worship of God, such as the most radical reformer world one, and he calmly submitted to it, as he did not ask rejoice in. one, and he caimly submitted to the same of the same o asked was perfect equality in every thing.

black man to a thing, and announced as his subject, per thing; and though we ministers do not preach suc The unity of the human race, and the aggressions of good sermons as some of the reformers do, yet we don't

He then mentioned the different classifications which not denied-but, still, going to meeting with our eyes the unfairness with which the classifications have been ject would add much to those already published. made, and their inconsistency with reason and the facts. He concluded his argument on the classification by say-

. If we adopt this standard, we shut out all white men 'If we adopt this standard, we shut out all white men from the Caucassian race, whose features are not regular according to the standard, and we shut out all black men from the Negro race, whose features are not irregular according to the standard. White men who have irregular features we make Negroes, and black men who have regular features we make Caucassians—and here we have legitimately under our standard, white Caucassians and black Caucassians, white Negroes and black Negroes! In undertaking to prove too much, they prove nothing.'

He did not deny that there were differences among men, and very great differences too. But it is utterly impossible to classify mankind into races. The people of every country, and the members of every family, have no business with you.

Leave Freedom in peace. Leave Exile undis language, unless you hear them speak. That no one pretends to believe that the races have presented a uniformity of appearances, for we do not look like the ancient Saxons, and we do not look like the Anglo-Saxons. Time and circumstances have changed us much and have changed us turbed. Stay away.

With what are you coming to delude this illustrations and generous nation? What outrage are your claws intent on committing against the liberties of England? Are you to arrive full of promises us you did in 1848 in France? Is there to is often impossible to tell whether they are of the same turbed. Stay away. Time and circumstances have changed us much, and ba change of pantonime! Will you place your will change us more. He then presented several cases, hand on your heart for the English alliance, as showing how varieties have arisen, and may arise, from you did for the Republic ! Will it still be performshowing how varieties have arisen, and may arise, from known and unknown causes in nature, and also the efcoat, and the hand on the plate,—with a deeply affects of local circumstances.

He then called the Bible to his aid, and, after considering it as superhuman authority, and quoting much from it, concluded that 'God is no respecter of persons,' and violable engagements—what protestations—what

He then argued, at some length, that if the classification were admitted, it could not prove anything. He then made an elaborate and scientific compariso

between the man and the monkey, showing that there was a broad and clearly defined interval between man and all other animals.

to be accounted for by ethnologists, he said he had been may remark that men here walk to and fro, read, puzzled to ascertain the origin of white men. He argued, at some length, that the original birth-place of just as they please. You will look in vain at the coarse was in tropical Africa, and that man is not natuman was in tropical Africa, and that man is not naturally adapted to cold and variable climates; that if

moral laws govern all men, and added much valuable information, which must have been procured with great people think of you, (alliance a part,) read their

cans who were faithful to liberty, were branded as trai. Nicholas was received by the Aldermen. duty; the most miserable miscreant, who would shoulduty; the most miserable miscreant, who would shoul-der his musket, or conceal his bowie-knife to defend the slave-hunter, and murder the citizens of Boston, was than those of France. The French army is in its the object which Northern vassals worship.

rights of master and slave, in a very clear manner. He then referred to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act in Roston, and the inhuman order to shoot down the old and the young, men, women and children, without years of war.' Your friends no longer say Naponotice, to carry out the designs of a Virginia slavehunter. He said the Fugitive Slave Act cannot again Yes, be executed in Boston; that Massachusetts is in the be executed in Boston; that Massachusetts is in the hands of one who will maintain her dignity, at all haz-fied with the thought that you yourself may have ards; that the sentiments of the citizens of Boston are arrived at the belief, that you are somebody; that not represented in the chief officer of the city govern-ment. There was much applause at these sentiments. very serious, and that you will create a might ment. There was much applause at these sentiments. He thus predicts the downfall of the Fugitive Slave

rated long; it must give way to the reign of freedom and justice, which, when once established, will be eternal. (Sensation.) This is the natural end of the matter. (Sensation.) This is the natural end of the matter. (Hear.) If the government continues to betray the rights of the people, they will rise up as one man against it. History sustains this conclusion. (Hear, hear.) It was in this manner that the Roman plebeians, when they retired to the 'sacred mount,' obliged the patricians to abstain from tyrannizing over them. It was in this manner that the Dutch relieved themselves from the yoke of Philip II. of Spain. It was in this manner that Pope Innocent II. was compelled to deny his own authority, and fee from Rome. It was in this manner that the Swiss relieved themselves from the house of Angiria. It was in this manner that the swiss relieved themselves from the house of this manner that the Dutch relieved themselves from that the Swiss relieved themselves from the house of Austria. It was in this manner that the reformation of Furope. It was in this manner that the reformation in England was effected in all the Protestant countries of having sworn, before men and God, fidelity to the Constitution, take England by the throat—destroy the Parliament—upset legislation—cast the linear own glorious revolution was effected. (Applause.) It was in this manner that Hayti gained her independence. (Renewed applause.) It was in the constitution, take England by the throat—destroy the Parliament—upset legislation—cast the incorruptible members of the Houses into the cells of Millbank and Newgate—annihilate Wastericells. plause.) It was in this manner that Hayti gained ner independence. (Renewed applause.) It was in this manner that the revolution in Spain was effected in 1854; and if the government does not come to terms, it will be in this manner that the Fugitive Slave Act will be repealed.' (Loud cheering.)

He then argued that we were not obliged to submit to the Fugitive Slave Act, and cited cases. He also men, old and young-transform Hyde Park into government had taken advantage of the Eastern war. this fillibustering disposition is encouraged, and the short, suppress by one blow freedom, right, the Eastern war should speedily terminate. He spoke at law, and the nation's life! What would—I repeat length upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and especially lauded Hon. Charles Sumner. He spoke of the necessity of colonizing Kansas and Nebraska with Northern freemen, the inability of our administration. Northern freemen, the inability of our administration to get the enormous appropriation of ten millions of the public money for fillibustering, the greediness of the me shudder in the face even of such crimes as Slave Power, the triumph of electing Gen. Wilson to have just enumerated! Because I remember that

peat it, as the evening was stormy, and many were thus prevented from hearing him. The production was one well worthy of his reputation, and was highly applanded during its whole delivery. We believe he received a silver medal, in 1851, for a prize essay on Temperance.

FRIEND GARRISON : The good degree of liberty en joyed wherever you are recognized, as, for instance, at the late Non-Resistance meeting, is very encouraging. Dn. Rock, the colored dentist of Boston, has recently An honest thought that springs out of any soul is worth mended. As we were not able to hear it, we copy the following sketch of it from the Evening Telegraph:— and its conversion to God, and should seek a channel of He commenced by saying that he trembled when he communication therewith, he would find THE LIBERATOR

He then stated the object of trying to degrade the for worship, instruction and good works, is a very prosay, even Dr. Adams does not say, so many bad things as He then spoke of the great desire among modern wrigod things in prayers and sermons. 'The Scribes and ters upon the physical history of man, to classify man-Pharisees sit in Moses' seat. All the good, therefore, kind into races. He denied that there could be any ra- they bid you observe and do, that observe and do; but tional classification, or even if there could be, that it do not ye after their works, for they say, and do not." would in any way materially affect the blacks. He also We ministers preach better than we practise-and we denied that the monkey was in any way related to man. are a 'brotherhood of thieves,' so far as self in us is have been made, and described the features said to be and ears open to get the good and reject the bad, is a long to each, in a very interesting manner, exciting good thing; and those who want better preachers can much laughter; after which he argued, at much length, go to work and make them. A good tract on this sub-The other thing I will let go till another time.

Yours, truly,

VICTOR HUGO'S LETTER OF WELCOME TO LOUIS BONAPARTE.

What are you coming to do here! What is your object! Whom are you going to insult!—England in her people, or France in her exiles! We have already buried nine of these at Jersey alone. Is it to know this that you are coming for? The last one was called Felix Bony, and had lived twenty-nine years. Are you satisfied? Do you wish to

What are you coming for, I ask you! This England, with no yoke on her neck—this France of proscription—this people, sovereign master of its own, and these exiles, decimated and calm, can

feeted voice and moistened eves?

that 'he hath made of one blood all the nations of men oath coined on your effigy, are you, false coiner of to dwell on the face of all the earth.' could you bring to this land ! This is the land of Thomas Moore, of Hampden, of Bradshaw, of Shakspeare, of Milton, of Newton, of Watt, of Byron, and it has no desire to see a specimen of the dirt from the Boulevard Montemartre.

between the man and the monkey, showing that there was a broad and clearly defined interval between man and all other animals.

After showing the many difficulties which yet remain the control of the c

soiled by the gendarme's grasp.
No! You really will not find yourself at Europe was the original birth-place of man, he would have been born with natural clothing, and with some here. The air would be heavy for you to breathe. There are, as you well know, no janis-inherent provision securing the maintenance of life, saries here—neither soldiery nor priestbood—no without aid from art.

He then compared the races together, and showed, in a very lucid manner, that the same physical and in a very lucid manner, that the same physical and laws govern all men and added much valuable.

Barliament speaks, the papers speak, public conscience speaks. There is sunshine in this country. Don't you see there is daylight here! What are you coming for! If you wish to know what this

Information, which must have been procured with great labor.

He then proved, that while other oppressed nations retrograded under their oppressions, the colored man gradually surmounted them.

He then argued the question of slavery, and said, that while Abolitionists, Free Soilers, and those Ameritant Procured in the papers—those written two years ago.

Are you to visit London as an Emperor or as a General? Others who have been Emperors and Generals have visited it before you, and have received, as you will receive, triumphal ovations. Will you visit Trafalgar-square, Waterloo-place, Waterloo-bridge, the Waterloo monument? There tors, and limble to severe fines and imprisonment for acting in accordance with their honest convictions of the workmen. Are you coming to talk about the Crimea? Have a care! The death-throes-the English army is de He then argued the question of slavery, as to the fortune, bas made one of your historians say We revenge Waterloo, without having willed it. Napoleon III. has done more harm to England, by

leon the Great. Why is this! Yes, you have such adulators, Emperor of the It is a strange thing—that which you cal estiny. Words fail us, and we are stupe effect on Europe, by appearing before the English people in your new character—silent, happy and lugubrious—clouded by a fog of crimes, crowned by an imperial sort of mysterious infamy, and bear ing on your forehead all those dark deeds that be

long to the jurisdiction of the thunderbolt.

And the assizes, Sir. Oh, these terrible evidences! You will hear them. Why do you come

Take any of those who, for various reasons, wil welcome you; take the most enthusiastic, the mos intoxicated; take the Englishman - alderman minister, lord-who is most loud in crying of Millbank and Newgate—annihilate Westminster —turn the Woolsack into a guard-house—expe the Judges—tiethe hands of Justice—gag the press —break up the printing-offices—strangle the papers
—cover London with guns and bayonets—empty
the Bank into the pockets of his soldiers—take the cut the throats of men and we houses by stormspoke of the burning of Greytown, and the encourage- ditch of nightly murders-bombard the city, the ment to the fillibusters against Cuba, and said that our government had taken advantage of the Eastern war. But the alliance of France and England was a matter by-fill the cemeteries and hospitals-spread which we must not look upon lightly, and especially if ness, silence and death around !- who would, in

And why should I not say this word that makes the U. S. Senate, and the mistaken policy of the government, with the disastrous results which must attend it.

We have carefully avoided many of his able and elequent points, and have merely given an outline, as it is the intention of many of his friends to have him repeat it, as the evening was stormy, and many were thus prevented from hearing him. The production are that the supreme word of progress—professed by us, democratic socialists—has not as yet been accepted in England, and that this great insular nation, having stopped in the middle of the nineteenth civilization, has not, as yet, declared the inviolation of many of his friends to have him repeat it, as the evening was stormy, and many were thus prevented from hearing him. The production

friends of this country. They find it more comfriends of this country. They find it more com-fortable to assert, that there never was such a thing as your coup d'etat—that it is untrue that you ever took the slightest oath—that the second of Decem-ber is a fiction—that there was not shed a single drop of blood—that St. Arnaud, Espinas and Maupas are mythological persons—that there are no exiles—that Lambessa is in the moon, and that we are story-tellers. The claves ones will well adwe are story-tellers. The elever ones will well admit that something has indeed taken place; but then, we exaggerate it. The murdered men had not, all of them, white hairs—the slaughtered women were not all in a state of pregnancy, and the child of Tiquetonne-street was not seven, but eight

years old!

Once more—stop away from this land! Think, moreover, of the imprudence to which you will expose the Government—your host. Paris has sudden eruptions—the years 1789, 1830, 1848, speak loud. What guaranties be offered to the English people, who set, and justly, a high price on the friendship of France! what guaranties can the British Government be offered to, that a revolution shall not burst forth behind your heels—that the scenery will not change suddenly—that that old game disturber (trouble fete.) the Faubourg Saint Antoine will not awake and kick down the empire, and that the English Government will not at once, and that the English Government will not at once at a single vibration of the electric telegraph, fine rywhere—not his Majesty the Emperor of the French, but the pale and trembling culprit accused by France and the Republic; not Napoleon of the moment, but Napoleon of the pillory!

However, your police has tranquillized you. The coup d'etat has Vidocq's old eye in the pocket, and can see through it, to the bottom of things. This gives his consciences.

The value area for the corrections of the pillory is the corrections. The value area for the reconstitute. itself treating at St. James's and banquetting eve

is his conscience. The police answers for the peo-ple, and the priests answer for God. This canaille ple, and the priests answer for God. This canalle of a people exists no more, asserts M. Pietri. 'I should like to see how God can stir,' says M. Sibour. You feel safe. 'Bah!' say you, 'these demagogues are dreaming.' They would like to frighten me with mare's nests. There are no more Revolutions. Veiullot has blighted them. The coup d'etat may sleep on the two ears of Baroche. Paris, the populace, the faubourgs—all are under my heels. There is nothing to be troubled about.

Some further items of business were taken up, considered, and disposed of, when, on motion, the Conventigered. Paris, the populace, the faubourgs—all are under my heels. There is nothing to be troubled about. In fact, you are right. And what do you care for history and posterity! That there is to-day, a second of December, instead of a day of Austerlitz—that Sebastopol is the balance for Marengo, that there be a Napoleon the Great and a Napoleon, who is moving under the migrascope—that our uncle be is moving under the microscope—that our uncle be our uncle or not—that he had lived or be dead—that England had put Wellington on his head and Hudson Lowe on his chest, are matters of no import-ance, after all. What do we care for that! We are beyond all these matters of the past. If we have remarkably silent respecting the oppression of are little, this is no business of any one. 'We are admired—are we not, Troplong?' 'Yes, Sire, There is but one question to-day—our Empire—only one important affair, and that is, to show that we are received, to impose the 'parvenue,' on the siding in New York, Kossuth says: are beyond all these matters of the past. If we are little, this is no business of any one. 'We are admired—are we not, Troplong!' 'Yes, Sire, we are received, to impose the 'parvenue,' on the old royal House of Brunswick—to let the catastrophe of the Crimea disappear under the festivities of England—to be cheerful in the morning-dress —to outshine the bombs by the brilliancy of fireworks—to show our general's uniform to those who have seen our staff of a policeman,—to have pleadifferent would be the standing of America in a few have seen our staff of a policeman,—to have pleasure and to dance a little at Buckingham Palace.

the Crimea. In London, the guns are harmless, and fire but deadless salutes. A fortnight's gala, triumphs, promenades in the royal residences, at Carlton-House, in Osborn, at Windsor, where you will find the bed of Louis Philippe, to whom you owe your life and his purse, where the tower of Lancaster will tell you stories of Henry, the imbecile, and where the tower of York may talk to you of Richard, the murderer,-and then the grand and little levees, balls, banquets, ' Rule Britannia,' arm in arm with 'Partant pour la Syrie,'-illumi-nation, harangues, hurrahs, details in the papers concerning your grand cordons and your affability —all these things are to come.

Be it so. Only suffer—that I may add to these

details some others, coming from another seat of your triumphs—from Cayenne. The transported—the men who committed no other sin than the one of resisting your crime-of doing, in other words, their duty, and of being good and brave citizens—these transported, I say, are there, chained to the convicts, having to work eight hours a day under the superintendence of tormentors—being fed like the slaves of old—having their heads shaved off, and dressed in rags marked by T. F. Those who are unwilling to walk in shoes, marked by the word galerien, are left harefooted. The money sent to them is stopped. If they forget to take off their These articles of death are old topic with you. much worn, you say. True, I have nothing new to offer you. You kill, and they die. Every one shall take their respective parts—we to yield to the fact—you to yield to the cry—you are the actor of crime, we are the ghosts laying heavily on But we are told to keep silent, and it is added.

that unless we do so, we, the exiles, will be expelled from hence. That would be just. To be turn ed out of the place to which you come, would, in fact, be strictly in order. There would be some thing very like glory for the exiles in such a fact. which would, moreover, be politically logical.

The best welcome of the proscriber is the persecution of the proscribed. This is written in Machiavel and in your eyes. The sweetest caress to a traitor is insult to his victims. The spitting at Jesus was a smile for Judas. Let this, therefore, be done as they please. If we are to be persecut-ed, so much the better. Whatever form this persecu-tion might take, we shall be proud of it, and while you will have 'cheers,' we will cheer it. There is nothing new in this. To the ave Casar! of adulation, the reply of mankind's echo was constantly an our ships of war to cruise in the neighborhood, should we think they committed an unpardonable offence by shadow from before the eyes of history and our steering directly, particularly in the night, for Key governments of a coup d'etal—that catholicans. overnments of a coup d'etat—that catholic and silitary banquet—that feast of the mitre and the military canquet—that reast of the mitter and the barrack shake—that rout of the seminary and the barrack the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the object it would seem being for the recall of the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the object it would seem being for the recall of the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the object it would seem being for the recall of the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the object it would seem being for the recall of the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the city of San Domingo, an attempt at Revolution was tried, the city of San Domingo, and the ci -- that bacchanalia of bishops and corporals, in which nobody knows what he is about--in which Sibour swears while Magnan is at his prayers.

Sibour swears while Magnan is at his prayers, which the priest takes his soup with a sword, while the soldier drinks his wine from a pyx. We while the soldier drinks his wine from a pyx. while the soldier drinks his wine from a pyx. We shall never cease to keep in sight the foundations of your 'destiny'—a grand nation extinct, the light of a world blown out, the desolation, the mourning, the gigantic false eath, Montemartre, the mountain on your sinister horizon, the immoveable cloud of your murders on the Champ de Mars—that guillotine of 1852, and the darkly rolling waves of the ocean fed by the corpses of Cayenne. Oh! the curse of the future is an ocean, and your memory—horrid corpse—will be eternally tossed to and fro in its dark billows. Oh! you man of desponsibility of souls! What is your to-morrow here on earth secured of the future is an ocean, and your memory—there we will be eternally tossed to and fro in its dark billows. Oh! you man of desponsibility of souls! What is your to-morrow here on earth

Sometimes, at nights, while awake—for the sleep of the mother-country is a reason for the exile's being sleepless—I see gloomy France on the horizon. I gaze at the eternal firmament—that face of eternal justice. I question the shadows of the night about you. I ask the darkness of God to tell me its opinion on the darkness of your making, and I pity you, Sir, when in presence of the formidable silence of the Eternal.

April 8, 1855.

VICTOR HUGO.

Notwithstanding the terrible pungency and exceeding fitness of the foregoing Letter of the indignant and most eloquent French exile in England, it appears that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that Louis Napoleon was received by the British people that the Br with extraordinary manifestations of esteem.
why—Sebastopol has not yet fallen!

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

According to the adjournment from September last, the colored men of Connecticut assembled in Convention in Talcott street church, Hartford, April 18th, 1855, to consider and deliberate in regard to the subject of their political enfranchisement—President J. P. Anthony, of New Haven, in the Chair.

After the panel realization of Project Control

New Haven, in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries, a Business Committee of one from each county was appointed. Said committee reported through its Chairman, Rev. Amos G. Beman, of New Haven, the following resolutions, which were taken up separately, discussed fully, and adopted:—

were taken up separately, discussed fully, and adopted:

Resolved. That we feel encouraged, by the action taken by the House of Representatives upon our petitions for the amendment to the Constitution, at its session held in New Haven in 1854, and we earnestly hope that both houses of the Assembly will concur with said action at the session to be held in Hartford in 1855.

Resolved, That we look forward with deep interest to the time when the people of this State, by their vote on the amendment of the Constitution, are to have another opportunity of manifesting their regard for the rights of man; and we trust they will evince to the world the sincerity of their professions of love for the principles of justice, religion and humanity.

Resolved, That all people should aspire to the full attainment of their political rights whenever or wherever they are deprived of them, as the only manly course for them to pursue, and as the only noble example for them to set for their children.

Resolved, That we shall continue, if need be, as we long have done, to make all appropriate efforts to secure

responsibilities.

Resolved, That for any to avail themselves of any

sidered, and disposed of, when, on motion, the Convertion was adjourned sine die.

JOHN P. ANTHONY, President.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT, Secretaries.

KOSSUTH HAS CHANGED HIS TUNE.

EF Kossuth is speaking out more decidedly upon American slavery than he once did. While he had hopes of enlisting this nation under Hungary's banner.

*Oh, if your nation, with all the light she has it herself, would but elevate herself for one moment to the And so we are to have the trip to London. The voyage has certainly its advantages over that to the Crimea. In London, the guns are larged to the crimea. In London, the guns are larged to the crimea.

Hoc fonte derivata clades-everything which is de plorable dates from that source. No foreign power should be admitted to meddle with the domestic affair of any country; but a great, enlightened—and, above all, a Republican nation, should know by herself to be faithful to right—to do what is just, and to cure the ies are great, there the glory of overcoming them is th greater. Small matters may be done by small men, and small nations. It is worthy of great nations to do great things. Besides, freemen should never think it a hard task to be just, or else sooner or later they will cease to be free.'

From the St. John News of April 23. More Fillibustering. - Mr. Fenerty: The following item of news appears in your paper of this day:

The brig Hickman, from Boston, bound to Matan-zas, was fired at three times by a Spanish cruiser, and after an examination of papers, the brig was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The question has been agitat-ing the Cabinet at Washington for some time.

A story always has two sides to it. Now, Sir, the fucts of the case have got to be told. I was a passenger on board the barque Thalia, for St. John. Our vessel was present during the ceremony. A Spanish manof-war hove in sight; we at once hoisted our colors caps before any of the malefactors—your agents—
they are punished by being put in chains, thrown
into prison, condemned to fasting and starving, or
to being tied four hours a day, during a fortnight,
to a block, by means of thick cords twined round
neck, chest, arms and legs. By a decree of Bonard, the so-called Governor of Cayenne, dated the
20th of August, the guards are authorized to kill the consignce. Thanks to a terrible climate—to a tropical sky—to pestilential waters, and to fever, typhus, they die away—32 of two hundred are already dead at the little island of St. Joseph alone. The corpses are thrown to the sharks. Are you satisfied, Sir? These sepulchral repetitions make you laugh, I know, but your laughter is raised at the expense of those who cry. To speak of your victims—the widows and orphans—is, I admit an office the special transfer of the schooner; and as these two hints did no produce any effect, the Spaniard pitched a ball-towards the hull of the Hickman. This brought the schooner and the schooner are specially attempted to move away, not disposed to tell his country. The Spaniard (not knowing but the schooner inght be seen that he belonged to a civilized country, he doggedly attempted to move away, not disposed to tell his country. The Spaniard (not knowing but the schooner inght be seen that he belonged to a civilized country, he doggedly attempted to move away, not disposed to tell his country. The Spaniard (not knowing but the schooner inght be ap irrate or a 'fillibuster') fired a blank shot across her bow, to bring him to his senses. This had no effect. A second shot was fired across the produce any effect, the Spaniard pitched a ball-towards the hull of the Hickman. This brought the schooner in the school of the s her colors is certainly suspicious) was overhauled, and suffered to depart after the officer who went on board found out that she was a legitimate trader. Now, Sir. had the American shown his colors, there would have been no shots fired. Had we kept our English colors to ourselves, instead of showing them to the Spaniard, w

elly so.

Perhaps some of your American contemporaries will opy this, or explain its contents for the information of the Cabinet sitting at Washington.

Yours, &c. A PASSENGER ON BOARD THE BARK THALIA At St. John, N. B.

The National Intelligencer says very justly in ce to the Cuban foutrages

. It is always a fair way of looking at such question to place ourselves in the situation of the supposed wrong-doer. Suppose that we had proof that the citizens or subjects of a foreign power had taken a fancy to the Keys of Florida; that they had once landed in force and made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of them; that such an irruption was threatened a second time, and to quark grains it was had always agree.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT SAN DOMINGO its exiled and ex-President, Buena ventura Daes. A body of men, composing about one hundred, is said to have collected in a large building within the city on the night of Sunday, the 25th ult., and were awaiting the gathering of a like number; their purpose was to attack the control of the different cates surprise the souls! What is your to-merrow here on earth, and beyond in the grave! Who is waiting for you to you believe in God? What are you?

Sometimes, at nights, while awake—for the sleep of the mother-country is a reason for the axile.

> The venerable Robert Owen, the world-re nowned social reformer, publishes the following an-nouncement and invitation:

"In the spirit of charity, kin incess and love for the 'In the spirit of charity, kindness and love for the human race, I carnestly recommend ALL GOVERNMENTS, RELIGIONS, CLASSES, SECTS, AND PARTIES, IN ALL COUNTRIES, to send good and efficient delegates to the great Meeting on the 14th of May next, to be held in St. Martin s Hall, at noon of that day, when the practical means by which all may be made good, intelligent and happy, and the long-promised millennial state may be made to commence, and forever progress toward neverending perfection, shall be made familiar to the comprehension of all who may be present.'

The world is not so quickly renovated !

MOTORPATHY.

BRUTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Bound Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at North ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those insident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of March He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 2th 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 freshing diseases, without mechanical appliances, or salve for and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally at to enquire into the merits of his new system of trailig diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively usern from past experience that he can cure the worst case of Prolapus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which Metorpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remely. So confident is he of success in every case, having consistent is he of success in every case, having consome 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 yet some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which though by far the largest institution for the sick in the country, has been found wholly inadequate for the secommodation of invalids seeking admission. He is too adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four my building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the can of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effect that it is a sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are considered.

sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many forms of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are core by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease has long been practiced at this Institution. The score attending it has induced others to make it a speciality.

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 :

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

BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEREN AND BOTS. TRECOTHIC HALL

Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets ROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has opened Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, for his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, for capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by say other establishment of the kind in the United State. Every accommodation is provided for those lades and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselve of healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for the use of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, P.

M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, A.N. and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a

location is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address 8 E0G-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester, Worcester, April 13. Boarding for Children.

MRS. CATHARINE LEWIS has located herrelf in

North Bridgewater, Mass., where she can accommodate a few children with Board, on reasonable terms. Good school in the neighborhood. Apply to JOEL? LEWIS, 15 Richmond street, Boston. IMPROVED METHOD OF

Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284. WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 28 M Washington Street, avails herself of this median ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremitting enlest-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is-

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Lader and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, and such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be reelled, as it produces new hair where haldness had this

Her chemical researches have developed an inimitsble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desiderate looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending tself to favor. For all her compounds and their appli-cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.

at her room, which will be open from S. A.M., to; P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere which can be seen by the commendations. which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

To Persons out of Employment.

SEARS'S PICTORIAL WORKS FOR 1855. THE attention of the reader is solicited to the adres I tisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial Books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books

have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughed the Union, and the three latest publications, 'Resul ILLUSTRATED,' 'CHINA and INDIA,' and 'TRILLIS IS CIDENTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,' are ever way equal to the other works in point of attraction as interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competer Agents in every section of the country. The realines of their sale offers great inducements for persons section in their sale offers are inducements for persons section. bark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moni and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation.

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patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and, indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

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vantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators and hosts of others.

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WE would say, for the benefit of those going is New York City during Anniversary week, that at Dr. WELLINGTON'S ESTABLISHMENT, 178, 12b. or. University Place, they will find excellent Board and Rooms, at prices varying from \$1 to \$1 50 per day. The location is very near the place of meeting.

New York, May 1.