peliage, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters related to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to to the General Agent.

T Advertisements making less than one square insoi three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania and subscriptions for the Liberator. The fellowing gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper, Louise, Edwird, Samuel Philadick, and of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 102

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

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

WHOLE NUMBER 1089.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 20.

ANOTHER WAR TO INCREASE THE PROFITS OF SLAVE-GENERATORS AND HUMAN FLESH-ER OVER US ALL.-No. II.

The limits of the hasty communication, which I and upon the first rumor of the alarming behavior of the national executive in respect to Spain, did not adnot of all the elucidation which was desirable; and orders and movements of a portentous character have been thickening almost daily since that date.

One of the first queries which naturally occurred was, what legitimate cause can there be for fitting immediand for active service every thing that can float, and Ering a high bounty for the hurried enlistment of sea-What excuse for incorring this heavy expendibe which there is no specific appropriation? Ind, Congress, with his own party predominant in both es, have twice refused to grant such an appropriatien, on the formal application of the President, it being tood that it was for aggression and war. And whe proceeds to do, in the teeth of their denial, that which he thought their authority necessary so long a thre was any hope of obtaining it ! It seems to me there is no possible solution of this rash and unrigipled conduct, except that the administration has mined upon a desperate throw for popularity at er, and plunder abroad. They mean to try, at one les, a coup d'elat and a foreign war.

appreciate the position of our usurping masters, lo penetrate the motives and maxims which actuate ad gole them, it is necessary to glance at the past. The Slave Power has made for us two minority wars, itational but unnecessary, the other unconstitational as well as unnecessary, and, what is worse this either, upon false pretences. The Whigs, being a agenty of the House of Representatives, sent there by the Prople, not for love of them, but abhorrence of the eur, leliberately voted and put upon the records of the erion, the second of these propositions. Mr. Webster, public and deliberate words, which should have blisered his cheeks with shame for having concurred in arrying it on, pronounced the war 'a war of pretexts.' hink, for a moment, of the slaughter of tens of thouands, including women, children, and aged men, and he confligration of homes and cities upon 'pretexts'; other words, without just cause, and upon false alegations of cause; a greater offence to God and men has to do the same thing from pure and disinterested dealtry, or undisguised love of spoils, because hypocriwas added to crime, as religion is to the Journal of

Of all the reprobate. None seemed maturer for the flames of hell. He was a hypocrite."

War being once begun, from whatever cause, or from posed upon us to preclude discussion, and seal the lips equity and pity, until the tragedy, which may be entitle! A Lie for Blood, is played out.

The doctrine, inculcated with threats and opprobrium these in power, and by those reaping a harvest from he sowing of iniquity, has been, for forty years- No natter how we got into the war; that is no longer a ustion. It must be carried on and fought out. If to oppose it, you are giving aid and comfort to the entoy; you are traitors, and although you may not hang for it, you none the less deserve hanging. The glory of untry must be saved.' As though the true glory of the country did not consist, first of all things, and last fall, in albering to truth, and being and doing right. appeal to history for the accuracy of this representainvef fact; and I appeal to the memorable speech of Heary Clay, then the head of the Whig party, in Lexigen, in the height of the Mexican war, for the soundres and patriotism of the moral sentiment; though I must confess, that I feel humbled to find myself rebring to any human authority for so elementary and ebrious a truth. I suppose it is because we have fallen in times in which 'the higher law' has been so scouted and discredited by our masters and their servants, the minent statesmen and theologians of the land, that the who desires to exert a public influence, unconscioussidures, without particular care to avoid it, any au-

crity sooner than the divine. It is matter of our own history, and the principal safter of our history, since the Revolution, that estilities, great and small, have been undertaken, and great good luck trium phantly carried through by facs; and that this has established a theory more baleful than the desolation of lands and the subversion of files. For I suppose there are none so obtuse or so riles as to question the correctness of the New Testauent verdict. What shall a man profit, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

How have our masters applied this fearful experinor! One of the most conspicuous of them shall anerr. Three years before the annexation of Texas and the Merican war, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, then a memof the House of Representatives, and almost ompotent with John Tyler, let off, or let on, as fol-

One of the best effects of this etate of things [war his latico and Great Britain] would be to cause the histonian party, to which the gentlemen [Mr. Adams of Mr. Giddings] belong, to hide their diminished leak. Fee, it would very quick subject them to the set of tar and feathers. Let them utter such sentiments a they new pour forth so freely, when the country as they new pour forth so freely, when the country as the in an actual saire of war, and they would next the fate which their friends met in the last war.

Mr. W. then referred to the situation of politicians are party as a sain. They remember the fate of those who opeon the last war, and who suffered political death in susquence of it. No politician will again risk his respects and reputation in opposing a war. It is inrespects and reputation in opposing a war. It is inthe power of a resolute misority to push the majority
to a war at any time, simply, because the politicians
that afraid to oppose it. They are burnt children, and
they serve will renture to oppose another war; if they
to, they are doomed men.

Within three short years, this prophet of eril was upid to the letter by the conduct of the political leaders, the but fourteen, (may God forever bless them !) of this

repeat, they intend not merely aggression and robbery I look upon the publication of the Ostend report, or Northern breeze to wast them in triumph to the de- ever since his return, we are bound so to conclude, sired haven. The resuscitation of the slave-democracy at home, and the acquisition of wealth, power, patronwill play more madly than it has ever before.

in the days of feudal violence and chicanery.

Be it thy course to busy giddy minds With foreign quarrels.

cessor of Washington! But it has taken effect, or, more likely, it was superfluous.

Six weeks before the nomination of Pierce, Gen. Pillow, celebrated, like Gen. Cushing, for a ditch, paid a visit to a Mexican comrade in New Hampshire. Subsequently, when the friends of that comrade waited upon him at the Marlboro' Hotel in Boston, to congratulate him upon a great misfortune to his country, he meekly replied, that 'they could not congratulate a more astonished man.' I guess he was one of the few persons in the country who were not actonished ; for it was privately circulated among the most knowing people, that his astonishment was at least six weeks old! In point of fact, the slave-breeders and flesh-jobbers had dug out his name from the mass of Northern political putresnce, where it lay benignantly forgotten by every body else, and had determined to exalt it precisely on account of the exuberance of its offensiveness.

'Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness, Arise forth from the couch of lasting night; And I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eyeballs in thy vaulty brows,

And ring my fingers with thy household worms. The congenial Pillow was selected to inform him of that

ligging out and determination. Some ten months later, when the 'astonished' indi

ridual was installed at the national white slave Bazaar, he same Pillow made him another visit. After their old loves had been renewed with tear and other drops, and sweet confidences exchanged in their secluded and midnight hours, it was deemed expedient that a taste of the same entertainment should be allowed to their friends, and a public feast was laid. At this, the following toast was drunk :

* Cuba—the weeping child of the seas—Are her woes forgotten? Is the martyr-blood of the gallant Critten-den and his brave followers to sink in an enslared soil

This brought up the redoubted Pillow, who said : 'A mad infatuation seems to have fastened itself upon the councils of England, which an overruling Providence is shaping to accomplish the end. If this policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized. Cuba will be seized. The walchman is at his post. He will see the danger afar off. Trust your President. He will prove equal to any emergency [villany.] Due blow by the strong arm of this government will supder the chains that now enslave Cuba. Let us, therefore, be patient, but let us be ready, and that too with energy to stand by the government, to uphold its power, and make its blows effectual.

The madness of England consists in asking Spain to fulfil a treaty of forty years standing.

*The sentiment which called out Attorney General Cushing was complimentary to the President and Cabi-net, but we do not find any report of his remarks.

The above paragraphs are copied from a slip out from the Boston Post, some fourteen months ago. I was struck by the positiveness of this language, coming from a person of such intimate private relations with tain Jemmy Duprey. There was a negro specular tor there, on the look-out for bargains, but he lo! is it not an exact programme, as far as general

now the idle spectators?

Those who know Mr. Cushing will be at no loss to magine what was the nature of his remarks on that oc-That he took some pains to have it suppressed. I cannot doubt. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser has recently busters! To me, that was the first clear indication of the Boston Daily Advertiser has recently busters! To me, that was the first clear indication of the Boston Daily Advertiser has recently busters! To me, that was the first clear indication of the proximity of danger. Caleb Cushing opposed to the filibusters! Then mischief is affoat, and sentinels should be on the alert. The administration wants to lull

which this war. It might prove successful and population that Cashing is opposed to the fillstars, and sheet then would be the party and the polic the
security and quieted, so that they may operate one chaffring about terms. Immost
meet, and to freeze the warm blood of 'the true anticlear who no has next day, the House vas
diriven under whip and gag to pass a falsebood within a dire, as the curity and uninterruptedly. To this end they use
alsavery party, he evoked the place of the little of the party in
power of remonstrance, the same person flee within a special continuous vices of his party in
the fiffrance or of a falsebood, and the homeworks, 'personages whom nobody know,
sear, and usely personage whom nobody and an apport of 'an unconstitutional and unnecessary' war of
the fifrance or of a falsebood, and the homeworks, 'personages whom nobody know,
as a party of 'an unconstitutional and unnecessary' war of
of pretexts.' And this homeworks, 'personages whom nobody know,
that has no been a support of 'an unconstitutional and unnecessary' war of
of pretexts.' And this homeworks, 'personages whom nobody know,
that has no been a support of 'an unconstitutional and unnecessary' war of
of pretexts.' And this homeworks is a first of the continuous to SLAVE-DEALERS, AND TO PERPETUATE THEIR POW- Convention! When, on the next day, the House was and ink, as the cuttle fish does, that they may hide

abroad, but also a coup d'etat at home, and therefore have whatever it may be called, as part of the same trick. one cogent reason for involving us in war, which Polk The whole country understood that the proposals of the had not; for he was strong with his party, not having itinerants of Ostend and Aix la Chapelle were disavowserved long enough, at that time, to be found out by ed by the Cabinet, and the proceedings of Soulé at them, as Pierce has been. He and his masters fancy Madrid disapproved. The manner of expressing either that there is a greediness of gain, and a corruption of was not straight-forward and explicit, as honest men manners, wide and deep enough in this country to sub- would use. Of course, that could not be expected; but merge, if the fountains are only broken up, all con- for some time it was thought that the substance was victions of conscience, all indignation of wrong, all secure; because Soulé took it, or affected to take it, in our cherished plans of redress, and even their own dudgeon; but this was probably preconcerted. From mountainous misdeeds, and to afford a flood tide and a his excellent good understanding at the schile slave pen

Everybody knows too well, that the Executive withholds from Congress whatever document or information age, a new slave market, and a glare of false glory it pleases. It is extremely easy to say, 'incompatible abroad, constitute a stake for which the Slave Power with the public interests.' During ten years of as deep and profligate a diplomatic game as was ever played by To illustrate still farther the party purpose, I will state a Ferdinand or a Borgia, not a syllable of information a fact communicated to me more than two years ago, on could be obtained by Congress; although now it can be he best authority. When Mr. Cushing was about to demonstrated, that intrigue and duplicity reigned suleave Massachusetts to take his seat in the Cabinet, he preme in this government during all that time, profesremarked that it would be the policy of the administra- sing the utmost good faith and friendship to Mextion to enlist the country in a foreign war, as a method ico, and cooperating with Houston and his filibuster of absorbing disturbing questions at home. Thus, in bands. Such, then, being the established moral of the this fancied republic, where we have boasted so much Executive department, why was not the Ostend missive of having plucked from the one-man power its terrible withheld? Why was the louthsome thing exposed to war-sting, the old machiavelism of kings is as rank as sicken earth as badly as it smelt to heaven? The explanation is probably this: The pretended disavowal was designed first to fend off responsibility. That being secured as a base line of operations, upon which Amiable, virtuous and generous counsel for a son of they could at all times retreat, the next thing was to Massachusetts, a son of Harvard, in the nineteenth turn the affair to the best account they could in experimight venture to go, and at any rate, in preparing the country to be shocked. The document might infect some minds with its own virus, and would familiarize all with villanous ideas. The Slave Power understands the philosophy of that.

· Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, As, to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

DAVID LEE CHILD.

LAVE LIFE IN GEORGIA: A Narrative of the Life, Sufferings, and Escape of Jons Brown, a Fugitive Slave, now in England. Edited by L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery So ciety. London: 27 New Broad Street. 1855.

We are indebted to Mr. CHAMEROVZOW for a copy of this Narrative, which we find to be very interesting, expressed in a very natural manner in behalf of the fagitive, and abounding in graphic delineations and thrilling incidents. Mr. C. says he has ' preferred allowing the narrator to speak for himself, and the various events recorded to tell their own tale.' The Editor's object is wo-fold :- to advance the anti-slavery cause by the tiffusion of information ; and to promote the success of the project John Brown has formed, to advance himself by his own exertions, and to set an example to others

of his race.'

The American slave cannot recite the facts of his experience amiss in any part of the civilized world ; for there is no part of the civilized world where the pestifgrous influence of our hideous slave system does not reach. American tourists circumnavigate the globe nine-tenths of the number are pro-slavery in spirit wherever they travel, they are ready to apologise for or stoutly defend the institution of slavery in America hence, the slave has a right to speak for himself a much abroad as at home, and thus to secure the sympathy of the human race for his deliverance.

The following extracts from this Narrative will serv as specimens of its style and quality :-

I said our master was very cruel. I will give one instance of the fact. I and my little brother Curtis were sent up one day to the house. Passing through the grounds, where there was a large number of water-melons, they tempted us, we have number of water-melons, they tempted us, we being very thirsty. So we took one and ate it. The value of it was not half a farthing. We did not know we were seen. James Davis, however, was not far from us, and soon overtook us. He swore at us for thieving his property, and as I was the biggest, and had taken the fruit, he at once set to flowing magnitude. flogging me with the cow-bide, and continued do-ing so until he was tired out, and I could scarcely move. I did not get over that beating for a very long while.
I remained at James Davis's for nearly eighteen

months. Once during that period, I remember he took me into the town to a tavern kept by one Capwould not have me. I did not know where I was terms may admit, of the performances of which we are now the idle spectators?

Those who know Mr. Cushing will be at no loss to away from her.

But the time arrived when we were to be finally

Within five minutes after, Finney paid the money, and I was marched off. I looked round and saw my poor mother stretching out her hands after me. She ran up, and overtook us, but Finney, who was behind me, and between me and my mother, would not let her approach, though she begged and pray-ed to be allowed to kiss me for the last time, and bid me good bye. I was so stupified with grief and fright, that I could not shed a tear, though my heart was bursting. At last we got to the gate, and I turned round to see whether I could not get a chance of kissing my mother. She saw me, and made a dart forward to meet me, but Finney gave

We were in a lane now, about a hundred and fifty yards in length, and which led from the gate to the highway. I walked on before Finney, utter-day to the highway. I walked on before Finney, utter-day to the highway. I seemed to have become quite bewildered. I was aroused from this state of stuper by seeing that we had reached the main road, and had come up with a gang of negroes, some of whom were hand-cuffed two and two, and fastened to a long chain running between the two ranks. There were also a good many women and children, but none of these were chained.

It is very evident not only that the author of this book and its reviewers are very far from being

he mare died, with what we call a buzzard plough. and our duties growing therefrom. But Dr. Ac of the cotton-plant exposed to the sun, when the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the helve, and would not run true, so I could not do my work quickly or well, as I had to keep stooping down to set the share true. Stevens saw me, came up, and asked me why I did not plough better. I explained to him why, and shewed him that the plough ran foul. I stooped for this purpose, and was cleaning the dirt off from the share of the public, the character of his oninion with my hands. and weeds that choke the cotton, and must be used pose, and was cleaning the dirt off from the share with my hands, when he viciously raised his foot, stunned for the moment, and fell, my mouth filling with blood, which also poured from my nose and eyes. In spite of the pain, and though I could eyes. In spite of the pain, and though a soarcely see, I got up and resumed my work, continuing it until the evening. John Glasgow then doctored my eye. He washed the blood from my face, and got a ball of tallow, and an old handkerface, and got a ball of tallow, and an old nanoter-chief from Aunt Sally, the cook up at the house. He gently pressed the ball of tallow, made warm, against the displaced eye, until he forced it back into its proper position, when he put some cotton over it, and bound it up with the handkerchief.

The bull-whip is a dreadful instrument of torture, which I may as well describe in this place.
First, a stock is chosen of a convenient length,
the butt of which is loaded with lead, to give the whip force. The stock is then cleverly split to does not bruise, but cuts; and those who are expert in the use of it, can do so with such dexterty, as to only just raise the skin and draw blood, or cut clean through to the bone. I have seen a coard, a quarter of an inch thick, cut through with it, at one blow. I have also seen a man fus-ten a bullet to the end of the thong, and after giv-ing the whip a whirl round his head, send the whip,' because it is the master of all whips. It is also employed to 'whip down' savage bulls, or unruly cattle. I have seen many a horse cut with it right through the hollow of the flank, and the it right through the hollow of the hank, and the animal brought quivering to the ground. The way of using it is to whirl it round the head until the thong acquires a certain forward power, and then to let the end of the thong fall across the back, or on the part intended to be cut, the arm being drawn back with a kind of sweep. But although it is so formidable an instrument, it is seldom emission of the part intended to be cut, the arm being drawn back with a kind of sweep. But although it is so formidable an instrument, it is seldom emissions of the part in the p thong acquires a certain forward power, and then to let the end of the thong fall across the back, or on the part intended to be cut, the arm being drawn back with a kind of sweep. But although it is so formidable an instrument, it is seldom employed on slaves in such a manner as to disable them, for the 'licks' are always regulated to an extreme nicety, so as only to cut the flesh and draw blood. But this is quite bad enough, and my readers will readily comprehend that with the fear of this punishment ever before us at Jepsey James', it was no wonder we did our utmost to make up our daily weight of cottou in the hamper.

I suppose I had the misfortune to get a run of

there was a deduction made for the rope. I do not the brute—with the bull-whip, cutting great her—the brute—with the bull-whip, cutting great her—the brute—with the bull-whip, cutting great for amounted to three hundred and ten dollars. I gashes of flesh out of her person, at every blow, for amounted to three hundred and ten dollars. from five to six inches long. The poor unfortunate girl screamed most awfully all the time, and writhed under our strong arms, rendering it necessary for us to use our united strength to hold her down. He flogged her for half an hour, until he nearly. killed her, and then left her, to crawl away to her cabin. Poor girl! How my heart bled for her!

DR. ADAMS AND HIS REVIEWERS. 'A South Side View of Slavery' has reached—we regret to see—a second edition. To this edition its author has appended eight closely printed me a hard push, which sent me spinning through the gate. He then slammed it to, and shut it in my mother's face. That was the last time I ever saw her, nor do I know whether she is alive or dead at this hour.

We were in a lane now, about a hundred and scoffer' with whom of course he cannot reason,

The children, but none of these were chained.

The children seemed to be all above ten years of age, and I soon learnt that they had been purchased in different places, and were for the most part strangers to one another and to the negroes in the coffie. They were waiting for Finney to come up. I fell into the rank, and we set off on our journey to Georgia.

I was ploughing one day, some long time after the mare died, with what we call a buzzard plough.

I was ploughing one day, some long time after the mare died, with what we call a buzzard plough. t is made so as to cut under the roots of the grass says, 'I have none; at least I could not tell what it is.' We will not pause to show the transparent absurdity of such a remark from such a man, nor

of their judgment upon his volume.

A sense of duty compels us, however reluctantly. with my hands, when he viciously raised his foot, which was heavily shod, and unexpectedly dealt to add this candid expression of our conviction, me a kick with all his might. The blow struck me right between the eyes, breaking the bone of my sentiment of the religious community of the North, once, and cutting the leaders of the right eye, so that it turned quite round in its socket. I was stunned for the moment, and fell, my mouth filling indicates that he is laboring under the delusion, which he animadverts are that these reviews upon which he animadverts are by no means a fair indication of the general sense of the good men of the North, in regard to the 'South Side View.' But does he think the religious press are banded together in a conspiracy for his injury, that with one voice they should utter words of surprise and grief at the course he has seen fit to take on the question of slavery! Does he not know that, before he wrote this 'umblest volume,' nobody respected him more profoundly, or bowed more deferentially to his judgment, than an about a fortnight, I was able to have the bandage removed, but my eye remained very bad, and
it was more than two months before I could use it
at all. The other eye was also seriously affected,
the inflammation having extended to be a seriously affected. at all. The other eye was also seriously affected, the inflammation having extended to it. I have never been able to see so well since, and cannot now look long at print without suffering much pain. The letters seem cloudy. To this day, my right eye has remained out of its proper place.

The bull this companies who are now compelled to range themselves unanimously against him! He says, "Can it be necessary for one born and educated in the most favored places of New England, the pastor for twenty-one years of one church in Boston, to tell his fellow-citizens that the deep foundations of his moral nature were not overthrown in the space of a few weeks!" We only point him is answer, to that dealers. of his moral nature were not overthrown in the space of a few weeks? 'We only point him, in answer, to that declaration of the Saviour, which he has quoted as against oursalves—'a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; 'and add that we suppose the proper logical application of the passage to be from the obvious quality of the fruit back to the inferred quality of the tree, rather than

the reverse.

The truth is — and somebody must tell it — that A piece of tanned leather, divided into eight strips, is then drawn on the stock, so that the split lengths of the wooden stock and the strips of leather can be plaited together. This is done very regularly, until the leather tapers down to quite a fine point, the whip being altogether about six feet long, and as limber and lithsome as a snake. The thong does not truiss, but entary and these who are exampled by their great love of him personally to the few Northern clergy, who are constrained and enabled by their great love of him personally, to speak in commendation of it—the letters which come to him from 'many of the best men in Church and State at the North as well as at the South whose names and blessings on the book,' Dr. Adams thinks, 'would make this writer' (the New Englander) 'blush'—are to be taken as the judgment of the church of Christ of the North. It ment of the church of Christ of the North. It may be hard for him to receive it—it is not an agreeable task to write it—yet it is, in our judgation. This fearful instrument is called a 'bull-whip,' because it is the master of all whips. It is also employed to 'whip down' savage bulls, or burnuly cattle. I have seen many a horse cat with the tright through the hollow of the flank, and the tright through the hollow of the flank, and the animal brought quivering to the ground. The way of using it is to whirl it reand the head until the of using it is to whirl it reand the head until the of using it is to whirl it reand the head until the objects a certain forward power, and then though acquires a certain forward power, and then though acquires a certain forward power, and then though the property of the church of Christ of the North. It may be hard for him to receive it—it is not an agreeable task to write it—yet it is, in our judgate task to write it—yet it i

For that thou knowest Him in all thy For that thou knowest Him in all thy ways.
His spirit hovereth o'er thee, man of God,
In dove-like form, as erst in Jordan's stream,
It rested on thy Maker's brow, and Him proclaimed
Well-pleasing in the sight of God. He may
Not see the heavenly visitant, but we
Do know He bides with thee, because thy words
Breathe holy unction from on high.'

After this slightly profane exordium, the Doctor is represented as standing solitary on 'God's Holy Hill, quite early in the morning, holding a 'snewy standard' which seems to have the quality of dispensing sn odor, and thus listening to a song of semi-adoration to himself, which is poured, in measured cadence swelling rich and high,' out of a cloud of 'witnesses' that 'tracks his homely way.' This anthem turns out to be a poor parody of one of Tate & Brady's Psalms, in which 'forth' is made to rhyme with 'earth,' and 'besides' with 'bide,' while grammar, sense, and reverence, are all courageously ignored. Hitherto, a friend of humanity would have been disposed to sympathize with the exceptions taken to the good divine's last mistaken literary enterprise. But this extreme grievance brings one round positively to his side! There is a degree of abuse that challenges universal compassion! To see a brother man suffer such an eulogy as this, being yet in the body, must melt the most unrelenting hostility. Why, we shall a cloud of 'witnesses' that 'tracks his homely the most unrelenting hostility. Why, we shall yet behold the respected pastor of the Essex-Street Church canonized in some Plantation Primer, thus:

Nehemiah be Drank Southern tea, Saw negro glee— Said, Let slavery be ! ' Went to Georg-i-a, Lo! black was white, and white was black:

QUASHED!

Mr. Hallett's indictments received their quietus in the Circuit Court Thursday. Since the notable case of Jarralyce and Jarralyce suddenly disappeared from the Court of Chancery, to the infinite amusement of giggling solicitors, we have had nothing funnier than this in legal annals. Characteristic figures crowd upon us—' the little end of the horn,' 'great cry and little wool,' 'lame and impotent conclusion' — but they are too palpable o require elaborate application. The District At-orney was portentously parturient; but his mouse s 'a wee, timorous, cowering beastie. Indict-nents have been quashed before, but hardly after such pride of preparation. Mr. Hallett crouched nearly a year before he made his spring. When nearly a year before he made his spring. When it came, it was with unusual pomp and circum-stance. It did not fill the stomach of his revenge, to prosecute the actual rioters at the Court House. Physical violence and unmistakable assaults were grave offences, entailing grave penalties; but Mr. Hallett, in the ardor of his pursuit, must strike at reedom of speech in Fancuit Hall. He wished to reedom of speece in Fancuit Hall. He wished to render rare and royal service to the Government, and Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips were haled to the dock. Mr. Attorney played a bold game. His winnings would have been immense, but his tricks were all most cruelly trumped. He would have done a great deal, if he had done anywould have done a great deal, if he had done anything at all. His praise would have been in all the plantations; he would have been adored in Richmond; he would have had, if not a solemn wreath, at least a gold souff-box and the slavery of the city from Charleston. wreath, at least a gold snuff-box and the slavery of the city from Charleston. Prosecuting officers fre-quently make mistakes, but they do not always have the eyes of the country upon them at the mo-ment of exposure. One leaky indictment is not uncommon, but Mr. Hallett has had a sheaf of them flying back to him from the banch. uncommon, but Mr. Hallett has had a sheaf of them flung back to him from the bench. And in-dictments, too, for resisting the Fugitive Slave Law! If it had pleased heaven to try Mr. Hallett with any other affliction, he would doubtlessly have found in some part of his soul a drop of

But there, where he has garnered up his heart; Where either he must live or bear no life; The fountain from the which his current runs, Or else dries up; to be discarded thence.!

The termination of this affair is not altogether satisfactory. The decision is based not upon great principles, but upon little technicalities; neither the guilt nor the innocence of the prisoners is ascertained. A verdict of 'Not Guilty,' rendered by a jury of the country, would have established a precedent in favor of freedom. But now we must regard the blunders of the District Attorney as so many interpositions of Divine Providence. The hand of the tyrant forgot its cunning, and the tongue of the public prosecutor clove to the roof of his mouth. Yet, it might have been better, it would have been better, if these learned judges, inflexible in sustaining the legal rights of the accused, had found an opportunity of applying to several of these cases the loftier rules of natural equity. A vindication of the right of free speech would have been invaluable in times like these. How many generous hearts in the land would it have refreshed, how worthy would it have been of ilder and more heroic days, if the Circuit Court had declared that manly utterance of opinion should not be tortured into an offence of which it is the logical opposite; that the championship of opinion should not be juggled by cunning lawyers into an act of physical violence. In modern times, we have yet to look for such a display of judical alor; but the day is coming when judges will to the lastic. The termination of this affair is not altogether

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ESSAGE OF GOV. GARDNER AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

Council Changer, Boston, May 10, 1855. o the Speaker of the House of Representations ; I have received the address of the two branches I have received the address of the two branches
of the Legislature, requesting that Edward Greeey Loring may be removed from the office of Judge
of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

In my inaugural address to the legislative

branches of the government, I used the following words: 'I know no safer index in official action than a conscientious conviction of duty,—none more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy tommore fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy tomporary caprice. Principles are enduring; and if
disregarded, sooner or later the verdict of condennation wil be recorded against those who are faise
to their requirements. Let us then be true to our
country and our duty. Let the success of principle,
not of party, be our desire—the benefit of the State,
not of a faction, our aim.

I have endeavored to examine the question submitted to me in the light of those principles alone.

mitted to me in the light of those principles alone. I desire to do right for the sake of the right, forgetful of expediency, and disregarding consequences. I ask only that conscientious motives may be attributed to me in my actions, and that my con-stituents may believe that obedience to justice is

my sole desire.
I shall not attempt so much to demonstrate the I shall not attempt so much to demonstrate the correctness of the result to which I have attained, as to narrate plainly and concisely the course by which my convictions have been formed.

The address of the two houses was presented to

me on the 3d inst., in the following words: 'The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.'

Three courses present themselves for my adoption: first, to request the Legislature to favor me with the reasons for such removal.

with the reasons for such removal; secondly, to act as I deem my daty without communication to the Legislature; and thirdly, to give my reasons for the course which my convictions shall lead me

The original papers, now before me, demon strate that, in every instance on record, where Judges of this State have been removed by address, full reasons for removal have accompanied said addresses. Though anxious to have had the specific reasons assigned for the proposed removal, in or-der to avoid action on doubtful grounds, the Leg-islature having omitted to embody in the address the result of the investigation of its committee, carried on with facilities the executive departmen does not possess, rather than farther prolong the session, I have concluded not to pursue the first

As to the second, if a Legislature ask the execu-tive to perform an act, without specifying the rea-sons therefor, he may without discourtesy omit to as-sign the reasons which constrain him to decline acceding to their request. But the nobler, manlier course is to adopt the third method, and this I now proceed to do.

The question of acceding, or declining to act in

accordance with an address for such a removal, is widely different from the constitutional power given the Executive to sign or veto legislative enact ments. In the latter case, the Constitution limits the period that a bill shall be retained for consideration, and provides that a veto may be overruled by a two-thirds vote in both branches. It is wholly different in the case of a legislative address, r limit in time being fixed, and the action of the Executive being final. Feeling deeply, then, the importance of a decision which must be a finality I have still been impelled to hasten my reply, before the Legislature shall be prorogued, in order that furthe raction may be had of a different nature,

should the two Houses deem it advisable.

The power of removing a Judge by address is founded on the proviso to article 1st, chap. 3 of the Constitution. the Constitution, and is in the following words Provided, nevertheless, the Governor, with the consent of the Council, may remove them upon address of both Houses of the Legislature.'

It is very important this passage be examined in the light of contemporaneous exposition to ascer-tain the intent of the framers of our Constitution. The Convention that adopted it met in Cambridge Sept. 1, 1779. By the journal of that Convention it appears that on Saturday, Nov. 7, it was voted, 78 to 25, that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should hold their offices during good beha-vior, and on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1780, the same tenure was adopted for the other judicial officers. On the same day, the proviso before quoted, being read, was largely debated, when the same was put and accepted.

I have in vain attempted to procure an outline of that debate, and cannot learn that it was ever printed; the papers of the day containing no abbeing known to exist. We are therefore compelled to infer the intention of the framers of this proviso from collateral and nearly contemporaneous evi-

dence, and to apply to its interpretation the immutable principles of right and justice, that were never new, and never will be old.

In the address to the people of Massachusetts accompanying that Constitution, signed by James Bowdoin, as President, is the following passage: You will readily conceive it to be necessary for your own safety, that your judges should hold their offices during good behavior; for men who bold their places upon so precarious a tenure as annual or frequent appointments, will never so assiduously apply themselves to study as will be necessary to the filling of their places with dignity. Judges should at all times feel themselves independent and free.' Such language indicates that the Convention intended that our judges should hold their offices during good behavior, and not on ' so precarious a tenure' as the will of the Legislature, and that it solemnly declares that their liability to removal, without reasons being given, without trial, and without an allegation of crime, would prove fatal to 'the people's safety, and the 'independence and freedom' of the judi

A committee of delegates from the county o Essex was held at Ipswich to consider the Consti tution formed two years previous to that Conven tion, whose action we have just considered. In very able address signed by Peter Coffin as Chair man and printed at Newburyport in 1778, on page 39 it is forcibly affirmed. 'The same power' (that is, the Executive) 'which appoints the Judges. ought not to have the power of removing them even for misbehavior. Whoever appoints the even for misbehavior. Whoever appoints the Judges, they ought not to be removed at pleasure One of these two powers (the Executive an Legislative) should appoint, and the other remove And page 40— Neither will the Executive body by And page 40— Neither will the Executive body be the most proper judge when to remove.

Let therefore the Judges be appointed by the Executive body—let their salaries be independent, and let them hold their places during good behavior. Let their misbehavior be determined by the Legislative body. Let one branch impeach, and the other judge. Upon these principles, the judicial body will be independent so long as they believe well—and a proper court is appointed to have well; and a proper court is appointed to ascertain their real conduct.

All these circumstances tend to show that the clause of the Constitution under consideration is not to be construed as conferring a power of re moval at the mere wish of the Legislature. If can be used once, it can be a thousand times-if to one judge, then to the whole bench—if now, every year. Such an interpretation would directly con-

year. Such an interpretation would directly flict with other provisions of the instrument.

If compared with the 29th article of the Bill of the compared with the 29th article of the Bill of the Bill of the compared with the 29th article of the Bill of the B Rights, is it not a contradiction in terms to say that it is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice.' and then to provide that its interpreters and adminis trators may be changed every year with each succeeding political revolution! Is it not a futile declaration that it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and indepen dent as the lot of humanity will admit,' and ther dent as the lot of numenty will numit, and thee to add that they can be removed without reasons given or crime alleged, if they will not surrender their freedom and abandon their independence at the beheats of dominant parties?

If it be the meaning of this proviso, that judicial officers may be removed without cause, on the address of the two Houses, all sections of the Constitution referring to impeachment of Judges are superfluous. Why provide for impeachment and trial by the two branches under the solemn forms prescribed, if an address from these two branches, without confronting the culprit with his accusers.

geneous whole?

Such interpretation may be found by construing our Constitution as declaring that our judges shall office during good behavior, shall be removal of honest and faithful public officers to make room for the friends and supporters of the our Constitution as declaring that our judges shall hald office during good behavior, shall be re-moved by impeachment for crime, and by address for any dispensation of Providence that makes them, without criminality, incompetent to per-form properly the duties of their office.

This has often been affirmed to be its true in-

tent by our wisest statesmen. For instance, in the debates of the Convention of 1820, Mr. Pickman tent by our wisest statesmen. For instance, in the debates of the Convention of 1820, Mr. Pickman of Salem said, 'It was proper to have a provision of a similar nature, to meet such cases as were not a proper subject of impeachment, such as incapacity from natural infirmities.' Mr. James Savage of Boston said he hoped 'We should have the advantage of both modes of removal from office, by impeachment and upon an address of the Legislature, so as to meet the moral disqualifications and the natural disqualifications for office.'

Mhen, then, I am solicited to perform an act, which may be construed as inaugurating this constitution, for a precedent during all time, as regards the tom, for a precedent during all time, as regards the compact of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice,' and that 'it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent, as the lot of humanity will admit,' is it strange that I recoil from the task with distruct and alarm!

The next reason why I hesitate to remove Judge Loring, assuming the power so to do to be clear

ture, so as to meet the moral disqualifications and the natural disqualifications for office.'

Mr. Lemuel Shaw, our present Chief Justice. said. 'The general principle was, that they should be independent of other persons during good behavior. What is meant by good behavior! The and positive, is that no crime is alleged against faithful discharge of the duties of their office. If him, in office or out, and no intimation is given the property and faithfully next. ment. But cases might arise when it might be desirable to remove a judge from office for other causes. He may become incapable of performing the duties of his office, without fault; he may lose his reason, or be otherwise incapacitated. It is the theory of our government, that no man shall case of address, the Legislature and faithfully performed his duties as Judge of Probate. The 12th article of the Bill of Rights declares that 'no subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or oftence until the same is fully and plainly substantiated, and formally described to him.' In the

ed and able constitutional lawyers assumed that of criminality.

this proviso might authorise any or all judicial removals, in their arguments in favor of its modification; and that in consequence of these arguments that convention proposed its amendment. But the

the Legislature. that pur I am fully sensible that the letter of the proviso, of law. without reference to the context, seems to authorise the removal of any and all our judges, by the Executive, with the consent of the Council, on an address of the Legislature. But I am constrained to believe that, judging by the rule that any in-strument must be taken as a whole, and all its provisions be scanned in the light of all its other provisions, this proviso was intended by its framers to apply only to those cases where a judge is inca-pacitated by the Providence of God, and having committed no crime, cannot be reached by impeach-

This power has been exercised but twice in Massachusetts: first, in the case of Paul Dudley Sargent and William Vinall, Justices of the Court of mmon Pleas in the county of Hancock, who, the laws, but of men. address states, 'have been duly convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court holden within and for the Supreme Judicial Court holden within and for ordinary balancing of conflicting testimony, the the said county of Hancock, of the crime of wilful decision of Judge Loring was erroneous, no one and corrupt extortion in their offices of Justices of asserts or believes that he wilfully adjudicated

these persons both tendered their resignations, af-ter the Legislature had voted the address, and before executive action was had thereon, which however were not accepted, but they were removed.

If the construction of the Constitution given by me is correct, it was improper to remove those persons by address. They should have been brought to trial by impeachment, under the other provision of the Constitution, which refers to the commission of crime; and I find that John Quincy Adams, then a member of the Senate, sustains this view in a solemn protest, which he caused to be entered on the journal, March 4, 1803, in the following words:
The subscriber requests that, for the following reasons, his dissent from the vote of the Senate to accept the report of the committee for addressing Judge Loring the benefit of that doubt, which he His Excellency the Governor to remove Paul Dudies Sargent and William Vinall from the offices of arraigned before his tribunal, lest we ourselves do

should be removed from office by the mode of an address of the two Houses, on the ground of offences for the trial of which the Constitution has ex- this enactment. Bearing in mind that the law of pressly provided the mode of impeachment.

of the judiciary as materially affected by a mode of of 1843 became inoperative, that repeated attempts

taken, without giving them an opportunity to be judicial functions, and the people with who

was that of Theophilus Bradbury, of the Supreme to which he was educated, and to which he had Judicial Court. The address was voted June 21st devoted the greater part of the ordinary life of that, by a stroke of the palsy on the 13th of Feb., and even reverence for existing laws and establish-A. D., 1802, the said Judge Bradbury has been rendered unable to perform any duties of his office excitement and unfolding of American ideas, the since that time; that from the nature of the attack, there is no reasonable ground to hope that he will ity and rapidity embody themselves in statutes to perform the duties of his office, and therefore bodies of legislation, must and do frequently that his longer continuance therein is likely to embarrass the judiciary of this Commonwealth. Judge Bradbury being unable to appear in person, the human mind amenable whenever it fails to come when summoned before the executive, after being up to the impressions and sentiments of the day

heard by counsel, was removed.

This case came clearly within what I think is the that John Quincy Adams, though still a member of the Senate, did not protest against this action, as he did in the previous case, thus showing he deemed it within the scope of constitutional power.

In recapitulating this branch of the subject, I tate that though the tenor of the language of the Constitution seem to authorise this power in every case, and without reasons given, I am nevertheless impelled to believe that such is not its true interpretation, from a comparison of the different the address that accompanied it, from contempora-neous evidence, and from the uniform acquiescence of the State government with one exce

the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I now proceed to examine in that light the present

case.

Either this clause authorises removal only for ar act of Providence, there being no guilt or ground for impeachment, or it authorises it at any and all times, without limitation, for cause or without unlimited power is clearly given, the justice of using that power in the case of Judge Loring is the only question to be considered.

It is not alleged that Judge Loring has commit at is not alleged that Judge Loring has commit-ted any crime against the laws of the United States or of Massachusetts. It is not alleged that he is rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of his office by insanity, physical incapacity, or any other visitation of Providence. This case, then, is the first, during three-quarters of a century, where it has been proposed to use this alleged constitu-tional power. This is to be a precedent by which the tree, during the state government, to be removed our judicial officers are to be placed in the same category with postmasters under the general, and sheriffs under the state government, to be removed with every change of the ruling party.

without even an alleged culprit, or any accusers or any crime, may justify a judicial removal.

Is it not proper then to inquire if there is any interpretation which will make these seeming discrepencies harmonious indications of injustice unfounded, these apparent contradictions one homogeneous whole?

Such interpretation may be found by constrained.

Such interpretation may be found by constrained.

There is no official action that so disgusts a high-minded man, as this now necessary practice of re-moval. I would not be the first to introduce it even in respect to the most unimportant offices When, then, I am solicited to perform an act

him, in office or out, and no intimation is given that he has not satisfactorily and faithfully perthe theory of our government, that no man shall receive the emoluments of office, without performing the services, though he is incapacitated by the providence of God. It is unnecessary, therefore, that there should be provision for this case.'

I well know that in the same debate distinguished and able constitutional. I were accounted to the court of th

case of Judge Loring, which, without being an overt crime, renders him so obnoxious and objec-tionable as to make his removal desirable. Still. that convention proposed its amendment. But the fact that this alteration was rejected by the popular vote, may be deemed a pregnant indication that the people of our State did not believe that so unlimited a power of removal was intended by that proviso, or that it would ever be so construed by the Legislature.

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Such a course is open for the Legislature to adopt. In both branches, an attempt was made to render the holding of the office of Judge of Pro-bate incompatible with that of the commissioner-ship under which Judge Loring's action was deemed obnerious and objectionable.

To the allegation that Judge Loring has shocked the popular sentiment of Massachusetts, it may be pertinent to ask what the duty of judges is. Are they to expound the laws as made by the law-making power, or are they to construe them in accordance with popular sentiment! When the time arrives that a judge so violates his oath of office, so to shape his decisions according to the fluctuations of popular feeling, we become a government not of

Supposing, as is alleged, that according to the and corrupt extortion in the conviction conviction confidence of the people must be in a great degree diminished in the said Sargent and Vinall; and the honor and dignity of the government require that men against whom such charges have heen substantiated should not be permitted to exhere substantiated should not be

by higher tribunals.

As to the allegation that the conduct of Judge Loring in this trial was harsh, unfeeling, and not characterized by the humanity which the maxims of our jurisprudence throw around a prisoner, and that he did not give him the benefit of the doubt which the theory of our law, as old as the law itself, grants every person arraigned, there is con-flicting testimony. The senior counsel for Burns, flicting testimony. The senior counsel for Burns, perhaps as impartial a witness as the nature of the case permits, testifies that he wrote in his private journal during the trial, 'The conduct of Judge Loring has been considerate and humane;' and his present statement confirms his contempo raneous declaration.

In such a conflict of testimony, let us gran

ley Sargent and William Vinall from the offices of Justices of the Court of Session and of Common Pleas for the counties of Hancock and Washington, may be entered upon the journals of the Senate:

First, Because the grounds alleged in the said address for the removal are for official misdemeanor, and the subscriber conceives it to be the intention of the Constitution that no judicial officer law he was led to enforce, regard must be had to essly provided the mode of impeachment. 1793 was repealed by implication by the act of Secondly, Because he considers the independence 1850, that accordingly the Massachusetts statute of the judiciary as materially affected by a mode of proceeding, which in its effects must make the tenure of all judicial offices dependent upon the verdict of a jury in any one county of the Commonwealth. Thirdly, Because the decision of the Senate in constitutional, that a great political revolution had this case, affecting in the highest degree the rights. but recently swept the country, openly acknowledg-the character and reputation of two individual citi-ing it as a finality, that from commercial and other zens of this Commonwealth, ought not to have been influences the county in which he exercised his came in more immediate contact, were imbued with heard in their own defence.

Came in more immediate contact, were imbued with the other case of removal of a Judge by address similar views, that the influences of the profession of the same year, 1803, and declares 'they find man, naturally and universally develop a regard changes of popular sentiment that with such facilor restored to such health as will enable him and laws through the machinery of our elective form the duties of his office, and therefore bodies of legislation, must and do frequently outwould seem to be going too far to hold in all cases

If we are so to hold, are we not digging a pitfull into which the most salutary enactments intent of the Constitution, and it is to be remarked by the Legislature this winter may at some future time be hurled, with all who cling to their constitutionality and expediency! It can hardly be denied that such is a fair and just illustration of the ten-dency of this policy, for it must be remembered that but five years ago, the votes and voice of Massachusetts in both Houses of Congress were given

to the passage of the very statute under which Judge Loring acted. [!!!] Would it be more strange if, within a few years, mpelled to believe that such is not its true interpretation, from a comparison of the different
clauses of that instrument, from the statement of
the address that accompanied it from contemporathe address that accompanied it from contemporain the address that accompanied it from the address that accompanied it for the address that accompanied it for the address that accompanied it f but just now received your sanction, should refuse to aid in naturalizing a foreigner in the Courts o

test of no less a man than John Quincy Adams.

But granting, for the purpose of further consideration, that the intention of the framers of our Constitution was to authorise, for any cause or for no cause, the removal of any or all of our judges hy address of the Legislature to the Governor, with hy address of the Legislature to the Governor, with hy address of the Legislature Council.

For these reasons, manual, which are merely hastily written, and many of which are merely ha

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S MESSAGE to the Legislatur of Massachusetts refusing to carry out their recom mendation for the removal of Judge Loring, prove mendation for the removal of Judge Loring, proves that the Know Nothings, even in Massachusetts, have still some of the right stuff among them—that they will not bow the knee to the Baal of aboli-tionism. We apprehend that the fifty or sixty bigoted and ignorant political clergymen thrown into the Legislature of the old Bay State last fall, had a 'great deal' to do, not only with these sedi-tions resolutions respecting Judge Loring, but with the appointment of that Hiss Nunnery Committee. The Rev. Theodore Parker, at the abolition anniversary the other evening, very truly observed that that committee could not be pronounced without a Hies, and the Loring resolutions were of the it has been proposed to use this alleged constitutional power. This is to be a precedent by which our judicial officers are to be placed in the same kidney. Now we say, let the genuine American Know Nothings of Massachusetts stick to the category with postmasters under the general, and sheriffs under the state government, to be removed with every change of the raling party.

Judge Story said, in the convention of 1820, speaking of the very passage under consideration, the first instance of removal would establish a reth.—Bennett's Herald. [A beautiful endorser!]

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, MAY 18, 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, May 29th, 30th, and 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It usually surpasses, in interest and spirit, every other anti-slave-ry gathering in the country, and is characterised by the strongest utterance, the freest discussion, and the most 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 represented. 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

The Convention will be held at the MELO-

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Rec. Sec.

GOVERNOR GARDNER REPUSES TO RE-MOVE JUDGE LORING.

Governor Gardner refuses to remove Judge Loring The House asked his removal by vote of 207 to 111. The Senate concurred in the request by vote of 28 to 11. Seldom does any important measure secure such majorities. Seldom has any legislature represented so fairly the people of the Commonwealth. Never, surely, has any State measure been more maturely weighed. Still, the Governor puts in his veto.

'I ask only that conscientious motives may be attrib-uted to me in my actions, and that my constituents may believe that obedience is my sole desire.'

The very request, staring you in the fore front of the message, betrays an uneasy consciousness that the last motive any one will assign is a conscientious one. It is always the rogue who vociferates, 'I am an hon-

'Only believe me conscientious.' Your Excellence is really too modest. The man who tippled wine till a fip teetotalism would help him up the ladder, and then claimed to have been a tectotaller for fourteen years, asks to be thought sincere! The man who stumbled upon his anti-slavery principles somewhere on the steps to the State House, now asks you to believe in his conscience! The task is really too easy. We are only surprised that Governor Gardner did not ask us to believe that he refused to remove for fear assure his Excellency, that eighty thousand Know guilty, in that they have thrown over it the mantle of Nothing votes are easily stolen, but confidence is plant of slow growth. 'He that would have a cake out of the wheat, must tarry the grinding'-and when the Governor asks men to believe in his honesty, we must remind him that, for such a cake, his wheat is not planted yet. Truly, your Excellency is in a hurry. Grant us some little time to forget, before you ask credit for 'conscientious motives.'

'My young friends,' said the old mouse, 'believe, I beseech you, that, in leaving you, and secluding myself in my own hole, I have no wish but to prepare for my approaching death'-and then the venerable mouse retired. One venturous youngster, who wished probably to learn how to die with decency, mustered courage to peep into the old hermit's cell, and found him snugly ensconced in a rich cheese. Should any such intruder, a year hence, pry into the Governor's privacy, we anticipate that he would find his present Excellency in search of such a cheese, but, alas ! not in possession! The South will never give him that Vice-Presidency. Has he forgotten Webster? Governor Gardner has lost his hold on Massachusetts. Does he not know that the Traitor, who has lost his home friends, is not worth buying? What does the South care for Henry J. Gardner, when he represents only says- Without powder, the gun is only a stick.' Gov- and that, if the people of the North mean to be on the ernor Gardner will find, that having lost the confidence of the State, he is not worth a nomination. from nothing at it bidding ;-at its bidding, he will sink whence he rose. No Massachusetts party, however strong, can carry Edward G. Loring or his abettors to the polls. Men are indeed surprised at the Governor's refusal; but not that they had any suspicions of disinterested virtue in the man. No; his past life has been such, the price which he paid for office was so vile, that not even this act of seeming defiance to his party will lead any one to dream for a moment that he has stumbled on a virtuous purpose. It is no such thought as that which surprises us. But we supposed we had bound him so strongly to his duty by the ties of a most evident selfinterest, that most men felt confident he would accede to the wishes of the Legislature. We all thought he had read the fable of the dog with the stolen meat, who, crossing a stream, saw his own shadow in the water, snapped for the other piece of meat, and lost that is a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phil he had. But he proves more truly a Know-Nothing lips, 'Shall liberty die in this country? Has God Al

Let him pass-he will serve well enough for a text. Politics may serve a purpose, while men have no ambition but such as State offices can gratify. This shows striven honestly to serve Massachusetts. The moment Such has always been the effect of this Union-this covenant with death.' The moral was well drawn, and had weight, when Webster fell into the mælstrom : it may seem ludicrous when a moth like Gardner gets one of our female poets had asked-

singed in a farthing candle. Let us turn a moment to Judge Loring. He enjoy the rare distinction of sitting on a Bench which the people of Massachusetts, two to one, have requested him to leave. A common man would, of course, in such circumstances, resign his seat. But no one expects in a Slave Commissioner such 'decent respect for the be an 'independent Judiciary,' the sooner the people look at the subject of Judges, the better. Our duty, however, is plain. Unless the self-respect even of a Slave Commissioner, (how absurd the words sound in such juxtaposition !) leading him to resign, deprive us of the opportunity, we must pour again on this fou blot of a Judge the indignation of the Common wealth. Beyond doubt, Massachusetts will, at the bal lot-box, in the fall, place such a Governor in the Chair, and such a Legislature in the State House, as will relieve the Bench from this disgrace. Judge Loring may exclaim, with Agag of old, Surely, the bitterness of death is past ! '-but his doom is as certain

as was his predecessor's. This is no temporary issue. It is no trifling matter. insignificant as the Judge it seems, at first sight, alone to concern. The character of the State is in the balance-the purity of her Judiciary. No idle pity for Mr. Loring, as if he had suffered enough, should com into the question. Shall Massachusetts range herseld on the side of Freedom? Has she or has she not pro claimed, that no man shall hold the broad seal of her authority in one hand, and stretch out the other for slave-hunter's fee? If she has, let her see to it that her will is sovereign, and is obeyed. 'Whose falleth on this rock shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind him to powder."

Judges are not responsible to the people, says the Governor. Well, Governors are. Let us that the Anti-Slavery party have never asked any thing of the Legislature that they have not in the end ob tained. We are inexorable as fate-and we bide our Mexico, Haytl and Cubs, which he said the Admin

ANNIVERSARY

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Twenty-Second Anniversary of the America Anti-Slavery Society was celebrated on Wednesday morning, May 9, at the Metropolitan Theatre, in Broad-

Since the organization of the Society, no anniversar day has proved so stormy and unpropitious; but, not-withstanding this serious drawback, the attendance was surprisingly large, and therefore all the more encour-

The President of the Society, WILLIAM LLOYD GAR zison, called the meeting to order, and said that, in accordance with the usage of the Society, any person present who felt disposed to offer vocal prayer could d so; the Society left it entirely to the spontaneity of the

The Rev. Mr. HILLIER, of the New Jersey Temperand ociety, rose from among the audience, and mad-

an impressive prayer.

The President then read selections of Scripture from the following books:—Erekiel 7:9-12; Micah 3:9-12; Obadiah 3: 10, 12, 14, 15; Jeremiah 24: 2-16. Mr. Garnison said that the Annual Report would not then be presented, as the time was too limited to

ings for examination and discussion. FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, as Treasurer of the Society, submitted the Annual Report of the Finances

of which the following is an abstract :-

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts for the year, from May 1st, 1854, to May 1st, 1855, of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its Auxiliaries in the several States \$35,466 69 Expenditures 26,678 60

Balance to new account......\$5,793 09 WENDELL PHILLIPS moved to lay the Report upon the table, to be taken up for consideration at future meetings, which was adopted.

The HUTCHINSON FAMILY were then introduced, and sang a beautiful song, entitled ' True Freedom-bow to gain it,' for which they were warmly applauded. The subjoined Resolutions were read by the President

and heartily approved by the audience :-

Resolved. That of all systems of despotism existing in the world, American Slavery is the most merciles towards its victims, the most impious in its assump tions, the most murderous in its spirit, the most demon alizing in its influences, the most hideous in its fea tures, and the most calamitous in its operations.

Resolved, That its immediate and unconditional about lition is the primary and paramount duty of this nation, before which all other questions fade into insignificance, all other issues are as dust in the balance.

Resolved, That for the continuance and extension slavery on our soil, the American church and clergy, with honorable but rare exceptions, are preëminently will and word of God ; branded the Anti-Slavery move ment as infidel in its spirit and object; and admitted to the communion-table such as make merchandise of hu man bodies and immortal souls.

Resolved, That such a Church is, in the graphic lan guage of Scripture, 'a cage of unclean birds and the synagogue of Satan,' and that such religious teachers are 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' 'watchmen that are blind,' shepherds that cannot understand,' that all look to their own way, ' every one to his gain from his quarter.

Resolved, That, in the language of PATRICK HENRY, it is a duty we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery.'

Mr. Garnison proceeded to make the opening speech demonstrating that the question of slavery is the only vital question of the republic; that every man's liberty is fettered and gagged by the existence of that tyrannical system ; that white persons are literally owned and driven as chattel slaves at the South, complexional distinctions having long since ceased; that the slaveholders are united in declaring it to be their purpose to eternize slavery on the American soil, and are hostile to every plan even for the mitigation of its cruelties side of liberty, and wish to give a death-blow to that monstrous despotism, they are solemnly bound to dissolve the existing national compact. He concluded by or with any other man, every thing for the Union o this country, except truth, justice and liberty; but when I am called upon to sacrifice these, I say, No ; I will be true to God, to my own soul, and to liberty, and let such a Union perish for ever.' (Loud applause.)

The HUTCHINSONS then came forward, and sang, with their usual depth of feeling and pathos, 'The Song o the Fugitive,' which was loudly applauded.

Mr. JOHN MERCER LANGSTON, graduate of the Ober in Institute, a colored gentleman who has recently been elected Town Clerk of Brownhelm Township, Ohio, then addressed the meeting, in a very spirited and elo quent manner, showing the absolute and universal su premacy of the Slave Power over the land. He said in conclusion- The question comes home to us, and mighty scooped out the Mississippi Valley for its grave Has he lifted up the Rocky Mountains for its mor ment? Has he set Niagara to hymn its requiem ! Sir, I hope not. I hope that the Mississippi Valley us why our Legislature has done so well. They have to be its cradle; that the Rocky Mountains are to b the strong tablets upon which are to be written its glo men's eyes stray southward, they betray Liberty. rious triumphs; and that Niagara has been set to hymn its triumphant song.' (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT said, in view of the fact that or half of the slave population of the South were women

'When woman's heart is bleeding,

He would leave the answer to be given by the Rev ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. (Applause.) Miss Brown said she pitied the man or woman, w

did not choose to be identified with the cause of the opopinion of mankind." The Governor's Judge! If this pressed. She felt that she was mainly indebted to her womanhood for the privilege of being one of the speakers upon that broad anti-elavery platform. She made an earnest and impressive appeal to the hearts and sciences of her auditors, and was listened to with the closest attention.

> The HUTCHINSON FAMILY again appeared, and san The Triumph of Right over Wrong,' or the Good Time Coming, which was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. The PRESIDENT then introduced to the audience THE

DORE PARKER, saying that he was enabled to do so. cause it was not yet treason in Massachusetts speak against oppression. (Applause.) The indict-ments had fallen to the ground; and instead of sending Theodore Parker to prison for denouncing the Fugitive Slave Bill, the people of Massachusetts had made Judge Loring walk the plank for executing it ! (Loud

Mr. Parker, on taking the platform, was warmly sheered. He then proceeded to deliver a carefully pre pared speech on the present aspect of Slavery in the United States. After some preliminary remarks, he traced the steps taken by Slavery, adverse to Freedom, during the last twelve months. There were, he said,

1st. The Ostend Conference, ordered to meet to obtain Cuba from Spain. The American people want Cuba as a fortification for alavery.

2d. Mr. Toucey's bill, which passed the Senate, to prevent the trial of slave cases in the Northern States. 3d. Perpetual filibustering against Central America tration favored in the interest of slavery.

4th. The African slave trade begins to be carried by. ward by Boston and other merchants.

5th. Attempting to muzzle free speech in Panel Hall. fall.

Gth. Invasion of Kansas by people of other States

This, he said, was civil war.

Mr. Parker reviewed, at considerable length, the Mr. Parker reviewed, Democratic, Pres Sei and connection of the Whig, Democratic, Pres Sei and Know Nothing parties with the subject of slavery. By concluded, amid great applause, by submitting the filowing as his programme of agitation :

1. Abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, and repeal the Fugitive Slave Liv. 2. Abolish the American slave trade on the sea.

3. Declare that no slave State shall hereafter be at 4. No person who is an owner of slaves shall ...

Reconstruct the whole judiciary system, and per

in judges favorable to freedom. 6. Fix a day when slavery shall cease in every Suta or that State shall cease to be in the Union.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston, was next later duced to the audience, and loudly cheered. Is the course of his able and eloquent speech, he said be ru disposed to transcend the specifications of Mr. Paris, because they supposed that the Union would continu the dissolution of which he openly proposed. He va listen to it. It would be referred to subsequent meetagainst giving any national form to the Knew Nothing movement, on the ground that it would end in sea compromise for the protection of slavery; but thereis they should entrench themselves behind individual States. He was for proclaiming that Massachuse would fight on her own hook, and said she should 'ni back the wave, tear the parchment, sail under a per fing, and let the vessel of the Union, like the old the referred to by the middy, which had lost her masts and anchor, " Go to the Devil !" (Laughter and as

> The HUTCHINSONS again entertained the company with one of their Songs of Freedom, when, At 2 1-2 o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

MEETINGS FOR DISCUSSION AND BUSINESS After the Anniversary Meeting, the Society bell a meeting for public discussion, on Thursday, May 10th at the Free Will Baptist Church in Sullivan street. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, A.M. by Mr. GARRISON, the President.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. Gaiswold, of Mrs.

The President presented to the meeting the original copy of the Remonstrance of the Clergy and People Scotland, signed on behalf of 140,000 persons, against Slavery in the United States of America. The does ment, which was neatly engrossed and mounted su unrolled and exhibited to the audience, and much isterest manifested therein. On motion of J. MILLER M'KIM, seconded by Sam.

meetings through this day and evening, at this plan, and that the meeting to-morrow (Friday) be a strict private meeting of the members of the Society, for onsultation and action as to its operations for the ensing Inquiry being made as to what constituted membership of the Society, it was replied that all persons who

EL MAY, Jr., Voted, That the Society will hold public

are in union with the principles and measures of this Society, and are contributors to its funds-including al members of Societies auxiliary to this-are members of this Society.

With this understanding, the vote was adopted without dissent. On motion of S. H. GAY, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., vis sp

pointed Assistant Secretary.

On motion of E. Quincy, the following persons were nominated by the Chair, and accepted by the Scient, as a Committee to pominate Officers of the Society fa the ensuing year :-

Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts ; Robert Paris. of Byberry, Pa.; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, I Y .: James Mott, of Philadelphia ; James Barnaly, Salem. Ohio: H. C. Howells, of New Jersey : Lyla Mott. of Albany ; A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire ; & S. Griswold, of Connecticut.

The following persons, also, were nominated as chosen a Business Committee, the President of the Sclety being added to the Committee, as its Chairma, on the motion of J. M. M'Kim:

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Oire Johnson, William H. Topp, Mahlon B. Linten, William W. Brown, Charles L. Remond, Abby Kelley Foster. The Resolutions presented at the Anniversity Meet ing were read, and the Business Committee reported the following additional Resolutions:

Resolved, That the following religious organizates, viz., the American Board of Commissioners for Fereip Missions, the American Home Mission Society, the American Bible Society, the American Bible Union, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday Schol Union, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the America Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist Masionary Union, the American Baptist Home Mission Sciety, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missiens, is Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist, Epis copal Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Mersona bodies, respectively, being in league and fellowith with the slaveholders of the South, utterly damb in ? gard to the slave system, and inflexibly bestile to the anti-slavery movement, are not only wholly undeering of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but cannot be supported without conniting a all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slaver) characterized; and, therefore, ought to be instant abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend

liberty, and a disciple of Christ the Redeemer. Resolved, That the attempt of the New York Isin pendent, and other religious journals, to shield is American Board of Foreign Missions from anti-dam condemnation, and to represent it as occupying a season position in regard to the enslaved millions in our last, because of its action at Hartford respecting certain laws in the Choctaw nation, pertaining to the instration of claves and free colored persons in mission rebail -is marked by fraud, jesuitism, and the supremary

sectarian exclusiveness over the instincts of humanit Resolved, That in the appointment of the Ret. R. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, during the present vol. in this city, as a member of the Executive and Palish ing Committee of the American Tract Society, as withstanding the publication of his infamous book, titled 'A South-Side View of Slavery,' wherein he re cules the alleged sufferings and degradation of the slaves, represents their condition as almost an entable one, and proclaims a state of slavery to be signify preventive of pauperism, crime, mobocracy and perlar delusions, and highly promotive of picty and kindred virtues—that Society indicates a depth of the pravity, and a hardihood of aspect, which no language

s adequate to describe. Resolved, That Liberty and Slavery are in the nature antagonisms, which no power in the mirror can reconcile; and that any effort to make peace, or h effect a compromise between them, is an insult to fel-a crime against nature, and an outrage upon man.

Resolved, That a Church or Government, which so cords the same rights and privileges to Slavery as h Liberty, is a house divided against itself, which cannot stand—is an attempt to pay equal honor to Belial as to Christ-is inherently corrupt and tyrannical, asi

deserving of universal execuation.

Resolved, That the flag under which three milians and a half of the people are held as chattel slaves, and driven under the lash to unrequited toil—that the Costitution which grants to slaveholders and to slave breeders an increase of political power, in proper to the multiplication of their victims—that the U which is comented with human blood, and perpen-

by a pledge of its entire military and naval powers keep the oppressed in their chains—is a flag to be train

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pled in the dust beneath the feet of freemen; is a Conpitution rightly described as 'a covenant with death, stitution rightly seement with hell,' and to be given to the d as agreement a Union to be assailed as the concenunion and sum of all villanies, and utterly destroy-

d Therefore, Resolved, That the time is fully come to form Serbern Confederacy, in which no man shall be held Settlers consecutive, in miles no man shall be held to be put on trial before any is a sarre, we man or a beast, a freemount on the same? '-and in which slaveholding, under man or a mare. steepers with highway robbery, piracy and murder. Resolved, That in refusing any longer to be in al-Base, either religiously or politically, with those who trale in slaves and the souls of men, instead of leavtrade in states of leaving the victims in their chains, and withdrawing from ing the variable for their emancipation, we are performing the strugge the fact imperative duty, namely; to wash our hands the are impresent, to occupy a sound moral position, and to in maccost, and to the world; and thus precent a country and deed, that we truly s remember then that are in bonds as bound with them,' to whose case we are pledged until not a single bondman is left to pine in his fetters.

HESE C. WRIGHT moved to add the following : Resolved, That a Government thus constructed and simisstered can never be used as a means to abolish savery, or sustain and perpetuate liberty.

Tais resolution was, at the mover's suggestion, referred to the Business Committee.

b. J. E Shoughass, of Baltimore, spoke to the subjet of a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new Northern Confederacy, based on impartial freeton. He argued that no practical good would be attailed by such a change. No doubt, he said, there is a majority of the people in this nation opposed to slavere, and they are entitled to rule in the national councls. The trouble is, that the Northern people are lackis in enthusiasm, in devotion to principle, and in this particular, might learn a lesson from slaveholders, who perer finch from their principles, and are ready to sacrifice their property, and even their lives, to defend

A Voice said-The North are bought by the South Dr. Ssongrass - Yes! but you cannot buy the

C. C. Brakeign-The South has two thousand millions of dollars invested in slave property, and that immense fund buys them all, body, soul and spirit.

pr. Sappenass-Many Southern men, who own nonof this property, and never expect to, are united in defeading boldly their belief, or principles, on the subject of slavery. Mr. ERNESTINE L. Rose asked Mr. S. whether, pro

rided the pecuniary interest of the slaveholders in the institution of slavery should cease, he thought they would be so eager to defend their principles on the sub

Mrs. Foster also inquired of Dr. Snodgrass, if thos poor whites of the South, who own no slaves, are not semistives, in a very material sense, the property of the signeffolders.

Or. S. admitted they were. He closed his speech by supressing his deep regard for, and interest in, this Socety, though not himself a member of it, and differing from its position, in some respects. . He admitted how much be was indebted, for his own anti-slavery faith, to the great founder of this Society, WILLIAM LLOYD The following persons were nominated a Committee

Abby Kelley Foster, Susan B. Anthony, Aaron M

Powell, Rowland Johnson, Anna E. R. Bartlett. WILLIAM GOODELL, of New York, took the floor, offer some remarks upon the resolutions. He dissented from the position of the resolutions, and of some of the speakers, that we could not rightfully be in political connection and relations with slaveholders. He proceeded to argue that there is no countenance or support given by the United States Constitution to the institution of slavery, and occupied about an hour and a hall therein, having been repeatedly interrupted by inqui-

ries from different persons. CHARLES C. BURLEHOR replied to Mr. Goodell's various points. Mr. G., he said, has proved to us three things-Ist, That there never was any slavery in the Constitution; 2d, That what slavery there is in the Constitution was abolished by the amendments; and, 34, That it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to abolish slavery as it now exists in try. Mr. B. proceeded to examine Mr. Goodell's variour positions, and in a masterly manner exposed the aphistry of the general argument, that the United

States Constitution gives no guarantees to slaveholding. Mr. Burleigh gave way to Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOS ms, who, in the name of the Finance Committee, pre sected the Society's claims to the most generous pecu pisry aid which its members and friends could afford. She stated that the balance now in the treasuries of the American Society and its Auxiliaries was nearly all appropriated to the papers (the Standard and the Bugle), to the Tract Publication, and to the States of Rhole Island and New Hampshire. The whole subjet of the agitation of our cause in the great Central and Western States is unprovided for. The interest to bear the agents of this Society, in those States, never was so great as now, and never before could we do there so effective a work for freedom. Able and devoted men and women are ready to give their time and their best powers to this work, and will do it, whether they are compensated by us or not; but it is right and necessary that they should be compensated, and so enabled to

Mr. Burleigh having concluded his argument, the foor was taken by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who, in a rapid, but very lucid exposition of the pro-slavery meaning and wording of the United States Constitution, answered Mr. Geodell's speech, and completely vinditated the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Gooders replied to Mr. Garrison." 8. S. Fosten reviewed the discussion in which the ageting had been engaged to-day. He thought it to have been of little value ; and that the day had gone by for discussing the character of the Constitution. Let us take whatever view of it we may, there is a deeper question, and one which affects all personally, viz : Are we in union and fellowship with MEX-STEAL-

Mr. Foster gave way for a motion to adjourn; and the Society adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at

TRUESDAY EVENING. Mr. GARRISON read an excelleat letter to the meeting, which be had received from JOSEPH BARKER, of Ohio.

Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, report

el the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the removal from this earthly sphere of our early, faithful and unwearied co-laborer CTRES M. BURLEIGH, this Society has lost one of its most valued members, the anti-slavery enterprise one of its most effective advocates, and the cause of progress universally one of its most intelligent, discriminating and estimable supporters; that his memory will always deserve to be held in grateful appreciation, and his example of self-macrifice and moral heroism commended

as worthy of the closest imitation. Whereas, our friend PARKER PILLSBURY, now in England, has of late made some scorching and truthful exposures of the pro-slavery position of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which have awakened much interest and attention among the religious people of Great Britain, and has based those aposures on facts drawn from the records and writing of the Board and its friends; and whereas, the New York ladependent has characterized him as a 'foul mouthed libeller' for thus discharging his duty, and nearly refused him the use of its columns to defen-

himself from so calumnious a charge; therefore, Resolved, That the Independent has, in so doing sought basely to injure the reputation of a faithful and

able friend of the slave, and made a lame and impotent effort to defend the Board; and that we regret meeting, arose. No resolution before the Society was this all the more, since the good words that journal ested him so much as the one now before us. He felt has spoken against slavary led us to have for here. has spoken against slavery led us to hope for honor that the (professedly) religious and benevolent Socie-and truth, instead of detraction and falsehood, on to ties of the country, in taking the stand they do in re-

Constitution by the religious body of Covenanters in this country, and by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and referred to the fact that two ministers of the Covenanter Church were present with us this evening.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER continued the argument he had ommenced this forenoon. It was of little consequence, n his opinion, what views men took of the United States Constitution. No man could act under the United States Constitution, and aid in carrying out the United States Government, without sin-without uniting with slaveholders in acts which implied their general worthiness and honesty, without tacitly, at least, admitting them to be suitable legislators, &c. Even Charles Sumner, and Gerrit Smith, and William Goodell, vote the money which pays the kidnappers of Anthan those pro-slavery men who deem it a political and in 1841. It was declared, with great solemnity, that social duty to send the fugitive slave back to his mas-

Dr. Smith objected to Mr. Foster's remarks about Mr. Sumner and the Free Soil voters. He complained, also, that Mr. Phillips, yesterday, said that no church in the city would open its doors to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and that therefore it had been compelled to hold its meeting in a theatre; whereas, here the Society is in a Free-will Baptist church, and, he believed, other churches might have been obtained.

Mr. Garnison (in Mr. Phillips's absence) explained Mr. Phillips's meaning to be, that every one of those churches, in which the religion of the popular and dominant sects bore sway, was shut against us.

of what possible use or value has the American Union world who ought to be united, to a man, in opposition to the American Union, it is the free colored people.

Mr. F. Douglass said he arose to say a word in vindication of the colored people who vote under and support the Constitution of the United States. He spok at considerable length, indulging in some personalities.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Vermont, of the Church of the Slavery Reform, that the moderate drinker bears to the the way to give the Bible to the slaves? (No, never Temperance Cause. As to the meaning of the Consti- again responded Mr. Foss.) Then, said Mr. Garrison tution and its framers, we adopt the old common sense rule, and judge men by their actions. The only rule which they can adopt, who mean to bring any evil thing stood as objecting to the resolution. In the main, he to an end, is to 'touch not, taste not, handle not' that Mr. GARRISON reported the following resolutions :-

Resolved. That the latest and most striking illustration of the efficacy of the American Union, in protecting the rights of Northern freemen, is seen in the lawless and blood-thirsty invasion of Kansas Territory by a swarm of ruffians and cut-throats from Missouri, who have trampled under foot all right and justice, taken forcible possession of the ballot-box, electing men of their own stamp to office, and assuming the reins of government, in order to extend and perpetuate the damning system of slavery.

Resolved, That the spirit of the Missouri press, and

of certain public meetings recently held in that State. (representing, unquestionably, the spirit of the ruling class of the South,) in regard to the Vandal invasion of Kansas, demonstrates that slaveholders, as a body, are the fiercest enemies of liberty, justice, law and or der-a banditti of the most murderous and anarchical character-utterly beyond the pale of civilization and Christianity-who respect the rights of no freeman, and of no free State, who are as perfidious in faith as they are lawless in action, and with whom it is degradation and abject servility for freemen to be connected in religious or political bonds.

Adjourned, with the understanding that the Society will meet at 9, A. M., to-morrow, for a private meet-

SECOND DAY. FRIDAY, May 11 .- Met, according to adjournment,

at the Sullivan Street Church.

Some discussion arose, at the outset, as to whether the present session should be considered a merely private one for the transaction of business, as was agreed, or a public meeting for general discussion, which many persons had come to attend. It was finally agreed to to confine the discussion to business topics, and to members and sympathizers of the Society,

The first, second, third and fourth resolutions were then adopted.

ing. He came, he said, to 'take sides' with this Society, with which he had long sympathized. He paid a ed. deserved compliment to the minister of the Covenanter Mr. May read a statement respecting the preparation Church in this city, (the Rev. Mr. Stephenson,) who and issue of the tracts, during the last past five months ly would be rather lose his life than be a voluntary supporter of the United States Constitution, pledged to claimed emphatically, 'upon that Constitution, because it tramples upon the slave. Let that Union which enery and degradation, go to its own place-go, in the communicate this vote to the proprietors. language of the story which Wendell Phillips told so admirably the other morning, 'to the devil.' Mr. Johnston concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted :-

Resolved, That while it is true that many of the American clergy, by employing the pulpit, the Bible, and the sanctions of religion, for the purpose of upholding the accursed system of American Slavery, have descerated the pulpit, defamed the Bible, and basely belied the religion of Him who came 'to preach deliverance to the captives'-and while it is true that the great mass of the so-called ministers of Christ have been 'dumb dogs,' that either cannot or will not bark, yet we rejoice that among the clergy and the churches, there are men who have not bowed the knee to the American Baal, nor kissed his image, and churches that have not only refused to fellowship slaveholders, but that have practised the motto of the American Anti-Slavery Society. No Union with Slaveholders, either (says the New York Evening Post of the 9th inst.) religiously or politically.

The following resolution was offered by the Chairman of the Business Committee, and adopted :-

Resolved, That this Society takes special pleasur in the recognition of the fact, that the religious body known as the Reformed Presbyterians, or Old School Covenanters, nobly proclaimed and faithfully carried out the doctrine, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically,' long before the organization of ef his anti-slavery enunciations, coupled with their re this Society; and their example we urge upon all other religious bodies which are yet recognising the Christian character of slaveholders, or giving their sanction and support to the Constitution and Government of the United States, as worthy of all imitation.

Resolution No. 5 was then also adopted, and on the reading of that marked No. 6, the Rev. Mr. GRAHAM, slavery vews and position.

paster of the Church in whose house the Society was important a subject.

Samuel Mar, Jr., spoke upon the remarkable similarity of the views entertained of the United States

ome from all other quarters. Mr. G. said he did not, in all respects, agree with this Society—yet he was glad to see the Society here, and so render his homage to the great principle of free speech. One Society, named in the resolution, he felt some interest in—the American and Foreign Bible Society. He had joined that Society in the assurance that they were ready to circulate the Bible among slaves and fugitives, and, so far as he knew, they had done so.

Rev. ANDREW T. Foss replied. - He felt, he said, tha he should be false to the truth not to rise here and bea his testimony. He knew all about this American and Foreign Bible Society from the beginning. It had always received the contributions of slaveholders, and still did. It has, at this moment, any number of life mem bers in the slave States. He remembered an inciden that occurred at a meeting of this Society, in Baltimore there seemed to brood over that great assembly a Sabbath stillness, and a feeling of intense religious horror. It seemed almost as if the angels hung over it, and all hearts were melted at the thought that the Book of God was to be put into the hands of every creature. In the midst of all, brother Abel Brown arose and asked, 'Is it meant to include the slaves?' and immediately there arose a great uproar; it was as if the angels fled affrighted from the angry and aroused assembly, and the air was filled with the clamor and laughter of fiends 'Order! order! order!' was shouted on every side; and the Rev. Dr. Cone, who was chairman of the meeting, imperiously commanded 'Brother Brown to sit down!' And the Society has never swerved from WM. Wells Brown spoke on the worthlessness of the that position. I boldly aver it has never circulated the Union to the Northern States on the one hand, and to Bible among slaves, unless it has done so within two the slaves on the other; he believed that, if the slave- years. True, they claim that they did so, many years holders were left by us to sustain slavery as they best ago, but the only fact they could adduce in support of bould, the slaves would soon work out their own deliv- that assertion was, that two slaveholders had sent money erance. And, with regard to the four or five hundred and bought Bibles, declaring that they wished them for thousand free colored people of the Northern States, circulation among the slaves. And this the Society claimed as to their credit! But what was it? Giving been to them? If there is a class of people in the Bibles to slaves? No! but selling Bibles to slavehol ders for them to give to slaves-if they pleased! Mr. Foss expressed his regret that his brother Graham had been drawn into the slough of this Society-and a slough of despond he was sure he would find it.

Mr. Gannison said that he did ask whether the Amer can and Foreign Bible Society had, or had not, slaveholders among its members, but had it ever protested Covenanters, said that he looked upon the professed against the withholding of the Bible from three milanti-slavery man, who voted under the United States lions of slaves? (Never ! said Mr. Foss.) Has it ever Constitution, as bearing the same relation to the Antiit is to be condemned utterly.

Mr. GRAHAM rose to say that he would not be under agreed to it, and admitted its entire correctness and im portance. He hoped it would draw such public atten tion to these faithless bodies, that they would be com pelled to cease from their wrong-doing.

The question was then taken on Resolutions numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, which were all adopted, No. 12 being so amended as to read . That the time demand the formation of a confederacy,' instead o The time has come to form a Northern confederacy. Resolutions No. 14, 15, 16 and 17 were then read, an manimously adopted.

Mr. Quincy, Chairman of the Committee on Nomina tions, reported the following list of officers for the com ing year, which was accepted :-

President-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachu-

Vice Presidents-Peter Libby, Maine; Luther M. endy, Theodore B. Moses, New Hampshire; Jehiel C. Claffin, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock, Amy Post, Pliny Sexton, New York; Luretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thomas Whitson, Pennsylvania; Geo. Atkinson, Alfred Gibbs Campbell, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, Obio: William Hearn, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Th Chandler, Cyrus Fuller, Michigan; John Wichell, Illinois ; James A. Shedd, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minnesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, California.

Corresponding Secretaries-Edmund Quincy and Sydney H. Gay.

Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips.

Treasurer-Francis Jackson. Executive Committee-William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman. rescind the former vote, making it a strictly private Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney How meeting, though, on motion of S. S. Foster, it was voted and Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell. Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., William I. Bow

On motion of A. K. Fosten, Voted, That this meeting recommend to the ExecutivesCommittee of the Ameri The Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Vermont, a clergyman of can Anti-Slavery Society, the adoption of measures for the Old School Covenanter Church, addressed the meet-

had long felt the same sympathy, and steadfastly adhered to the principles which distinguished this Society, had been contributed for the publishing of the tracts whose yearly meetings he had been in the habit of attending. Mr. Johnston said that he would rather lose were in preparation, and that about a million and three his life than hold his fellow-man as a slave; and equaltributed.

Voted unanimously, On motion of Oliver Johnson slavery, as he believed it to be. 'I trample,' he exetors of the Free-Will Baptist Church of New York for the use of their house, granted to us on this occa slaves men, women and children, and riots in their mis- sion; and Mr. Johnson was appointed a committee

On motion, the Society then adjourned at three o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL MAY, JR. Secretary, pro. tem.

MEETING AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE The brilliant series of Anti-Slavery meetings in New York, during the last week, was terminated by the second anniversary of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, which was large ly attended-Lauren Wetmore, President of the Society in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Charles Burleigh, William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, Esq., whose remarks were loudly applauded. The occasion was a highly gratifying one, but we have n room for particulars.

SENATOR WILSON'S LECTURE IN NEW YORK Notwithstanding a heavy rain, on Tuesday evening large assemblage greeted the new Massachusetts Senator's 'first appearance on any stage,' at the Metropol tan Theatre. After being introduced to the audience b Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Wilson began his address, the subject of which was 'Anti-Slavery in 1885, and Anti-Slavery in 1855."

The remarks of the Massachusetts Senator were li tened to with manifest approval, and the emphatic ton political significance.

The New York papers generally commended Senate Wilson's speech as characterised by a bold, manly utterance, and entire explicitness in regard to his anti-

It was with great reluctance, (says the New York Tribune of Saturday,) that we found ourselves obliged by unusual press of matter to deprive our readers of verbatim report of the able and eloquent lecture of Mr. Senator Summer, before the Anti-Slavery Society on Wednesday evening. That speech, however, was no the marvel of the occasion. Eloquence is no unusual thing with the Massachusetts Senator. The marvel thing with the Massachusetts Senator. The marvel of ed by this vote, for we believe that, in this matter, that evening, as of the day and evening preceding, was the Senate has clearly set itself in opposition to the not on the platform, whether occupied by Mr. Samuer. Mr. Senator Wilson, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker or William Lloyd Garrison. The marvel was in the audience. The vast pit, the tiers of spacious boxes and galleries of the Metropolitan Theatre crowded, in spite of the storm, to their utmost capacity, by intelligent, educated, admiring and enthusiastic listeners, representing not only New York, but every section of the country, and every profession and class of society. The other Anniversaries showed no unusual enthusiasm or crowd-but the interest and enthusiasm of these Anti-Slavery gatherings were not only most unexampled, but seemed to grow as the sessions were protracted. When the usual hour of adjournment had long been passed, the still deeply-stirred audience slowly and most re luctantly consented to leave their seats.

We cannot seal up the record of this week without calling our readers' attention to its extraordinary significance. We need not carry them back twenty years to those bitter days when Adams was gagged on the floor of Congress; when the streets of our seaboard cities roared with riot; when a horde of Southern bullies invaded Philadelphia to give its native rowdies their wholly unnecessary help in burning Pennsylvania Hall; when Mayor Lawrence of this City informed the mob by proclamation that it need not trouble itself about Anti-Slavery meetings, but that the law would put down these abominations; when M. M. Noah framed his bill to suppress free speech, and Governor Everett of Massachusetts recommended his Legislature to punish it with the State Prison; when Mayor Lyman of Boston, having found his most humble entreaties to the mob of 'gentlemen of property and standing' to allow him to be Mayor for that hour entirely unavailing, could furnish no other shelter for Mr. Garrison and the laws but Boston Jail, at that time be it remembered under control of Mr. Senator Sumner's father, the High Sheriff of Suffolk. Then for the first time thoughtful men per- will meet with a kind welcome and find ready purchas ceived that Slavery ruled the North as well as the South; then they saw that we held all our rights by the tenure of absolute servility, and solely by the sovereign permission of our masters. Still later than this, only five years ago, Bully Ryn-

manded the American Anti-Slavery Society to cease its his public sale, &c., &c., has just been published in ed himself in his office, and left Chief Matsell to exhibit himself with his staff on that platform for three long hours in the attitude of being insulted and defied by the ruffians of the City. The tact and eloquence of the were for sale, and not his principles.'

But now what a change! New York covers that blot in her escutcheon with ample repentance. She runs up the proud flag of free discussion, never we hope to be ask of us is, the Christian charity of being forgotten. The mobbed and exiled Idea returns to take possess and a crowd that the Tabernacle walls could not have held gathers to its sessions. And who are its speakers ? Massachusetts Senators! That Governor Everett who doubted the Yankee right to ask questions has since then been in the Senate, and faded out from pure inefficiency. His successor comes to Metropolitan Theatre to Massachusetts Senator, in 1850 pledged his ready submission to the Fugitive Slave bill 'to its utmost extent,'
to its utmost extent.' His successor refuses to call it a
to its utmost extent.' His successor refuses and Husting and Hu to its utmost extent.' His successor reluses to the total leading men.

Francis Jackson, ...

Its audience by Hon.

Mr. Sumer was introduced to the audience by Hon.

Mr. Sumer was introduced to the audience by Hon.

William Jay, in the following ferms: trollable burst of their enthusiastic Amen ! Massachu-

statute, and the United States Judiciary that presumes sturdily maintains the supremacy of Ohio law in her streets till she has secured the substance of her wishes, and then yields to Judge McLean only the shadowy form of a triumph. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, if not converted, certainly runs up the white flag at Hartford, and cries for quarter. While a potent Club organized in secret, and rooted deep in sectarian and national hate, wakes in blank astonishment to find that its well-planned organization has been taken possession of by the genius of Anti-Slavery, and its guns, shotted to the lips against Catholic and foreigner, turned full on the Slave Power. The exultant genius touches the White Hills, and they smoke. She elects Seward in spite of the rage of many foes combined, and a Massachusetts Legislature, met under her auspices, shows so cool a hardihood in planning wholesale resistance to the Slave Power as turns all Hunkerdom pale. Meantime history hastens on. A shot from Kansas

startles our ears, and warns us how real is the great struggle, and how close and practical its issues have become. Truly, the world moves. The North at last feels its danger, and while the South girds herself for new aggressions, the Free States prepare to meet the crisis united, compact and resolute. And above sil, the day has passed for the gag on free lips, for successful slave hunts on free-soil !

LEGISLATIVE-CASE OF JUDGE LORING. In the Sen ate, on Friday of last week, the following order was introduced by Mr. Hall :-

Albee and Andrews, and was opposed by Messrs. Peirce and Barker. It was finally rejected by a vote of 15 to 16. In the House, an order, having the same object in view, was introduced by Mr. Warner, of Northampton,

Ordered, That the Speaker of the House be instruct ed to request of the Governor and Council, for the use of the House, a copy of the resolutions and advice of the Council to His Excellency the Governor, in the case of Edward Greely Loring, together with the signatures of the members of the same.

The order was supported by the mover, and Mr. Prince, of Essex, and opposed by Messrs. Huntington and Devereux, on the ground that the Governor was under no obligation to apply to the Council for advice, when he had decided for himself what course to pursue. The question being taken, the order was refused a pas-lecture, for the second time, in New York city, at N sage by a vote of 71 in the affirmative to 150 in the blo's Theatre, on the following (Tuesday) evening. The question being taken, the order was refused a pas

negative. We trust the Council will not be too much 'puffed up' by the exceeding courtesy and considera tion of His Excellency !

In the House, on Tuesday last, the bill to abolish capital punishment was passed by a considerable major ity. The next day, the bill came up in the Senate, an after some debate, it was rejected, by a vote of 18 year to 21 nays. We are much surprised as well as sadden moral sentiment of the Commonwealth. But, patience

The good can well afford to wait."

The Senate has passed the Personal Liberty Bill, by vote of two to one. It will, we doubt not, pass the other branch by a strong majority, and (we as little doubt) be retoed by the Governor. We carnestly hope, that the Legislature, in case the Governor again interposes to baulk the 'strong instinct of freedom' in the hearts of the people, will have the firmness and consistency to override the veto, and pass the Bill by a two-SALUTE. The friends of Judge Loring fired a salut

of thirty-one guns on the Common, on Friday afternoon last, in honor of Gov. Gardner's action. The salute was by a detachment of the Boston Light Artillery, under command of Lieut. Stevens. 'The triumphing of the wicked is short.' The Common was desecrated in similar manner, and by kindred spirits, when intelli gence was received of the passage of the infamous Fu gitive Slave Bill which Judge Loring so foully executed When has the military ever been on the side of liberty

SECTION OF SLAVE LIFE. A neat little pamphlet entitled 'Sketches of Slave Life: or, Illustrations of the Peculiar Institution, by Peter Randolph, an Emancipated Slave,' has just been published in this city for the benefit of the author, who was one of the sixty-six slaves emancipated by C. H. Edloe, of Prince George's from twelve months to seventy-five years old-all o whom came to Boston, and, as Peter says with laudable pride, 'are proving to the world, by their conduct that slaves, when liberated, can take care of themselves and need no master or overseer to drive them to their toil.' Peter is a very worthy man, and we hope he ers wherever he presents himself.

ANTHONY BURNS. A lithographic likeness of A THONY BURNS, with views of his arrest in Boston, hi departure under escort from the city, his farewell t ders stood on the platform of the Tabernacle, and com- his friends, his imprisonment on his return to Virginia, discussions. In vain did the venerable Isaac T. Hopper this city, and may be obtained at the Bookstores, for intercede with Mayor Woodhull to vindicate the dignity | 25 cents. Burns is a much better looking man than he of the laws and protect free speech. The Mayor secludis represented here-but the picture is worth buying.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The third annual convoctaion of this excellent body will be held in the new meeting-house at Anti-Slavery speakers defeated Rynders that day, but Longwood, near Kennett Square, Chester Co., (Pa.) on the next morning he rallied and drove them from their Sunday next. A dedicatory meeting is to be held the hall, fifty policemen being in attendance to protect his day previous, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and a suitable adefforts and grace his triumph. The Press of New York, dress delivered by THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. We we grieve to say, with but few exceptions, defended Ryn- assure our beloved friends in that region, who have urders. But very few of our New York journals could gently solicited us to be present on the occasion, that spare room for a word of defence of free speech thus nothing but positive illness prevents our attendance. utterly stricken down. For two years the Society was In consequence of the cold and wet weather, and the unable to procure a hall in this city, and held its meet- great amount of mental labor imposed upon us, during ings in Syracuse and Rochester. Union-saving Committhe anniversary meeting in New York last week, our tees, and pulpits dumb with hypocritical terror, took its system has since been violently racked with pain and place. Then public virtue fell so low that it became fever; so that we shall be deprived of the pleasure of rare and marvellous saintship for a merchant to startle mingling our sympathies and congratulations, face to the world with the Quixotic declaration that 'his goods face, with those of our cherished Pennsylvania coadjuters. To us, it is a very great deprivation.

Expulsion or Joseph Hiss. After a night session of seven hours, the House, on Friday morning, at 2 displaced. All the members of the Union Committees o'clock, passed a resolution expelling Joseph Hiss, by a vote of-yeas, 137, nays, 15.

> ADDRESS AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER. The New York Tribune of the 10th ult. says-

The vast capacity of the Theatre was tasked to its utmost last evening, to accommodate the great congrega-tion who came to listen to the eloquence of the Massasay, that 'any party which lifts a finger to arrest the chusetts Senator, Charles Sumner. From floor to roof Anti-Slavery movement will die, ought to die, and that he will do his utmost to make it die.' Mr. Webster, a every State in this Union, and many hundreds could

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested, or setts calls back Burns, and her Legislature orders her the part of the Society, to perform the pleasing, but unsects calls back Burns, and her Legislature orders her the part of the Society, to perform the pleasing, but unsects and share Commissioner to be surrendered instead, with all well-known advocate of Justice, Humanity and Freethe 'alacrity' Mr. Webster advised.

Norsis this striking change confined to New York and Massachusetts. Wisconsin with youthful impetuosity throws down her gauntlet of defiance to the infamous statute, and the United States Judiciary that presumes statute, and the United States Judiciary that presumes nies. I introduce him to you as a Northern Senator, on to enforce its unconstitutional provisions. Cincinnati whom nature has conferred the unusual gift of a backbone—a man who, standing erect on the floor of Congress, amid creeping things from the North, with Christian fidelity denounces the stupendous wickedness of the Fugitive law and the Nebraska perfidy, and, in the name of Liberty, Humanity and Religion, demands the repeal of these most atrocious enactments. May the words he is about to utter be impressed on your conciences, and influence your conduct.

The appearance of Mr. Sumper was the signal for the most electrifying applause. As he stood with bowed head before the thousands assembled, cheer upon cheer and shout upon shout testified to the hearty sympathy existing between the orator and his audience. In a deep, full and sonorous voice, and with a simple, man-ly dignity, amid profound silence, he said;

I am not insensible to this generous applause; but I accept it, not for myself, but in behalf of the cause I advocate, and I am proud to be introduced on this occasion by a gentleman whose name, illustrious by a father's renown, is illustrious also by his own generous devotion o the rights of man-

Throughout the two hours and a half which Mr. Sumner occupied in the delivery of his lecture, the audience manifested the most profound attention, at intervals applauding his efforts right generously. Altogether the lecture was the most successful effort of the season, and cture was the most successful effort of the season, and honor even to the distinguished ability of its author

At the close, he was greeted with three hearty cheers.
The audience then repeatedly called for 'Chase' and
'Phillips,' but the former had left the platform.
Mr. Phillips came forward, and in a few remarks
thanked the audience for the honor, but declined to make any speech after such a masterly effort. With three cheers for Wendell Phillips, and three more for John P. Hale, the assemblage dispersed.

The New York Daily Times of May 10th says-There was an immense jam at the Metropolitan There

Ordered. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to lay before this Board, as soon as conveniently may be, the register in which the resolutions and advice of the Council are recorded since the first day of the present month of May.

The order was supported by Senators White, Maine, Albee and Andrews, and was opposed by Messrs. Peirce nights were calm, mild and moonlit, instead of flood-like, stormy and pitch dark. At quarter to 8, there was not a seat left unoccupied in the Parquette, or either of the three 'Circles.' By 8, you could not see through the heads that darkened the doors that led from the the heads that darkened the doors that led from the halls; only in the upper circle of all was there respect-able standing room. The meeting was not less enthu-sistic than it was warm. The audience, finely diversi-fied as to color, was in excellent appreciative humor.

SUMNER'S LECTURE. Senator Sumner delivered hi SUMMER'S LECTURE. Senator Summer delivered his eloquent and powerful lecture on Slavery in Henry. Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening last, to a crowded audience—hundreds being unable to obtain admittance. The distinguished speaker was introduced by Mr. Beecher, in a very happy manner, and was listened to with profound attention by the vast auditory, who manifested their approval of the sentiments uttered by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

It was announced that Mr. Sumner would deliver his

Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, says No to the removal of Judge Loring. We presume the people of that State will return the compliment by a very emphatic Yes on the question of removing his Excellency next autumn. The Governor has made the common mistake of young men who get into high station. He believes himself to be a person of consequence. We have no doubt that he will discover within the year that he is of no consequence at all. We are living in the day of the people, and not of individual magnates. Mr. Webster himself made no show at all in striving to make head against the popular sentiment of a State which had for long years made him its idol. He told Massachusetts to conquer her prejudices, and believe in the Fugitive Law; and how has she responded? By sending two out-and-out anti-slavery men to represent her in the Senate of the United States where Mr. Webster sat as her representative when he volunteered his advice, and by an almost unanimous voice stamping the Fugitive Law odlous and unconstitutional, and declaring in effect that any of her citizens who shall nid in its execution is unfit to hold an office in the gift of the State. What, then, shall become of this Governor of a day, without antecedents, and with no Governor of a day, without antecedents, and with no more claim to consideration than any one of the eighty thousand voters who elected him, when the day of trial shall come, and he is found in opposition to the living sentiment of the people? He will be consumed like stubble. He will be left with no more starch in him, after next November, than a piece of his own dry goods after being exposed to a rain-storm.—N. Y. Tribune.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF GYMNASTICS AND CALIS-Therefore, among whom we noticed Mayor Smith, the teachers of our public schools, and others. The remaining at the corner of Boylston and Trement streets, gave their teacher a complimentary exhibition in Gymnastics, Calisthenics and Dancing, on Saturday afternoon. There were some six hundred ladies and gentlemen present, among whom we noticed Mayor Smith, the teachers of our public schools, and others. The exercises were summerciaged and interesting: Mayor Smith, the teachers of our public schools, and others. The exercises were numerous and interesting; and the enjoyment of the occasion was increased by the presence of the Brass Band. Some prizes were awarded through Mayor Smith, who accompanied each by an appropriate speech; having previously offered some remarks on the importance, utility and healthfulness of gymnastics and calisthenics. The prizes were as follows: A gold cross to Miss Susan Adams, for agility in gymnastics; gold pencil case to Miss Fanny Field, for skill and gracefulness in calisthenics; gold locket to Miss Georgiana Harris, for grace in dancing. The prizes Miss Georgiana Harris, for grace in dancing. The prizes are testimonials from Mr. Stewart and his female assis-

Aliss Georgiana Harris, for grace in dancing. The prizes are testimonials from Mr. Stewart and his female assistant, Miss Merrill.

We were much gratified at the display. The gymnasium is admirably fitted up, and is supplied with every thing necessary to a first-class establishment. We trust it may receive the profitable support of our citizens, which it appears to merit.—Bee.

The Massachusetts State Temperance The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention was holden in the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Tuesday of last week. Gov. Gardner presided and made a speech, counselling a mil and persuasive course towards liquor dealers, before enforcing the new law. Among the other speakers were Gov. Clark, of New York, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Messrs. Pierpont, Lyman Whiting, of Reading, E. H. Chapin, of New York, Peck of Maine, &c. Resolutions were passached the Sannal ed, and a State Committee appointed, Hon. Samuel Hoar, the former Chairman positively declining a re-

Railroad Accident and Death,-John S Harris, Esq., long a prominent politician of Providence, was killed on Friday afternoon in Cranston, by being struck by the locomotive of the Hartford Railroad.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as Saturday, May 19.

Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., Sunday, Monday, Baptist Meeting-house, Bristol. Tuesday, Wednesday, Warren. Thursday, North Easton, Mass.,

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ANDREW T. FOSS. Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at MANCHESTER, N. H., on Sunday next, May 20, commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., at the City WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the Amer-

ican Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Great Falls, N. H., Sunday, May 20. Tuesday, " 22. Farmington, "Milton, (Three Ponds Tuesday, Wednesday," 23. Village,) Rochester, "
S. Newmarket, " Friday, " 25. Sunday, " 27.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu-S Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Walpole, N. H., Sunday, May 20. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, May 20. Winchester. Brattleboro', Vt., Montague, Mass.,

Bradford, Rev. Frederick N. Krapp, of Brookline, to Lucia Alden Bradford, daughter of the officiating clergyman. BALL'S

MARRIED-In Montague, May 9, by Rev. Claudius

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.

It covers more than 23,000 feet of canvass, and contains views of Charleston, S. C., Balize, New Orleans, Natcher, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Bittehore, Willscharre, Pa., Washington City, Boston, Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Washington City, Boston Niagara Falls; also, of

A VOYAGE FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA. Nearly all the scenes were sketched from nature, ex pressly for this work.

From its immense size, it is divided into Four Parts For particulars, see small bills. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

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.

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WILL BE READY About the 20th of May. Early orders from the Trade are solicited. It is a

which will make its mark on society. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. PUBLISHERS,

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May 11.

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LETTERS ON SLAVERY.

A DDRESSED to the Pro-Slavery Men of America; showing its Illegality in all Ages and Nations: its destructive war upon Society and Government, Morals and Religion. By O. S. Freeman. Price, 25 cents. Postage, 3 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH. No. 14 Franklin street. BELA MARSH, No. 14 Franklin street.

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From the New York Independent. THE TRUE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1855.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

I enclose you for publication—should you, in consideration of the illustration of slavocraey which it affords, consent to sully your fair pages with it—a copy of verses which represent very forcibly the argument and ideas of the 'Chivalry' in regard to their peculiar institution. The history of the composition is briefly this: A young Virginian lady once asked an English traveller, who was partaking of her father's hospitality, for a contribution to her album. He, in the dearth of originality, but with an honesty and good purpose which excuse him, complied by copying those lines in which Cowper, the great English poet, protests that he would rather be than have a slave. The next victim of the album was Mr. ——, of Savannah, Ga., he would rather be than hare a slave. The next vic-tim of the album was Mr. —, of Savannah, Ga., and these were the 'rejoinder lines' which he appended. What the 'pinched mechanica' of the North may think of the estimation in which they are held by the 'lordly Norman whites' of Georgia and Virginia, we cannot tell—let them answer for themselves. VINDEX.

> Still let the canting dastards whine Of common birth and equal rights,-Degrading to the negro's line, The lordly Norman whites! Still let the Moloch-chiefs of trade From starving women wring their bread-Show Northern poor and Southern poor! You'll find our slaves are fed.

What ! shall we turn our finer brain To gross pursuits and menial toil ? And hew the wood and plow the plain Of our ancestral soil ? Shall we to your unmasked pretence Of 'philanthropic real' conform?
Go! feed your poor, and house your poor!
Our slaves are clothed and warm.

III. For nature unto each decreed A different task and different powers : The negro's lot to serve our need-To guard and guide him, ours. The slaves you hire from day to day, If sick, may rot, may die unheeded :-Where yet was found the suffering serf, Who help or kindness needed ?

You count your gains ! but count as well The myriad lives your millions cost, And let those pinched mechanics tell The converse of your boast ! Each night how many a rained soul Leaps from your gilded ' bridge of sighs' ! Ay ! let the coroner unroll His work before your eyes!

We will not east our children forth : Too well we know, by ear and eye, The tender mercies of that North, Where slaves are free-to die! Responsible to God, we fill Towards this redeemed, barbarian race-While yet their bondage is His will-The lord and father's place.

You hire your helots for their health, You scorn them in their hour of need : From out their youth you build your wealth-Their age itself must feed. Through all the long revolving years,. Our household altars burn as bright; The serf nor age nor sickness fears-Our substance is his right. VII.

What God decreed and Christ confirmed, An ordinance since the world began, Is now a 'crime,' a ' horror' termed-Because of Britain's ban ! Yet England's hands are clogged with blood-Her myriad slaves from famine thy: Or-all too poor to cross the flood-In breadless bondage die.

VIII

Then, let the canting pirates plod Through all their pleas for human rights; And crush beneath their iron rod The weak, emaciate whites Still let the Moloch-chiefs of trade From starving women wring their bread :-Go! feed your poor, and house your poor! Our slaves are warm and fed.

> From the New York Tribune THE NAMELESS PEOPLE.

Smitten and branded and manacled, A homeless and nameless nation, Unstoried, despised by the centuries, Croucheth in dull adoration Beside our temples and palaces, And stoopeth its neck to our tread. Stolid untutored and languageless, It utters no leve, no anger, But grindeth in hopeless apathy, Or drowseth in brutish languor, 'Mid-harvests and treasures, whose lordliness It claimeth less than the dead.

Aliens and foemen by heritage,

We bar them afar from our slumber; We clog them with statutes of jealousy, We muse if they gather in number : Beside us, yet stricken with banishment ! Among us, yet foreign in soul ! The patriot seeketh no sympathy In them for his country's glory; The statesman hopes in their brutishness When he ponders our coming story; We smother the authems of liberty Which over their cabins might roll.

A shadow behind our prosperity, A menacing spectre, though humble; A mute, mysterious prophecy, Their multitudes murmur and mumble A spell o'er our nation's futurity. Which dies ere it reaches our ken. What shall the ending be ?- Bitterness ? Shall these helot millions ever Stand humbly aside from humanity ?-No shattering exodus sever

Their bonds ?- No fatal necessity Destroy them, or blazon them men Shall this Samson, sightless with ignorance And dangeoned in servile terror, Ne'er bow in our temple of relfishness

Against its columns of error. And make it a hideous sepulchre, Entombing his shame and our might? What wind shall quicken the skeletons, And firsh them for just and slaughters? Guard well, O lordly posterity! Thy treasures, thy delicate daughters ! Keep arms within grasping ! set sentinels ! The spoiler may come in the night.

No! we will wander, like Israel, Through waters yawning, but holden; No wheels shall fall from our charlots; We will bribe Jehovah with golden Fanes. No MENES shall desecrate The beautiful walls of our pride

O ! soothe us with flattering oracles ; Cast horoscopes starry with splendor Muffle the footsteps of Destiny; Brand the prophet of God an offender Let us hasten to die: Futurity Hath secrets of horror to hide.

The subject of dehate was, 'The Duty of Ministers under the Fugitive Slave Law.' This had been brought up, by Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, at a . Business Meeting' of the American Unitarian Association, and was refused a hearing. It was again brought forward at a meeting of the Ministerial Conference on Wednesday.

The Conference adjourned to Thursday morning, at nine

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, a good deal was done to prevent the matter from being discussed at all; and done, it seemed to me, in a disingenuous and unfair manner. And on Thursday morning, much time was consumed on mere trifles, apparently with the intention of wearing away the few hours which would otherwise be occupied in discussing the matter at issue,

Several persons spoke. Mr. Pierpont made a speech, able and characteristic, in which he declared that the human law; it tends to annihilate the observance of the Fugitive Slave Bill lacked all the essentials of a law; Law of God. So, faithful to God, to Religion, to that it had no claim to obedience; and that it could not be administered with a pure heart or unsullied er-

Several others made addresses. Rev. Mr. Osgood, of New York, defended his ministerial predecessor,-Rev. Dr. Dewey,-making two points.

1. Dr. Dewey's conduct had been misrepresented he had never said that he would send his own mother into slavery, to preserve the Union; it was only his son, or brother. [Mr. Parker remarked that the principle was the same in all three cases, there was only a diversity of measure.]

2. Dr. Dewey's motives had been misrepresented. He had conversed with Dr. Dewey; and Dr. Dewey felt very bad ; was much afflicted-even to weeping, at the misrepresentations made of him. He had not been understood. Dr. Dewey met Dr. Furness in the street, [Dr. Furness had most manfully preached against the Fugitive Slave Act, and thereby drew upon himself much odium in Philadelphia, and the indignation of some of his clerical brethren elsewhere,] and said, Brother Furness, you have taken the easy road to duty. It is for me to take the hard and difficult way I wish it could be otherwise. But I feared the dissolution of the Union !' etc. ctc.

Mr. Osgood then proceeded to censure one of this Conference, [Mr. Parker,] for the manner in which he had preached on this matter of the Fugitive Slave Law. 'It was very bad; it was unjust!' etc.

Rev. Dr. Gannett spoke at some length. 1. He said the brethren had laughed, and shown an indecorum that was painful; it was unpardonable. [The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

thought otherwise.]

2. He criticised severely the statement of Rev. Mr Pierpont, that the Fugitive Slave Law 'could not be administered with a pure heart or unsullied ermine. [Mr. Pierpont affirmed it anew, and briefly defended the statement. Mr. Gannett still appeared dissatisfied.] His parishioner, Mr. George T. Curtis, had the moshonorable motives in attempting to execute the law.

8. He [Dr. Gannett] was in a minority, and the majority had no right to think that he was not as honest in his opinion as the rest. 4. Here Dr. Gannett made two points of the Fugitive

Slave Bill, of making and obeying it. (1.) If we did not obey it, the disobedience lead to the violation of all law. There were two things

-Law without Liberty; and Liberty without Law. Law without Liberty was only despotism; Liberty without Law only license. Law without Liberty was the better of the two. If we began by disobeying any one law, we should come to violating all laws. (2.) We must obey it to preserve the Union : with

out the Fugitive Slave Law, the Union would have been dissolved; if it were not obeyed, it would also be dissolved, and then he did not know what would become of the cause of Human Freedom and Human Rights.

Then Rev. George E. Ellis of Charlestown spoke. He would not have the Conference pass any resolutions; he stood on the first principles of Congregationalism,that the minister was not responsible to his brothers, but to himself and his God. So the brethren have no right to come here, and discuss and condemn the opinions or the conduct of a fellow-minister. We cannot bind one another; we have no right to criticise and condemn.

Next he declared his hatred of the Fugitive Slave Bill. If we must either keep it or lose the Union, he of Unitarian churches in Boston are kidnappers. said, ' Perish the Union.' He had always said so, and

After Mr. Ellis, Mr. Parker also spoke as follows :-MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN-I am one of those that laughed with the rest, and incurred the displeasure of Dr. Gannett. It was not from lightness, however I think no one will accuse me of that. I am earnest enough; so much so as to be grim. Still, it is natural even for a grim man to laugh sometimes; and in times like these, I am glad we can laugh.

I am glad my friend, Mr. Ellis, said the brethrer had no right here to criticise and condemn the opinions of one of their members : but I wish he and they had come to this opinion ten years ago. I should have been a gainer by it; for this is the first time for nine years that I have attended this Conference without hearing something which seemed said with the intention of insulting me. I will not say I should have been in general a happier man, if Mr. Ellis's advice had been followed ; nay, if he had always followed it himself; but I should have sat with a little more comfort in this body, if they had thought I was not responsible to them for

I am glad also to hear Dr. Gannett say we have no right to attribute improper motives to any one who-differs from us in opinion. It was rather gratuitous, however; no man has done it here to-day. But it is true, no man has a right thus to 'judge another.' But I will remind Dr. Gannett that a few years ago, he and I differed in opinion on a certain matter of considerable importance, and after clearly expressing our difference, I said : 'Well, there is an honest difference of opinion between us'; and he said, ' Not an honest difference of opinion, Brother Parker'; for he called me 'Brother,' then, and not 'Mr.,' as since, and now, when he has publicly said he cannot take my hand fraternally. Still, there was an honest difference of opinion on his part as well as mine. Mr. Osgood apologizes for Dr. Dewey;-that is, he

defends his motives. I am glad that he does not undertake to defend his conduct, only to deny that he [Dr. Dewey] uttered the words alleged. But I am sorry to say I cannot agree with Mr. Osgood in his defence. I do not believe a word of it to be true : I have evidence enough that he said so.

Mr. Gannett, in demanding obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, made two points, namely; if it be not obeyed, first, we shall violate all human laws; and next, there will be a dissolution of the Union

Let me say a word of each. But first, let me say that I attribute no unmanly motive to Mr. Gannett. I thought him honest when he denied that I was; I think him honest now. I know him to be conscientious, laborious, and self-denying. I think he would sacrifice himself for another's good. I wish he could now sink through the floor for two or three minutes, that I might say of him absent yet more of honorable praise, which I will not insult him with, or address to him while before I am not very careful of my reputation. But I should my face. Let me only say this, that if there be any men in this Conference who honor and esteem Dr. Gannett, called me 'Infidel.' Surely, I differ widely enough I trust I am second to none of them. But I do not share his opinions nor partake of his fears. His arguments for obeying the Fagitive Slave Law, (ab incon-

If we do not obey this law, he says we shall disobey all laws. It is not so. There is not a country in the as I love my God. world where there is more respect for human laws than

SPEECH AT THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN BOSTON, MAY 29, 1861.

BY THEODOBE PARKER.

The subject of debate was "The Duty of Ministers" the law of the land. This is not so in any other country of the Christian world ; but the informer is infa

mous everywhere else.

Why are we thus loyal to law? First, because make the laws ourselves, and for ourselves ; and next, because the laws actually represent the con value of human laws is only this to conserve the Great Eternal Law of God ; to enable us to keep that; to hinder us from disobeying that. So long as laws de this, we shall obey them. New England will be loyal

But the Fugitive Slave Law is one which contradicts he acknowledged precepts of the Christian religion, universally acknowledged. It violates the noblest in stincts of humanity; it asks us to trample on the law before the Conference. At length, the question was of God. It commands what Nature, Religion, and God reached, and the debate began. alike command. It tends to defeat the object of all just Human Nature, and in the name of Law itself, we protest against this particular statute, and trample it under our feet.

Who is it that oppose the Fugitive Slave Law Men that have always been on the side of 'law and order,' and do not violate the statutes of men for their own advantage. This disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Law is one of the strongest guaranties for the observance of any just law. You cannot trust a people who will keep law because it is law; nor need distrust a people that will only keep a law when it is just. The Fugitive Slave Law itself, if obeyed, will do more to overrun the power of human law, than all Then as to dissolution of the Union. I [have]

hought if any State wished to go, she had a nature right to do so. But what States wished to go? Certainly not New England-by no means. Massachusett has always been attached to the Union -has made sa crifices for it. In 1775, if she had said, 'There shal be no Revolution,' there would have been none. Bu she furnished nearly half the soldiers for the war, and more than half of the money. In '87, if Massachusetts had said. 'Let there be no Union!' there would have been none. It was with difficulty that Massachusette assented to the Constitution. But that once formed she has adhered to it; faithfully adhered to the Union When has Massachusetts failed in allegiance to it? N man can say. There is no danger of a dissolution of the Union: the men who make the cry know that it is vain and deceitful. You cannot drive us asunder-just yet But suppose that was the alternative : that we mus have the Fugitive Slave Law, or dissolution. Which were the worst? which comes nearest to the law o God, which we all are to keep? It is very plain Now, for the first time since '87, many men of Massa chusetts calculate the value of the Union. What is worth? Is it worth to us so much as Conscience; s much as Freedom; so much as allegiance to the law God? Let any man lay his hand on his heart and say I will sacrifice all these for the union of the thirt States!' For my own part, I would rather see my own house burnt to the ground, and my family thrown one by one, amid the blazing rafters of my own roof and I myself be thrown in last of all, rather than have a single fugitive slave sent back as Thomas Sims was sent back. Nav. I should rather see this Union 'dissolved' til there was not a territory so large as the county of Suffolk! Let us lose every thing but fidelity to God. Mr. Osgood reflects on me for my sermons; they are poor enough. You know it, if you try to read such as are in print. I know it better than you. But I am not a going to speak honeyed words and prophesy smooth things in times like these, and say, ' Peace Peace! when there is no peace!"

A little while ago, we were told we must not preach on this matter of slavery, because it was 'an abstraction '; then, because the 'North was all right on that subject'; and then, because we 'had nothing to do with it,' ' we must go to Charleston or New Orleans to see it.' But now it is a most concrete thing. We see what public opinion is on the matter of slavery ; what it is in Boston ; nay, what it is with members of this Conference. It favors slavery and this wicked law We need not go to Charleston and New Orleans to se slavery ; our own court-house was a barracoon ; ou officers of this city were slave hunters, and members

I have in my church black men, fugitiv They are the crown of my apo-tleship, the seal of my ministry. It becomes me to look after their bodies order to 'save their souls.' This law has brought us into the most intimate connection with the sin of slavery. I have been obliged to take my own parishioners into my house, to keep them out of the clutches of the kidnapper. Yes, gentlemen, I have been obliged to do that; and then to keep my doors guarded by day as well as by night. Yes, I have had to arm myself. I have written my sermons with a pistol in my desk,loaded, a cap on the nipple, and ready for action Yea, with a drawn sword within reach of my right hand. This I have done in Boston ; in the middle of the nineteenth century ; been obliged to do it, to defend the [innocent] members of my own church, women as

You know that I do not like fighting. I am no nonesistant ; that ' nonsense" never went down with me.' But it is no small matter which will compel me to shed human blood. But what could I do? I was born in little town where the fight and bloodshed of the Revoution began. The bones of the men who first fell in that war are covered by the monument at Lexington : it sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind: those men fell 'in the sacred cause of God and their country.' This is the first inscription that I ever read. These men were my kindred. My grandfather drew the first sword in the Revolution ; my fathers fired the first shot ; the blood which flowed there was kindred to this which courses in my veins to-day. Besides that, when I write in my library at home, on the one side of me is the Bible which my fathers prayed over, their morning and their evening prayer, for nearly a hundred years. On the other side, there hangs the firelock my grandfather fought with in the old French war, which he carried at the taking of Quebec, which he realously used at the battle of Lexington; and beside it is another, a trophy of that war, the first gun taken in the Revolution, taken also by my grandfather. With these things before me, these symbols-with these memories in me-when a parishioner, a fugitive from slavery, a woman, pursued by the kidnappers, came to my house, what could I do less than take her in and defend her to the last? But who sought her life-or liberty? A parishioner of my Brother Gannett came to kidnap a member of my church. Mr. Gannett preaches a sermon to justify the Fugitive Slave Law. demanding that it should be obeyed; yes, calling on his church members to kidnap mine, and sell them into bondage for ever. Yet, all this while, Mr. Gannett calls himself 'a Christian,' and me an 'Infidel' his doctrine is 'Christianity,' mine is only 'Infidelity,' Deism, at the best !'

O, my Brothers, I am not afraid of men : I can offend them. I care nothing for their hate, or their esteem from you in my theology. But there is one thing cannot fail to trust ; that is the infinite God, Father o the white man, Father also of the white man's slave I should not dare violate His Laws, come what may come ;-should you? Nay, I can love nothing so well

in New England; nowhere more than in Massachusetts.

Even if a law is unpopular, it is not popular to disobey it. Our courts of justice are popular todies; nowhere are Judges more respected than in New England. No gested his own language.

From the Rochester, (N. Y.) Horticulturist. PRESERVATION OF THE WOODS AND PORESTS.

So it is with timber for the arts. In ten years, the price has advanced at least one-half; and many kinds—such as Oak, Walnut, Whitewood, &c.—formerly, and but a short time ago, abundant, are now obtained with difficulty and in limited quantities. Pine lands in the southern part of the State of New York, that less than ten years ago were utterly valueless, are now held about as high as the finest wheat-soil of the Genesce valley. And while this increased value of timber has taken place, railroads have penetrated the country in all directions, and opened the way to vast lumber regions that were before inaccessible. The most remote tions, and opened the way to vast lumber regions that were before inaccessible. The most remote and secluded forests in the State have been invadices are advancing rapidly. This affords unmis takable evidence that it cannot be long before our woods and forests will have totally disappeared.

Not very long ago, farmers were careful of their
wood lot-indeed, it was regarded as the most pre-

cious portion of their farm; now, as a general thing, its value chiefly consists in the dollars and cents it will command in market. The high price of wood for fuel, the increasing value for farming land, and the facility for obtaining coal by means of railroads, are inducing farmers to prosecute the work of clearing vigorously; and so the country is en some note of these mutters can scarcely credit. And if this has been so in the past, what will it be in the future, with a greatly increased population doubling every twenty or twenty-five years!
It is the right and duty of every man to manage

his affairs in such a manner as may to him appear the most advantageous; and he who has had Pine lands in his possession for perhaps half a century, without realizing a dollar from them, is but too glad that at last they are available; and so he loses no time in converting them into money as fast as circumstances may require or justify. So it is with the man who has valuable farming land covered with wood that commands a high price for fuel; with farm crops at the present high prices, he regards it true economy to clear his land as quickly as possible,—and so it may be, looking only at the present. We are not finding fault with this; we should probably do the same thing, if we are to be the results! This is the point to which we call attention. In this fast age of ours, we are all to apt to become so absorbed with present engagements as to forget the future, and changes are effected with such rapidity that the most thrifty and sagacious are behind in their calculations.— Our progress outrons the most sanguine expectations; and so every day, unexpected results over-take us. Beside, we are all for money-making; we value everything by the dollar. So many acres of woodland will make so many cords of wood, and by deducting the cost of chopping and carrying to of Oak, or Pine, or Hemlock forest, will make so many thousand feet of timber that will yield so much per thousand; and there's the value of that. and the only value. This is the way in which the importance of our woods and forests is estimated. Few they are, who stop to inquire, or to reflect for a moment, how the next or succeeding generations will procure a supply of timber, -how the country will be shorn of its beauty, or the clinate affected by clearing off the forests. The new States offer such inducements to emigrants, that compared to the persons calculate upon their children or children's children succeeding them in the occupation of their premises; the population—a great portion of it, at least—is always on the move; and so there is no strong inducement to look far ahead, there is no strong inducement to look far ahead, in the way of improvements. Then, among the larger portion of the agricultural population, there has not yet grown up much sensibility to the beauties of nature—the poetic element has scarcely taken root at all. The circumstances of new countries—stern necessities and arduous labors—subdue the more delicate attributes of the mind; hence Oaks, that the contemplative mind would associate with majesty and strength, and with a long chain of events that have transpired during the period of their existence, are worth just so much per foot for ship-timber, and are remorselessly cut down; and so our finely-wooded hills and groups of forest trees, that now mingle with cultivated fields and green meadows, forming a charming landscape, will soon disappear, and the face of the country will become as bare and as bald as an Illinois prairie. Would

this not be a sad thing? We have no doubt there are men who will call us foolish for offering such an argument against the clearing process, but we trust there are not Few men can be so destitute of feeling and of common patriotism, as not to prefer that his country should be beautiful as well as prosperous. Men who reside in cities, take a pride in beautifying them, and vie with each other in erect-ing tasteful buildings, and making other improve-ments calculated to excite attention and admiration. Their interest, as well as patriotism, dictates such a course; and why not so in the country! Why can not neighborhoods of farmers co-operate in plans of improvements,—in preserv-ing portions of their woodlands,—in making good roads,-in planting avenues of trees,-and in such other works as are calculated to augment their own comforts, and beautify the neighborhood. Men engaged in such works as these would experience a degree of satisfaction that the most successful money-seekers never know: Beside, such improve-ments as these never fail to yield a profitable return in the increased value of land. We could point out farms in many parts of the country that have ac-tually been doubled in their market value by tasteful and judicious, though inconsiderable expendi-ture. Men seeking a habitation in the country, whether to engage in profitable agriculture or to enjoy retirement, turn their backs upon treeless districts. Indeed, without an affluence of trees and woods, no landscape can please or attract peo-ple to it. Downing says, in his Landscape Garden-

Among all the materials at our disposal for the so easily managed, as trees or wood. We introduce them in every part of the landscape, -in the foredrouth in that single season? We trust that, in these days of improvement, when everything pertaining to the rural arts is undergoing an intelligent country house, would be comparatively tatteliest country house, would be comparatively tatteliest country house, would be comparatively mand spiritless, without the inimitable accompaniment of foliage. Let those who have passed their whole lives in a richly wooded country, whose daily visions are deep, leafy glens, forest clad hills, and plains luxuriantly shaded, transport themselves for a moment to the desert, where but a few stunted bushes raise their heads above the earth, or those wild steppes where the eye, wanders in vain for some 'leafy garnitore,'—where the sun strikes down with parching heat, or the wind sweeps over with unbroken fury—and they may, perhaps, estimate by contrast their beauty and value.

Will our country friends read this carefulls.

er how they may best preserve and improve them. If

they fail to do this, most likely they will live to regret it; and if they do not, their successors surely will.

But there are other arguments in favor of pre-

The questions, how long, at the present rate of waste and consumption, will it be before the woods and forests of the United States will have disappeared, and what will be the consequences, seem to us well worthy of attention at the present time. Ten years ago, good 'hard wood'—Beech, Maple. Hickory, &c.—sold in the market here for \$2.50 to \$3 per cord, while a very large portion of the population is using coal instead of wood for fuel. The stoves now offered for sale throughout the city, are nearly all constructed for coal burning; and were it not for the general prejudice against coal as fuel, among those who have never used it, the use of wood would be totally abandoned. In a very few years it will be so. The woodmarket in Rochester was formerly a great feature in its street-commerce; now it is scarcely noticeable. Under these circumstances, the high price wood commands shows most conclusively how scarce it has become.

So it is with timber for the general rate of serving our trees and woods, beside that of beautifying the that of beautifying the result wood, beside that of beautifying the reverse and woods, beside that of beautifying the theorem. As each of the woods ing the trees and woods, beside that of beautifying the that of beautifying the reverse and woods, beside that of beautifying the that of beautifying the reverse and woods, beside that of beautifying the that of beautifying the reverse and woods, beside that of beautifying the reverse and woods, beside that of beautifying the that of the woods have less hope for them than we have.

No man who has ever lived in the country, need be told what an influence is exercised upon the climate by scattered groups of forest trees. Any one who has travelled across an open prairie in cold, blustering, winter weat they can discover even the appearance of shelter. Men might learn from this, if not from their own

drouth to a far greater extent. Very much of this change is unquestionably owing to the absence of the extensive forcests that formerly covered a large portion of the country; and we shall feel it yet worse than now, unless the existing remnants of them be earefully managed. Not long ago, we saw it stated in a French jour-

mal, that the population of certain districts had made application to the government, to sid in establishing plantations of trees, as the cutting down of the forests had so affected their climate as to render cultivation difficult and unprofitable. Emerson, in his Trees of Massachusetts, brings forward several facts bearing on this point. He says: Another use of forests is to serve as conductors

servoir, the earth; thus giving activity to the vi-tal powers of plants, and leading the clouds to dis-charge their contents upon the earth. A few tall trees on the summit of a hill are sufficient to produce this effect. A charged thunder cloud, which passes unbroken over a bare hill, will pour down its moisture, if its electricity is drawn off by these natural conductors. The dry sterility of some parts of Spain, anciently very fertile, is probably owing, in a great degree, to the improvident de-struction of the forests, and the absurd laws which discourage their renewal. The forests also coat the central heat which would otherwise more rapidly radiate into space and be lost. If you go into any where easily drive down a stake, without impediment from the frost; while in the open field by their edge, you find a foot or more of earth frozen solid. Forests act not less favorably as a protection against the excessive heat of the summer's sun, which rapidly evaporates the moisture and parches up the surface. The first Mahogany cutters in Honduras found the cold under the immense forests so great, that they were obliged, though within 16° of the equator, to kindle fires to keep themselves warm. The rain, falling on the woods of a hill-side, is retained by the deep and spongy mass formed by the roots and the accumulated deposit of leaves, instead of rushing down, as it otherwise would in torrents, carrying with it great quantities of loose soil. Protected also from rapid evaporation, it remains laid up as in a reservoir, trickling gradually out, and forming perennial streams, watering and fertilizing the low country through the longest summers, and moderating the violence of drouths by mists and dews. All along the coast of New England, numerous little streams. which were formerly fed by the forests, and often rolled a volume of water sufficient to turn a mil in summer, are now dried up at that season, and

be restored to its hills, its ancient fertility would return. Now there is nothing to conduct electricity, nothing to arrest the clouds and make ther pour their treasures upon the earth, no reservoirs to lay up the winter's rain in store against the drouths of summer.

'Forests protect a country from the violence of winds. The lively author of "Life in Mexico," writes,† 'M. de Humboldt, who examined the will of Cortes, informs us that the conqueror had left sugar plantations near Cuyoacan, in the valley of Mexico, where now, owing, it is supposed, to the cutting down of the trees, the cold is too great for sugar cane, or any other tropical production, to thrive." And a most intelligent gentleman in Worcester tells me, that he attributes the greater difficulty now experienced in the cultivation of the more delicate fruits in that town, to the fact that the encircling hills, formerly crowned with trees, are now, to a considerable degree, laid bare. laws of the motion of the atmosphere are similar to those of water. A bare hill gives no protection. The wind pours over it as water pours over a dam. But if the hill be capped with trees, the windy cascade will be broken as into spray. Its violence will be sensibly diminished. We are not aware, on the now protected and irregular surface of New England, how important are the screens furnished by the forests. Travellers from Illinois tell us that on the vast prairies in that and some of the other Western States, the wind is almost always fresh, and often blows a gale, before which men can hardly stand. The new settlers are glad to shelter their habitations under the lea of the spurs of forests which stretch like promontories into the prairie lands. A forest near the coast in any part of New England, protects those further inland from the chilling east winds; and, while such winds prevail, a person passing towards the sea, experiences a marked change of temperature upon crossing the last wood, and especially the last wood covered hill. One who would have his house screened from the northerly winds, must take care to leave behind it a hill crowned with trees, or at least to have a wood stretching from the northwest to the north-east. A garden surrounded by tall trees admits the cultivation, even in our severe climate, of plants almost tropical.

*Forests not only protect from winds, they must

prevent their formation. The air resting over a broken surface cannot be rapidly heated to a uniformly high temperature, so as to rise upwards in great masses and create a violent wind.'I Now, if forests or plantations of trees exercise

embellishment of country residences, none are at such modifying influences upon climate, should once so highly ornamental, so indispensable, and ly interest in preserving them, and even in creating them where none or a too scanty supply exists ground as well as in the distance, on the tops of the hills and in the depths of the valleys. They are indeed, like the drapery that covers a somewhat ungainly figure, and while it conceals its defects, communicates to it new interest and expression.

'A tree, undoubtedly, is one of the most beautiful and horticulture. It is the subject of continual apprehension and remark. The dread of intense cold, excessive heat or dryness, &c., haunts the anxious cultivator from one end of the year to the ful objects in nature. Airy and delicate in its other; and in the most favorable seasons, he cannot youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, vener-able and picturesque in its old age, it constitutes ter of 1853 and '54, and to last summer. Who could in its various forms, sizes, and developments, the estimate that total loss from extremes of cold and greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all cound drouth in that single season? We trust that, in drouth in that single season! We trust that, in

Will our country friends read this carefully, and learn to appreciate their woodlands, and hereafter think not of laying the axe to their roots, but ath-

woods, but we hope the readers of the Horiculus, ist will become missionaries in this cause, and as whatever lays in their power to stay the are.

Hereafter we shall have something to say on the rearing of plantations in thinly-wooded, or prairie regions.

country by plantations are evidently great, whethe considered in the light of affording immediate sheller to the lands, or in that of improving the local climate. The fact that the climate may be thus improved hat he very many instances, been sufficiently established. It is indeed astonishing how much better cattle three in fields even but moderately shellered, than they do not open, exposed country. In the breeding of cattle, a sheltered farm, or a sheltered corner in a farm, is thing much prized; and in instances where fields in taken by the season for the purpose of fattening cuts, those most sheltered never fail to bring the higher rents. * * Dr. Deane has observed. Pavin lands should be well fenced in small lots. * * In these lots should be bordered, at least, with row of trees. It is best that trees of some kinds at the standard of the standard of the standard of the should be bordered, at least, with row of trees. lands should be well reneed in small lots, with row of these lots should be bordered, at least, with row of trees. It is best that trees of some kind or other should be a safety of the state of the should be seen to be some kind or other should be seen to be some southered in every point of a range. be growing scattered in every point of a pasture, with cattle may have never far to go, in a hot hour, to do tain a comfortable shade."

in a comfortable snade. so early in the Spring as larger ones lying bare; his so early in the opining as intget ones tying ture; has fences and trees cause more of it to remain as the ground. The cold winds in March and April but the grass much when the ground is bare; and the vide winter will not suffer row to lie deep in land that is to open to the rake of winds and storms."—A: E. Fer.

THE VALUE OF POREST TREES The remarks which follow are credited to Dr. Hawks, and are worthy the carnest and serious attention of every benevolent and patriotic mini: Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, al

'Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, at though for many purposes it is being fast superseded; but it is not the necessary use of wood that a sweeping away the forests of the United Sates, a much as its wanton destruction. We should look us the consequences of this. Palestine, once well-wooded and cultivated like a garden, is now a desentite haunt of Bedouins; Greece, in her palmy days the land of laurel forests, is now a desolate wate; Persia and Babylon, the cradles of civilization, an now covered beneath the sand of deserts, produced persia and broyon, the cracies of civilization, as now covered beneath the sand of deserts, produced by the eradication of their lorests. It is compa-atively easy to eradicate the forests of the North atively easy to eradicate the forests of the North, as they are of a gregarious order—one class anceeding another; but the tropical forests, composed of innumerable varieties, growing together a the most democratic union and equality, are near eradicated. Even in Hindostan, all its many millions of population have never been able to enque the phoenix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forest act as regulators, preserving snow and rain ing melting and evaporation, and producing argule-ity in the flow of the rivers draining them. When they disappear, thunder-storms quent and heavier, the snow melts in the first warm lays of spring, causing freshets, and in the fall the rivers dry up and cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts also produce the malaria, which is the scourge of Western bottom-lands.
Forests, although they are at first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its contin ance. Our rivers, not having their sources above the snow line, are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential that they should be preserved.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL

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

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

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games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleren web.)

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Astronomy 20
Ancient Languages, each, 60
Modern 50

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

at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cas tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or igh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web-ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly marked.

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

Each pupil must bring a complet list of article brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE EXCEPT.

A DRITTED RUBBERS, see Circular.

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

March 30.

6w

To Persons out of Employment.

SEARS'S PICTORIAL WORKS POR 1855. THE attention of the reader is solicited to the adver-tisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pieteral 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, 'Ressi.

ILLUSTRATED,' 'CHINA and INDIA,' and 'THEILLISG ISCHOOLSTEE IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,' are cert. way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, comprised Agents in every section of the country. The readines of their sale offers great inducements for persons to the obtain their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. CATALOGUES, containing full particulars, for-manded to all parts of the country, free of postage, on application.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The location is elevated and healthy, yet casy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. BOG-BRS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, April 13.

Boarding for Children. RS. CATHARINE LEWIS has located herself in North Bridgewater, Mass., where she can accom-modate a few children with Board, on reasonable terms. Good school in the neighborhood. Apply to JOEL W. LEWIS, 15 Richmond street, Boston.