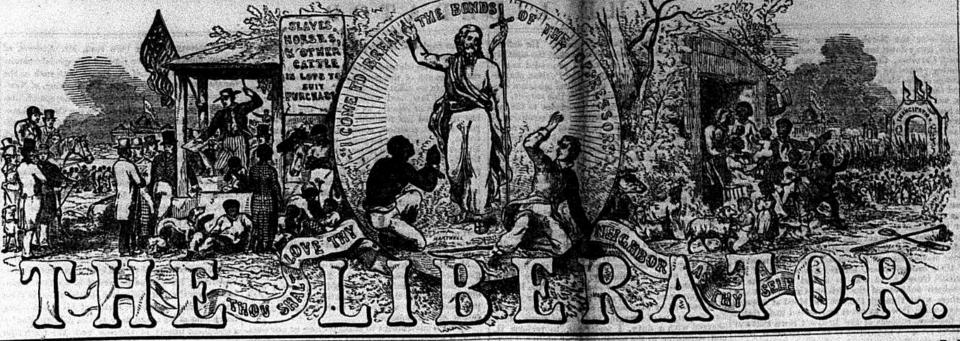
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serted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is a sevenant with

death, and an agreement with hell/

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXVIII. NO: 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1420.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. The House of Representatives, yesterday, did its part of an infamous deed. It voted to address the fovernor for his removal! Why should Judge Bovernor be removed from his office? Has he commit-Loring be removed from his office? Loring be removed from his omce? Has he commit-ted any crime? Has he been guilty of any mal-feasance in office? Let a Republican, Mr. Spooner, answer; he said in the debate that Judge Loring could not be impeached, for he 'HAD COMMITTED

No OFFENCE.'
Why, then, should Judge Loring be removed?
Is it because of the howl of a squad of fanatics and traitors? Do such men as Garrison and Phillips represent the voice of the Commonwealth? Are not these men deadly, hostile to our Constitution. represent the today hostile to our Constitution? And is it not the height of presumption to term their opinion the public sentiment of this State? Yet the majority in the House have bowed their necks to this infamous dictatorship, and covered themselves with indelible dishonor. Shame, where

is thy blush?
The only offence that Judge Loring has committed is that of having executed a LAW OF CONGRESS. This is the ground of the hatred of abolitionism: he executed the Fugitive Slave Law! Now, these fanatics hold this doctrine: that, Constitution or no Constitution—law or no law—no fugitive slave, shall be fine meaning from this State: and a slave shall be taken again from this State; and a majority of the House, in violating this address for a removal, assume this ground. In thus doing, this majority are traitors to the State and to the Union; and each one of this majority deserves to be held up before the community as an enemy to the Constitution of his country.

Here is tyranny as great as ever was seen under an overseer's lash! Men stand up in the House, avow that Judge Loring is unimpeachable as to character, ability and efficiency; he has violated no law, committed no offence; done no malfeasance in office, and yet they vote to remove him from office!! If there be any public faith left in the hearts of this people, they will cover with shame and confusion the fanatics and demagogues who thus dare to sully the escutcheon of the old Bay State.—Boston

THE ADDRESS VOTED !

Yesterday, the Senate concurred with the House the address for the removal of Judge Loring! The pitiful knot of men, women and children, headed by the leading abolition sowers of sedition and trumpeters of treason, have achieved a complete triumph in both branches! They have dictated the law to the American Republican party. The address for removal, without any cause assigned, is be-

fore Governor Banks.

This shuffling politician cannot shuffle off this ugly question now. The Governor is like a rat in a corner, which, when it cannot run, will turn and The issue of removal is now in such a shape that there can be no more dodging on the part of Mr. Banks. He will be obliged to act on it.

The question Gov. Banks has to meet is a serious A small number of the people of this Comavowed traitors to the Federal Constitution; petitioners, as a Senator said, with treason at the top of their column, and infidelity at the bottom; at the most, only a squad of some six thousand out of a MILLION of population—have been crying, (to use the words of the Springfield Republican,) 'for rengeance: ' the party in the majority, with infa-mous cowardice, have yielded to the cry; and hence

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the Address. Thus an address is before Governor Banks for the removal of a Judge who has committed no offence, who is clear of fault, who, it is not pretended, is incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and who, it is admitted, cannot be impeached. To comply with such a foul, partisan demand, is to violate the spirit of the State Constitution. The secasion of this call is well known. Judge Loring executed an unpopular law of Congress, and hence is the cry of vengeance raised. Hence, to gratify it, is to play false with the Federal Constitution; it is to strike at the real independence of the Judi-ciary: it is to cower before the most ultra, mad, dangerous sentiment that ever was manifested in this country; it is to strike at the great and vital principle of the SUPREMACY OF LAW; it is to sink assachusetts deeper than ever into the pit of disunon, and call upon her head anathemas more severe than any she has encountered. It is to tarnish her fame and damage her material interests.

Will Gov. Banks do the monstrous injustice of allowing the miserable fraction of the people of this Commonwealth, who are screaming out for vengeance on Judge Loring, to prevail? Banks about to allow this traitorous and pitiful MINORITY to achieve a triumph? Show any thing in the tyranny line like what this removal will be, in any thing done in Kansas. When and where was there ever seen such a savage hunt of a man a the people of Massachusetts have seen in this hunt of Judge Loring? If N. P. Banks has a particle of patriotism about him, he will spurn this contempt-ible dictatorship; he will cast from him the vipers who are planting their poisonous fangs into the tals of the body politic; and in imitation of the course of Gov. Gardner, he will flatly refuse to execute their traitorous behests .- Boston Post, 18th.

The vote in the Senate on the address for the re noval of Judge Loring stood 24 to 14. All who voted for the address were American Republicans.
Of those opposed, eight were Republicans, two Gardner Americans, and four Democrats, Senator from Suffolk county, except Dr. Phelps, oted against removal.

The Legislature has done an unwise and arbitrary act in passing this address at the instance of a few misguided fanatics, supported by women and boys who have been cajoled into signing petitions for re-moval. It is an act which is not called for by publie sentiment, and which will recoil upon its ; trators. It is disingenuous, for no reasons are given in the address why Judge Loring should be removed, while those which were brought forward in the report of the Committee that reported the address have been pretty thoroughly refuted in the course of the discussion. As the address is worded, it ought to have little weight with the Executive. The Constitution never contemplated the removal of a Judge by a Governor, without he has before him some good and sufficient grounds for an act so momentous. But no causes for removal have been complies with the request of the Legislature, he must do it without reasons, or go behind the record to find facts to justify a proceeding so arbitrary. The division of sentiment among the Republicans of the Legislature upon the question of removal—the known fact that many who voted for removal were really opposed to it—the very small number of legal voters who have petitioned for removal, and the fact that favorable action upon the address is not demanded by public sentiment, will fully justify the Governor in refusing to comply with the request the Governor in refusing to comply with the request of the Legislature. We hope that such will be his course. - Boston Journal.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. The Governor, yesterday, in conformity with the advice and consent of the Council, complied with the request of the two Houses of the Legislature, and removed Hon, Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk. A precept to this effect was placed in the hands of the Sheriff in the morning, and was served upon the Judge about the hour of neon.

We need not say that we regret that this thing has happened. We regard the passage of the address by the Legislature as the result of a prejudice (4) unfounded in any basis of sound policy, and unjust to the individual against whom it has been directed (1). We have found likewise that the lirected (!) We have feared, likewise, that the

tive government, the thrice-repeated vote of three cause; and secondly, for the purpose of gaining an separate assemblies, a Council, Senate and House, opportunity to make a few observations in relation to separate assemblies, a Council, Senate and House, opportunity to make a few observations in relation to that decision, touching which,—while it was indiall chosen from the people in annually recurring elections, must be supposed to mean something. (!)

The constitutional forms are not designed to obstruct, but to facilitate, the expression of the will of the people, to which, rightly ascertained and constitutionally expressed, the governors and the constitutionally expressed, the governors and the governed alike must bow.

Judge Loring has no cause for personal disappointment at the issue of the long-protracted persecution, (to use a word scarcely too strong,) from which he is now relieved. He has borne himself throughout with a firmness and manly independence that almost exterts praise (!) even from his opponents; and during the whole progress of the affair, not a breath of suspicion has dared to attach itself to the stainless are the strict profits of his reject of his reject of his reject of the reject of the Court in this case, has grown out of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made interpretation of the case to which reference is made in the memorial.

On the case of Dred Scott has two aspects. Every judicial determination is of course to be looked at first, from a point of legal observation. But this one, unfortunately, has not only a legal or judicial aspect; but it has also a political aspect. And the importance which has been attached to the 'Opinion states' of the case of Dred Scott has two aspects.

not without reason, that an executive whose views are eminently conservative would have resisted the tide of fanaticism whose angry billows have been surging against the fair fabric of our judiciary system. But we have hoped in vain, and the invaling flood has underwined one of its pillars and the party which surrounds and supports it—are invaling flood has underwined one of its pillars.

the statute book. The law, one of the sections of which Judge Loring has disregarded, is so monstrous, attempt at an alarming usurpation.

The decision has this remarkable peculiarity, that as a whole, that no one section can be separated and

light than as a practical endorsement and enforce-ment of the whole law. The blow which has fallen the law of the land. While at the same time, the upon Judge Loring may next strike down one of our most popular lawyers, or some of our most esteemed rived at by a Court competent to declare them. citizens, who, from a sense of duty and in obedience Whenever they are directly challenged, as they have o laws of older date, and better entitled to respect may be constrained to follow the example of Judge Loring, and disregard the provisions of the same law. The law has been justly regarded by the public as a dead letter. (!) It has shared the fate of the Fugitive Slave Law, (!!) and it would have been wise in the State administration had it refused from galvanizing one of its provisions into the mockery

The Legislature, by the removal of Judge Loring, The Legislature, by the removal of Judge Loring, have arbitarily exercised a power of which they became wrongfully possessed. They may do something to repair the mischief by sweeping away or essentially modifying a law, the disregard of which has been sanctioned and approved by so large a portion of the public. Nothing less than this will prevent the summary removal of Judge Loring from becoming a disturbing element in future contests in this State, where unanimity of action among those of substantially the same views is essential to promote the interests of Republican freedom. If the fanaticism (!) which now gloats over its triumph is not cism (!) which now gloats over its triumph is not reminded by some such act that the dominant party is conservative, it will become still more bold in its requirements, and will inevitably lead the party on to destruction .- Boston Journal .

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ.,

Upon the Memorial of the Colored Citizens of Boston, Remonstrating against the Decision in the Case of DRED SCOTT.

DELIVERED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES, MARCH 5TH, 1858.

[Phonographically reported for the Bee by J. M. Pomeroy.]

directed (!) We have feared, likewise, that the proceeding might prove an unfortunate precedent. Something of its effect in this respect, however, is likely to be mitigated by the calm and statesmanlike view of the case which is taken by the Governor. He expressly disclaims acceding to the request of the Legislature upon any other ground than the incompatibility of the two offices of Judge and Commissioner, the holding of which by the same person is prohibited by a provision of law which the Judge held to be unconstitutional and null, while the majority of the Legislature and the Governor, exercising a like freedom of opinion in judging its character, regard it as constitutional and binding. We say that we regret that the Legislature were induced to pass the address. But, in a representative government, the thrice-repeated vote of three

And now I hope, Mr. Speaker, to maintain, if it overned alike must bow.

With that part of His Excellency's message which shall say will be said in no temper of contradiction commends a modification of the barbarous crudities or controversy. I arise, not with the idea of an-f the Personal Liberty Act of 1855, we need scarce-swering anybody, but with the view of stating affirmy say that we most cordially agree.

Judge Loring has no cause for personal disappointinterpretation of the case to which reference is made

suspicion has dared to attach leaft to profit of the Court,' in this case, has grown out of the political bearing the cause presents, much more than out of any importance which the great public, (forwealth.—Boston Daily Advertiser. We confess that we are greatly disappointed at this action of the Governor. We had hoped, and not without reason, that an executive whose views are eminently conservative would have resisted to it. I imagine but little public interest is now felt in the fate of poor Scott and his facility. tem. But we have have hoped in vain, and the and the party when surface that decision, and then, invading flood has undermined one of its pillars, endeavoring to overwork that decision, and then invading flood has undermined one of its pillars, endeavoring to overwork that decision, and then invading flood has undermined one of its pillars, thus overstrained to carry out to all its ultimate Whether we consider this act of the Governor from thus over-strained, to carry out to all its ultimate the stand-point of expediency or in the light of du-ty, we can see nothing which will justify the removal, and have strong forebodings that its consequences will be deviced by the stand-point of expediency or in the light of du-tand have strong forebodings that its consequences will be deviced by the standard of th and nave strong forebodings that its consequences will be deplorable. (!!!)

The atrocity (!) of the Personal Liberty Law, taken as a whole, has fully justified the public and Judge Loring in treating it as a dead letter upon the statute book. The law, one of the sections of the court, the Judges, and the Administration, and to meet a great national party (so far as it is represented by its leaders,) on the threshold of an attempt at an alarming resurration.

as a whole, that no one section can be separated and enforced, without a protest from those who have a regard for the honor of the Commonwealth and the rights of their fellow-citizens.

It is difficult to regard the enforcement of one section of the Personal Liberty Law in any other light than as a practical and asserting the section of the purpose of imposing upon the convictions of a great political party—as the dogmas of its party creed, enforced by party discipline, in public and in private life—the individual opinions of the members of the Court pronouncing the decision, truth is, that no such conclusions have ever been arbeen by at least one gentleman upon the floor of this House, every clear-sighted, sagacious lawyer, to say House, every clear-sighted, sagacious lawyer, to say nothing of every layman who has carefully read the decision, is enabled to reply, in the tone and man-ner of the able and distinguished Senior Represen-tative from Newburyport, to my friend from Greenfield, the other day, and to insist that, after all, when carefully examined, the actual, legal judgment of the Court, as a judicial tribunal, is one of the most harmless things in the world. Is it charged that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that no colored man, no person of African origin and servile descent, can be an American citizen? The answer I have heard is, 'O, no,—the Adge has said so, but the Court has not decided it.

Mr. Cushing of Newburyport—Pardon me. By whom was that said? Mr. Andrew—I have not named any one yet, Mr. Speaker; I am going to say it myself, directly.
Mr. Cushing—I thought, by the gentleman's mode
of speaking, that he meant to state that I said it.

of speaking, that he meant to state that I said it.

Mr. Andrew—I remember how very careful the
gentleman from Newburyport, the other day, was
to affirm nothing very precisely, and how careful he
was to deny, pretty confidently, everything which
had been averred on the other side.

Obred Scott was a man of color, and was horn, I

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

Should the demagogues and fanatics who now lead public sentiment in this State consummate this infureus measure, the old Commonwealth will in-The worst political deed that Massachusetts has seen since her ratification of the Federal Constitution was done yesterday by our American Republican Governor. He, at the bidding of a radical and fanatical herd of abolitionists, removed Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate! This is striking a deadly blow at the independence of the judiciary and the supremacy of the laws of Congress in this Commonwealth.

Well and nobly have a minority of patriotic men, in both branehes, fought against this terrible dictation of the Garrison traitors and this great political wrong of the American Republican party. For it they deserve and will receive the thanks of the candid and the patriotic among the people. Disgraceful and damning is it to the good mame and to the material interests of this noble and once national Commonwealth, that the solid reason which this minority used proved of no avail to avert the public calamity. But such conclusive appeal, though it failed before such a majority, cannot fail in the long fund. Let it be hoped that an indignant people will remember it in their political action and at the ballot box; and that they will hurt from power the men who disgrace the offices they hold.—Boston Post, 20th inst.

conclusively settled by repeated adjudications of this Court; and if I doubted or denied the propriector or parentage was conclusive of his clizenship. ty of those decisions, I would not feel myself any He decided wholly as a deduction from the fact of

of the person to whom the alleged ownership of Scott and his family had passed, he commenced anew by an action of trespass for assault and battery and false imprisonment in the Circuit Court of the Union for the district of Missouri ; averring the cit- the question it suggests.' izenship of Sanford, according to the truth, in the By adding the names of Grier and Campbell to

The first was a plea to the jurisdiction of the lourt. And, in effect, it was a denial of the cometency of the Court to try the facts or decide the why he was not such a citizen was the averment that citizenship, within the meaning of the federal constitution, was impossible to any one (like Scott) of African extraction and servile descent. If the position was correct, and the denial of jurisdiction was true, then, although Scott and his family had Now this is a singular commentary upon the jurisdiction. never been the slaves of any one, and though

The second ground of defence went to the merits of the controversy. If Scott was a slave, then he could not recover. But, as his right to recover decould not recover. But, as his right to recover decade nor allow or all could not recover. But, as his right to recover depended on the question of his own freedom or slavery, (which was the issue then to be tried, the plea to the jurisdiction being decided in his favor.) that right was to be determined by applying the law of the land to the facts of his history and that

f his family.
On the trial of the merits before the jury, the facts having been all agreed on by the parties, the Court instructed the jury that 'upon the facts in this case, the law is with the defendant.' And a verdict being rendered accordingly, the controversy was removed, by a writ of error, to the supreme naional tribunal at Washington.

It is the opinion of that Court we are now enraged in exploring. We are to discover, if we can, be conclusions it announced; to discriminate between the conclusion of individuals, or segments, of the Court, and those of the bench itself—which an speak with authority, only by the voice of its majority; to discriminate between the reasoning by which the judicial mind found its way to a result, which the judicial mind found its way to a result, and the result itself, when found; and to discriminate between opinions of which judicial duty required the formation and expression, and opinions expressed on points and questions not demanded by the case, and which were reached only by continuing the discussion after the case had been decided.

The first duty of the Supreme Court was to in-quire into the record to ascertain the questions it disclosed demanding solution. But here at the very The first duty of the Supreme Court was to interest on the record to ascertain the questions it disclosed demanding solution. But here at the very threshold of the inquiry, we find no majority of the Court at agreement. And although the opinion of the Chief Justice (Taney) which is styled the 'opinion of the Court, in support of the plea to the jurisdiction, declares all men of African extraction and servile descent incapable of American citizenship, yet we find but four of the Judges (himself included) out of the nine members of the Court, deciding that the plea to the jurisdiction on writ of error, and after the defendant had gone to the jurisdiction of the test, was properly before the Supreme Court at all. Of these four, one was Judge Curtis; and he denied the conclusions of the other three, and held that the plea was bad. Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only (viz: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Certainly, those four only of the Cause and the rights of its parties. For examely, the control of the Cause of purisdiction. ** And as the decision of the plea in bar

more at liberty to overturn them, than I would any Scott's own personal condition or status of servitude, other series of decisions, by which the law upon asymmet to have been found by the jury. So, Mr. any other question had been settled. There is with Justice Campbell. He ends his opinion thus: me nothing in the law of slavery which distinguish- 'The capacity of the plaintiff to sue is involved in es it from the law on any other subject, or allows any the pleas in bar, and the verdict of the jury dismore accommodation to the temporary excitements closes an incapacity under the Constitution of the United States, his is an incapacity to sue in their Court, while, by the law of the judicial mind, calm and self-balanced, should Missouri, the operation of the verdict would be more adhere to principles established when there was no extensive. I think it a safe conclusion to enforce the feeling to disturb the view of the legal questions lesser disability,' (that is, the disability to sue in the upon which the rights of parties depend. And in that spirit, from the clear and screne heights of Jurisprudence, above the currents and above the clouds of political controversy, he perceived and he is rights in Missouri. I think the judgment should be affirmed on the ground that the Circuit Court And in Federal Courts, which might exist even consist-

declared the law.

By decision of the majority of the judges, Dred bad no jurisdiction, or that the case should be research, of the citzenship in the State of New York, sed.' He had said in the beginning of his opinion, of the research to whom the alleged agreement and the state of New York.

State of New York, and averring himself to be a citizen of Missouri. For by the law of Congress, commonly known as 'the judiciary act,' the Federal Circuit Courts possess jurisdiction in cases in which the plaintiff is a citizen of one State, and the pressly said that 'the records shows a prima facile prima facile pressly said that 'the records shows a prima facile pressly said that 'the records shows a prima facile pressly said that 'the records shows a prima facile pressly said that 'the records shows a prima facile prima facile p which the plaintiff is a citizen of one State, and the defendant a citizen of another. And thus it was that the question of the citizenship of his race arose.

The defendant, Sanford, made two answers to the suit. First, he denied the citizenship of the plaintiff. Second, he justified the acts complained of, by claiming that the plaintiff and his family were his denied the plaintiff and his family were his denied to the plaintiff and his family were his denied to the plaintiff and his family were his defendant a citizenship of his race arose.

The defendant, Sanford, made two answers to the suit. First, he denied the citizenship of the plaintiff. Second, he justified the acts complained of, by claiming that the plaintiff and his family were his control of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of his race arose.

The defendant, Sanford, made two answers to the suit. First, he denied the citizenship of the plaintiff. Second, he justified the acts complained of, by claiming that the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff. Second, he justified the acts complained of, by claiming that the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff. Second, he justified the acts complained of, by claiming that the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his control of the citizenship of the plaintiff and his family were his c for want of jurisdiction, and an affirmation of the judgment below, for the reason that it 'is of little importance, and would be the same in effect; while the other, viz., Campbell, thinks that one of aw, determinative of the respective rights of the the two would be 'more extensive' in its 'operanot a citizen of Missouri. And the reason given of the two cared much which course was to be tak-

dicial value of the opinions of the judges who con-curred in overturning, so far as they could do it, the never been the saves of any one, and imprisoned, and even without pretext or show of legal right, the Circuit Court was powerless to defend them. It could render no other decree than the dismissal of the suit—relegating the plaintiff to his rights as an inhabitant of Missouri—to be heard by the an inhabitant of Missouri—to be heard by the Courts erected and acting under the laws of Missouri. But the Circuit Court overruled the plea to its jurisdiction. It denied the inference that, because the plaintiff 'was a negro of African descent, and his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as negro slaves, be, if a freeman, could not be a citizen. And, thus, admitting that, notwithstanding the nativity and quality of his ancestors, he could belong to the citizen class, his suit was entertained; and on the second ground of defence it went to trial.

The second ground of defence went to the merits of the controversy. If Scott was a slave, then he

The conclusion then is this :- On the question of the possibility of citizenship to one of Dred Scott' color, extraction and origin, three justices, viz., Taney, Wayne and Daniel, held the negative. Netson and Campbell passed over the plea by which the question was raised. Grier agreed with Nelson. Catron said the question was not open. McLean agreed with Catron; but thought the plea bad. Curtis agreed that the question was open, but at-tacked the plea, met its averments, and decided that tacked the plea, met its averments, and decided that a free born colored person, native to any State, is a citizen thereof, by birth, and is therefore a citizen of the Union, and entitled to sue in the Federal Courts. I declare then, boldly, that but three judges of the Supreme Court have, as yet, judicially denied the capacity of citizenship to such as Dred Scott and his family. And, as yet, I claim, for my colored constituents,—all of them,—notwithstanding their origin, the protection of the Federal Courts and of the American flag.

Mr. Speaker, had a majority of the Court directly Mr. Speaker, had a majority of the Court directly sustained the plea in abatement, and denied the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court appealed from, then all else they could have said and done would have been done and said in a cause not theirs to try, and not theirs to discuss. In the absence of such majorities one step more was to be taken. And the next

he Supreme Court of the State, at last, where, against the dissent and to the apparently great surprise of its Chief Justice, a majority (that is two) of its judges, ch. This was the conclusion of the latter gentleman was that 'the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed,—while the conclusion of the former was that it was depending upon the law of Missouri, and that the federal Court sitting in the State, and trying the mutter of no consequence which decree should be affirmed, or should be reversed for want of jurisdiction. This may be considered as a consent to be the slaves of Iverson.

The noble protest of Chief Justice Gamble reflects no doubtful light on the quality of that decision. 'I regard the question,' he declared, 'as conclusively settled by repeated adjudications of the same and part of the conclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges the conclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges was the conclusion of Nelson, who declares 'the question is one solely judgment of the Court below should be affirmed,—while the conclusion of the former was that it was been considered as a consent to the considered as a consent to the conclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges the conclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges was the burden of the opinion of Nelson, who declares 'the question is one solely judgment of the Court sitting in the State, and trying the care should be affirmed,—while the conclusion of the Instead of Nelson, who declares 'the question is one solely judgment of the Court sitting in the State, and trying the care should be affirmed,—while the conclusion of the Instead of Nelson, who declares 'the question is one solely judgment of the Court sitting in the State, and trying the care should be affirmed,—while the conclusion of the Instead of Nelson, who declares 'the question is one solely depending upon the law of Nelson, who declares 'the question is one solely judgment of the Court sitting in the State, and trying the care before us, was bound to follow it.' It received the emphatic endorseme company with his master in Illinois and Minnesota, and this effect is to be ascertained by reference to the laws of Missouri.' Five of the Justices then (if no laws of Missouri.' Five of the Justices then (if no more of them) regarded the law of Missouri as decisive of the plaintiff's rights. The Chief Justice and Justices Wayne and Nelson and Grier plainly hold that, on this point, the Court of the United States were bound to follow the decision of the Court of Missouri, which had already passed upon the question. And if Campbell did not intend to be bound by the Missouri Court, I am at a loss to understand what he does mean; since, asking 'what understand what he does mean; since, asking ' what is the law of Missouri in such a case?' and, after citing Scott vs. Emerson in the 15th of the Missouri reports and various authorities of several States, he concludes that 'questions of status are closely connected with questions arising out of the social and political organization of the State where they originate, and each sovereign power must determine hem within its own territorics.' He held conclusively and distinctly, and so also did Mr. Justice Catron, in common with all the Judges, besides McLean and Curtis,—on their own investigation and reasoning,—that the law of Missouri (to be ascerained either by themselves, or by exploring the declared opinions of the Courts) must rule the cause. And they all affirm that, irrespective of the law of Illinois and of the territory, Scott was a slave by the law of Missouri, on his return within the con-fines of its jurisdiction.

If the law of Illinois could have had no pos-

sible effect to secure freedom to Scott, when again remitted to Missouri, it follows that neither could remitted to sussouri, it lonows that neither could the laws of the territory have availed him. The majority of the Court had no occasion, therefore, to follow them into the territory, in order to look into the condition of Harriet and the children; because Ored, as a slave, could have no wife nor child, known to the law or recognized by the Court. But if any such occasion had existed, the same answer,— of the effect of the Missouri law,—was sufficient to control the cause.

Here, then, we have a man, found by three of the Court to be an impossible citizen, by reason of ancestral disabilities; by the same three, and four more of them, to have been a slave, by the law of his domicil at the inception of the suit. And yet, on the strength of observations and reflections induled by a majority of these continues. dulged by a majority of these gentlemen, after their judicial functions had ceased for want of a compe-tent plaintiff in the suit—for want of a man competent to the ownership of his own body, (on one side of their record.)—it is claimed by the President of these United States, that slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States, and that 'this point has been declared by the highest

tribunal known to our laws." Oh, most powerful weakness! A man, incapable of citizenship, of marriage, of maintaining or defending an action in the courts, or of even owning himself, is strong enough—to conduct a judicial controversy to the result of erecting slavery as a na-tional institution, in every territory of the govern-ment, and to determine the rights and control the destinies of an empire of freemen!
Upon the face of the Dred Scott decision Itself, I

deny its having any pretence to be authority for that proposition announced by the President. I hope we shall see the day when the whole of the National Democratic party of the country will emancipate itself from the bondage of that supposed decision. I trust it will remain free at least until the Court shall have declared itself under circumstances which shall render its decision possible and competent. I have one word, Mr. Speaker, to say in reference

to the determination of Mr. Justice Nelson, and a najority of the Court, that it was not for that Court
of the United States to decide, for itself, the truth
or falsehood of a claim to freedom set up under such circumstances as those of Scott. It seems to me.

sir, a remarkable result.

They passed, over the plea in abatement, to the merits of the controversy. Thus they had to treat the plaintiff for the time as a citizen of Missouri. The defendant was, undeniably, a citizen of New York. On the face of the record, then, and for all purposes beyond that plea, the Court assumed ju-risdiction of the case, by reason of the averred citizenship of the parties. Why, then, on the assumption of jurisdiction, could they not do justice between them? Why hold up the Missouri law, and the opinions of the Missouri Courts, between the Court and the plaintiff—whose rights they had un-Was it out of respect to the State of Missouri, under a general rule of the bench, to adopt the decisions of the State tribunals on questions of local

law? But Scott's case did not turn upon the local law of Missouri. His rights depended upon the law of Illinois, and the law of Wisconsin Territoryof Illinois, and the law of Wisconsin Territory—
upon the effect of those laws on his condition, on
his passing within their reach. Is it not the duty
of the Supreme Court, deciding between citizens of
different States, on a question of the effect of the
laws of a State foreign to either of them,—much more of a State foreign to both of them,—much more still of the effect of the legislation of the Fedmore still of the effect of the legislation of the Federal Congress upon their rights,—to accord to them the benefit of the Court's own judgment and learning? Beyond controversy, this is so. And so has the Court regarded it. It has, for example, decided most important questions of the law of real estate, in the very teeth of the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, concerning lands in the city of Boston itself. And it has assumed to declare what was the statute law of Michigan, reversing the latest decision of the highest court of Michigan; and even against a certified copy of the original statute itself. Nor are these two cases solitary or exceptional. The Supreme Court, then,

original statute users. Nor are these two cases solitary or exceptional. The Supreme Court, then, will sometimes, and at its own pleasure, pass upon will sometimes, and at its own pleasure, pass upon the local law.

But, it may be replied, this was a question of status—of the domestic and social condition of the plaintiff in Missouri. What then? Can Missouri enslave a freeman of Illinois, or of the territories, the moment he gets within the borders of Missouri, and bid defiance to the Courts of the Union? One would think so. Nay, it must be so, if the Dred Scott decision is law. Reverse the picture a moment, and ask again—Can Massachusetts emancipate a slave of Virginia the moment he gets within the borders of Massachusetts, and bid defiance to the Courts of the Union? Thomas Sims and Anthony Barns, out of their own experience, may answer.

But we must deal fairly with the Coart. Their own words have qualified the position. They only yield—so they say—to the local Courts the right to determine the local law affecting the status of persons * domiciled * in a State. But who is to decide

the question of domicil? Will they leave it to our Court to decide whether the 'domicil' of the next man or woman claimed to be a fugitive slave is in Massachusetts or not? They never allow a man, running away from slavery, to plead that his 'dom-icil' is in the free State to which he has fled. But Dred Scott and his wife and child were ' removed (so said the record) back to Missouri by the master. They no more consented—on that record—to their own return to Missouri than Thomas Sims's master consented to his escaping into Massachusetts. Can a slave master make a 'domicil' for his freed man against that man's will, any more than an escaping slave can make a 'domicil' for himself against his master's will? I pray to know if we have come to this, that the Courts of the Union have jurisdiction to carry off alleged slaves, at the instance of their pretended owners; but no jurisdiction to avenge the wrongs and assert the rights of persons claiming to be free? That they may catch slaves and declare slavery, but nover deliver freemen, nor declare free-

O Having shown, I think, how narrow is the ground actually covered by the law of the case of Dred Scott and his family, I might perhaps content myself, and relieve the House. For the examination discloses the audacity of the claim set up by the President, and it leaves his party and the country that freedom of opinion which party discipline as sumes to denv.

But I must dwell a moment upon some views o the subject I have not yet developed. It is no merit of the individual members of the majority that ' the opinion of the Court,' as pronounced by its head, is not all that the President contends. And we will look it in the face. Passing over all that pertains to the ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri restriction,—to be more fitly discussed hereafter,—I quarrel with the opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice, because of its injustice to the colored race; of its calumny upon the memories of the fathers of the republic, and of its unendurable immorality.

I denounce it as unjust to the colored men; be cause it assumes that the white men of America, fo many generations, and so closely, connected with the sons of Africa, had been compelled, by their observation of them and their experience with them to the conclusive opinion, that men descended from African slaves could never, by possibility, be fit for the enjoyment of political rights. What a terrible comment is that upon a whole continent of human

What a terrible reflection is that upon millions of a whole race of men, of whom we and our fathers have had intimate knowledge for centuries, both in domestic and public relations; sometimes in the relation of common freemen of a common country but oftener, alas! in the relation of master an slave! Mind, you, sir, it was not a question of political expediency mooted by his Honor the Chie Justice; it was a solemn question of law, a ques-tion of the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, to be ascertained by judicial interpretation. The opinion of the Chief Justice assumes that s

intrinsically weak, or so intrinsically bad, is the whole African race, that by no possibility could the fathers of the Republic ever have contemplated, for a moment, that the African, or any men of African descent, coming down through any servile ancestry, could be fit for political association. I quarrel with that decision for an assumption so sweeping and so monstrous. I quarrel with it because the assumption contradicts all the facts of our history, contra dicts the fact that colored men were citizens of my own State of Massachusetts, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that slavery had been abolished by the Constitution of Massachusetts as contrary to the declaration of rights-(if it had been already abalished by judicial decision before its adoption,) because it overlooks the fact that in four other States of these United States colored men the descendants of slaves, were citizens of the United States before the adoption of the Federal Constitution-because it overlooks the fact, that by the very Articles of Confederation, these colored men, of Af rican descent and of servile origin, were citizens of the confederated States.

It is a fact, sir, that the State of South Carolina endeavored to alter the Articles of Confederation, so as to exclude negroes from citizenship; that South Carolina could get only one State to go with her in the attempt to alter the articles,— so that they not only included colored men among citizens, as were originally drafted, but it was determined that they should still be citizens, although the attention of all the States was called to the article, and South Carolina, with one other State, endeavored to exclude colored men from the privilege. The opinion of the Chief Justice further overlooks the fact that the State of Virginia, by express enactment, conformed her own law to the Articles of Confederation, altering her statute for the purpose. Thus colored men had been citizens of Massachusetts, of New York, of New Jersey, of Virginia, of North Carolina, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and were citizens under the Articles of Confederation. If I am wrong, I ha misread, or have failed to understand the plainest phrases used in the documents which form a part of the national history, and a part of our national

written law.
I quarrel with that opinion, I said, sir, because i is unjust to the memory of our fathers, as well as to the colored race, and the public history of our country. It is unjust to the memory of our fathers, be cause it assumes, in direct terms, in the boldest and worst phrase—assumes—ay, declares, that at the time of the adoption of this Federal Constitution of ours, it was held all over the thirteen States of the Union, by all men, and questioned by none, that the negro, ' having no rights which the white man was bound to respect,' was, by the necessity of his nature, excluded from the privileges of citi-

zenship. Why, sir, had his Honor, Mr. Chief Justice Ta ney, never heard of such a man as Jonathan Ed-wards, of Massachusetts, who, more years than I can tell before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had denounced the African slave trade, and American slavery, in terms if less rhetorical, not those in which they have been less decisive, than those in which they have been since denounced by a Brougham, by a Curran, and a Cushing? [Sensation.] And did he not know that the public history of Massachusetts—from the beginning—from the earliest time—when Plymouth Colony declared against slavery in 1646, to when the town of Boston, in 1701, denounced it, to 1780, when the Bill of Rights put an end to it—proved to all mankind that the rights of human nature were never without witnesses, whose remonstrances have never without witnesses, whose remonstrances have survived the institution they hated?

Had not he heard of such a man as Patrick Henry, or James Madison, or Benjamin Franklin, or John Jay, or George Washington, all of whom, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, or contemporaneously with the period of its formation and adoption, in one way or another, under one set of circumstances or another, bore testimony against the injustice, the iniquity, of the African slave trade and of American slavery? Had he not heard of George Wythe, of Virginia, of Alexander Hamilton, of New York, of the host of worthies whose ton, of New York, of the host of worthles whose names stand inscribed upon the rolls of the nation's history and of her literary fame? I could spend hours, this afternoon, if it were worth while, in reading to you the language of Madison, and of Jeffreon, and of Patrick Henry, and Hamilton, and the rest of the catalogue of national names, now historical, names now immortal, which shall live as long as the memory of man endures, and whose fame will be preserved after the recollection of their deeds has faded away, in the words of flame with

deeds has laded away, in the words of flame with which they denounced American Slavery.

Had he never heard the words of Jefferson, in view of this very institution of American slavery, and of a possible contest between the bond black man and the free white man, in the slave States— The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. Can the liberties of a nation be thought scourse when we have removed the only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his judgments cannot sleep forever.' His own observation of the capacity of the colored man—his own observation of the iniquity and injustice of American slavery—drew from the pen of Thomas Jefferson denunciations like these—just as they wrung from the death-bed of John Randolph that bitter word—'Remerse.' three times repeated on the written card bed of John Randolph that bitter word—Remorse, three times repeated on the written card,
when his tongue was too paleied to utter them; and
which, while in the possession of his reason, impelled him to secure, by his last will and testament,
the emancipation of his slaves—aye, which excited
that indig aant rebuke—ejaculated on the floor of
the American Congress—Tenvy not the head or the
heart of the Northern man who can advocate slavery upon principle.

sh soil, under the British crown, who were not free

subjects of the realm?

If you claim that before the American Revolution, during the colonial period of our history, it was competent, by the Common Law of England, for white men to hold black men, or any men, as their slaves, you must also admit that it was competent for them also to emancipate their slaves; and those slaves, born on British soil, upon the moment of their emancipation, became free subjects of the British Crown. It was to defend the rights of free-born subjects of the British Crown that our fathers went through the fire and blood of a seven years' war; it was to assert and defend their rights s free-born subjects of the British Crown that our fathers involved themselves in the Revolution, compelling the Declaration that in their hands they carry through seas of blood and rivers of fire, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the achievement of Independence. Look to the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and see if it is not so. Compare those resolutions with the American Constitution; and when you read the preamble to the Federal Constitution, in which it s declared that this solemn instrument is intended for the purpose of preserving 'Liberty' to 'ourselves read it in the light of those resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention of the States,—the old Continental Congress,—and there you will find what liberty means. 'Liberty'—[Mr. Dodge of Chatham, from his seat, 'Amen!']—Amen! say I—God speed the day when it shall come !— Liberty,' it was as technical as 'Jury'; it had as precise, as accurate, as well defined a mean-'husband' and 'wife' had. It meant that its possessor was a freeman, who had the benefit and the exercise of all the rights of a free-born subject of the British Crown. If they could have rebeen interfered with in the exercise of their rights as free-born subjects, our fathers would have aban-doned the Revolution before it began; they would never have conceived of beginning it.

That was the Liberty for which our fathers con-

tended, and that was the Liberty which they thought they had crystallized into a Constitution; they thought they had written it out 'with the pen of a diamond, and laid it in the rock for ever.' They never dreamed, sir, they never dreamed, that the emancipation of an American born from a state of servitude, left him any where else than in the position of a free-born subject. And whosoever would have been, before the Revolution, a free subject of the British Crown, after the Revolution became an American citizen. An inexorable logic leads us to the conclusion which only the degeneracy, as I must call it, of later times, has led some en to question.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come when-retracing our steps-the American people must return to the traditions, the dectrines, and to the history of the If we must live over their history of trial and suffering, in order to defend their memories, to establish their truths, and to perpetuate their liberand consistently with the inspirations of their reli establish their truths, and to perpetuate their liberties, then, by the favor of God, I trust we may have the persistence of purpose, and the fortitude of heart, and the manliness of character, to enable us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before ue there is trial, storm and disaster. But I pray to Heaven that, discarding all the temptations of case all the seductions of power, all the allurements of place, and setting aside all the fears of the brave, and all the follies of the wise, we may be faithful to the past—faithful to its truth, faithful to its history.

I humbly ask the pardon of this house, for having been led into a discussion which has occupied so much of the time. The subject, difficult to condense, difficult at the best to discuss as it ought to be discussed, seemed to me to demand a few words at my hands, I having been charged with the duty of presenting to this honorable House, the memorial of men who felt afflicted in their souls, as they are crossed in their interests and cut down in their rights, by the supposed adjudication of the highest tribunal known to the American laws. They are humble men, Mr. Speaker; they are men of sable hue, of African origin, and I suppose, of servile descent. But they are men. The officers of that meeting, whose names are borne upon the memorial lastiny. I care not how small may be the minority in the honor of laying upon your table, are men with which to-day I am associated in the opinions I have the happiness to own. The sun of that mornbut they are men-not men in any generic sense simply, but men in a positive sense, in the possession the mountain-tops-when they will be accepted and of the positive qualities of manhood, known to me, justified by the great heart and intellect of regen-most of them, personally—immediate constituents erated America. [Warm applause from the floor of my own-some of them men, who, against all the discouragements which beset their unfortunate race. in the controversy of life, have so far conquered as to become the honest acquirers of an honorable competence,-men who, in despite of most untoward ircumstances, have become able to do-what a very large proportion of our own white native citizens, in many parts of our country, cannot do—can read the Gospels and the Constitution in their vernacular tongue, and can write their names in legible, clerkly characters, to the memorial they present. They are men of reputation among those m I believe to be entirely worthy, honest,

respectable.

True, they are black. Yes, sir, but the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, annexing Mexican territory to our possessions, added Indians, black men, mulattoes, mestizoes, and quadroons, men of all denominations, of all origins, of all colors, and of no color, without training, without education, to the proud list of American freemen and American citizens. So did the purchase of Louisiana; so did the purchase of Florida add black men, and mulatto men, and men of all colors and complexions, and origins, to the category of American citizens. So have various treaties with our Indian tribes admitted men of tawney hue, uncultivated and unlettered men, simply upon the ground of their adopting the habits of white men-to the position of American

This war, made by the Court for political purpos by Presidents and Cabinets, upon colored men, is no war declared against race. It is not a war against color, nor a war against race, nor a demonstration in the interest of white men. It is a war against Freedom. It is a demonstration in behalf of human ser-vitude. It is an operation commenced in the interest of slavery, as a political power, an anomalous political power in the Republic; and as such, it becomes the American people to meet it, to denounce it, to defy it, to overthrow it, if possible, at the threshold. And it is because of the earnestness with which I hold that conviction, that I have dared

with which I hold that conviction, that I have dared to trespass upon the time of the House to-day.

And I conclude, then, Mr. Speaker, with repeating the motion with which I had the honor to accompany the presentation of this memorial. I move that it be printed, and referred to your Committee on Federal Relations. I know not, sir, that this House or this Legislature can do much that will be effectual, in answer to the prayer. But you can at least hear it. Because I fear you can do little in proper answer to the prayer, I desire that their testimony may be read and heard by this House. If they have asked that which it would be impossible for this Legislature to grant, inexpedient, unlawful perhaps, they have proved to you how terrible is the wound under which they smart, mining even now in the grateful heart of their patriotism.

Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, referred to the contents of the petition, and said that its prayers

wound under which they smart, mining even now in the grateful heart of their patriotism.

Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, referred to the contents of the petition, and said that its prayers might well, in due time, be subject to discussion in the House. But the gentleman from Boston had made a motion to print them the occasion of a meditated, and most eloquent and excellent speech, upon certain relations of one of those prayers. He himself entertained opposite opinions. But if he were to follow the gentleman from Boston, he must follow him in the two alternatives,—holding as he had that the Supreme Court had adjudicated nothing, yet denouncing the opinions of members of the Court. If nothing had been adjudicated nothing, yet denouncing the opinions of members of the court had adjudicated nothing, yet denouncing the opinions of members of the court. If nothing had been adjudicated what cause for emotion? If an adjudication had been made, the question of law is not to be argued here in a hasty speech.

To do justice to the issues presented by the gentleman from Boston—he would not say the challenge, for he did not think he was to regard it in that light.—he, Mr. C., would say that the Demo-

made, the question of law is not to be agent and the process of the common and in the legislative in a hasty speech.

To do justice to the issues presented by the gentleman from Boston—he would not say the challenge, for he did not think he was to regard it in that light,—he, Mr. C., would say that the Democratic party did not held itself bound by any opinion of the President. And he protested against the assumption of superior intelligence and morality, of his rights and duties to the government and peotism of his rights and duties to the government and peo-

All over the North, all over our slaveholding States, away down into Georgia, under the wing of South Carolina, there had been men from the beginning protesting against slavery, denouncing the wrongs of the black man, and asserting his rights.

And the wrongs of the black man, and asserting his rights. And there was never a human doubt, no, not one—no, NOT ONE, in all our early public history—all the legal, judicial and political history—all the legal, judicial and political history of America—but that the emancipation of the black man, legally accomplished, would work his transformation into an American freeman. Who ever heard that there could be, under the common law of England, a class of persons free-bern on British soil, under the British crown, who were not free own opinions, and those of the Democratic party, were the dominant intellectual and moral opinions of a vast majority of the people of the United States.

Mr. Andrew-Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from

Newburyport is entirely correct, in understanding that I undertook to throw down no challenge. should be ashamed to challenge any man to a dis-cussion, in my public duty. I should never, voluntarily, engage in any controversy upon this floor for any mere purpose of display. I certainly never should presume to send my challenge to the learned gentleman from Newburyport, or any other gentle-man honored by his constituency with a seat here, for the purpose of engaging in a war of words. But, charged with a duty, I undertook to perform it, and, according to the measure of my ability, I have done so. I was aware, Mr. Speaker, (for the gentleman from Newburyport has hitherto done what I have not; he has availed himself of other opportunities presented by the course of business in this House, to express himself in defence of views entertained by him upon some of those questions to which I have not heretofore had an occasion to advert,) I was notified,—was I not already aware of the public history of that gentleman-I was notified already, as were the various members of this House, of the opinions entertained by the senior Representative from Newburyport.

It was not, therefore, for the purpose of chal-

lenge, or of founding a discussion, that I took the liberty of occupying some portion of your time. It was for the purpose of getting before the House few of those thoughts which had not yet received a proper opportunity for presentation.— And in order that it might be understood by my constituents, and by the common constituents of us all, that there were members upon this floor who were willing to avail themselves of proper occasions, and reasonable opportunities, to g utterance to opinions, ay, and to sentiments, emotions' even, if the gentleman will pardor me, in which they concur with a vast majority o the intelligent, educated and refined of the de scendants of the Puritans. I accept the gen tleman's definition of their characters—his de scription of them, as men and as a society.-The gentleman from Newburyport may be right in what he affirms of the grand sum total o opinion entertained by all the diverse classes of nen who make up the citizens of the Federal Union—I am not prepared to contradict him upon that, I have not taken the census of their opinion, I do not know but that he may find it to be true when he shall have counted the votes, that the majority of the people now entitled to vote in America be-lieve in the dogmas of what, for want of a better and shorter phrase, I will call Buchananism-perhaps they do-yet the people of Massachusetts never did and they never will. Inspired by that sentiment which drove them across the stormy seas, and impelled them to build a home in the wilderness, because they could not be free elsewhere in their own native gion, they will-adhere to this very protest against the doctrines which the gentleman so ably main-tained on the floor of the House and elsewhere, though all the world shall be arrayed against them And that same intelligence, that same understanding, that same sincerity of conviction, that same fixed ever, to adhere to-morrow, and the next day, and in the next campaign—and when all political campaigns shall have passed away-if that time shall ever con And he who writes the history of America in a better hour than this, may point out to admiring mankind results as beautiful, as vast, as real, brought about by these very denounced protestant against the dogmas of slavery, as those described by our own Massachusetts Bancroft, flowing from the opinions, doctrines, sentiments, and the whole his tory and character of Colonial Massachusetts. This year is a child of that year—now more than two centuries and a quarter gone by-which say be Mayflower dancing upon the waves of Plymouth Bay, freighted with a cargo of humanity, small by the count, but with an infinite cargo of truth and of ing begins to dawn-I see its foreshine already on

JUDGE LORING REMOVED-MESSAGE OF GOV. BANKS. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

and galleries.

Executive Department, Council Chamber, Boston, March 19, 1858. To the House of Representatives :

An address of both houses of the Legislature w presented to me yesterday, by a committee appoint od for that purpose, requesting the removal of Ed-ward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk. The reasons which moved the Legislature to this request were not stated in the address. The power given to the executive department of the government, upon address of both houses of the Legislature, for the removal of notaries public, officers commissioned to command in the militia, and all judicial officers, is a power given without qualification, and its exerci s entrusted solely to the discretion of the legislative

and executive branches of the government.

But, inasmuch as other constitutional modes of pr cedure have been established, to which recourse may be had in cases of misconduct and maladministration in office, and which admit of more extended opport in office, and which adm.t of more extended oppor-tunities of justification or defence, I am led to the conclusion that the Legislature has had regard in this case to the incompatibility of offices, held by whose removal from office is requested. The expediency of providing by constitutional and legislative that certain offices of state governments are incompatible with other and similar offices under the government of the United States, is maintained by the example of our own, as it is by that of other

state governments.

An act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth. passed on the 21st day of May, 1855, establishe and declares that certain offices under the government of the United States are incompatible with

ple, has neglected to comply with the provisions of

county of Suffolk.

My attention having been thus called by the Legislature to the statute of the 21st of May, 1855, to which I have referred, I should fail in my duty did I not request the reconsideration of some of its did I not request the reconsideration of some of its provisions, with a view to their material modifi-cation and amendment.

Under a government so entirely free as our own. there is sometimes danger that in moments of excitement, a desire for the protection of personal rights may incite us to forgetfulness, and even disregard of other rights of citizens and the State. The judgother rights of citizens and the State. The judg-ment of every man must compel him, theoretically at least, to acknowledge the superiority of political institutions, which spring from and represent the people over every other form of government. But it is quite possible that, in practice, considerate men may be led to distrust the ultimate success, and discredit the justice of such governments, because of their natural tendency to the disregard of equally important rights of different classes of men.

In a statute which is professedly framed to secure the rights of porsons, especial care should be taken that no limitation of power should be permanently

established that are not essential to the great purpose of the act itself. To all provisions of the act of 1855. to which I have referred, which are essential to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and of the United States, I cheer-

fully give my assent.

In my judgment, it is not only expedient but necessary for the government of the United States, as well as of the separate States, that, in practice and in legislation, it should be declared to be incompetent for the same person at the same time to exercise judicial authority under Federal and State governments. The delicate lines of power that mark the f State and Federal jurisdiction absolutely demands that the judicial functions of the two government should not be represented in the same officer.

To so much of the statute of 1855 as makes it in

compatible for a judicial officer of this Common wealth to hold a judicial office under the govern ment of the United States, or that of United States Commissioner, I think no well-founded objection can

But I do not think it necessary that this incom patibility of employments should be extended to whose duties are chiefly ministerial, rather than judicial, as justices of the peace or attorneys at law, to officers of the militia, or to various other persons, who may be said, in the language of the act, to hold offices 'of honor, trust, or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth.'

No incapacity to hold office, and no disqualifies tion to receive appointments, should be pronounced against its citizens, except upon grounds of public necessity. Such necessity does not exist, in my judgment, with regard to the offices last named, neith will the exercise of the power avail anything what-ever against the legislative, executive or judicial

authority of the United States.

If it be the purpose of this Commonwealth to impress upon individuals or States its opinions, its enlarge ct should be not to restrict, but to legal capacity and power of its people. It cannot be assumed upon any just principle, that every citizen of Massachusetts who shall hold the office of United States Commissioner will feel bound, because he is in sympathy with its sentiments or possesses the confi-dence of the people, harshly to adjudge every fact against the personal liberty of every suppliant for justice, or to interpret the provisions of every act of the general government as within its constitutional

It cannot justly be assumed, without proof, that the protection of the rights of any stranger requires that a disqualification for holding office shall be pronounced against all those who sympathize with, and possess the confidence of the people of the State, or that every semblance and symbol of authority shall be pressed by our own act into the hands of thos who sympathize neither with the fugitive nor the Still less is it to be assumed, that there can never be a change in the administration of the general government, or in the construction of its stat-

upon the Governor, with the consent of the Council, upon address of both Houses of the Legislature, tity to remove civil and military officers.— th all amendments of the organic law, this on has remained without limitation or change, authority to remove civil and military

which will justify succeeding legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature can en-

of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive from service or labor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one, nor more than two years.'

There is in these different provisions of the Con stitution and laws, a divided duty, which it is imcognize and perform. Every order issued from this department of the government to the military forces department of the government to the State must be obeyed.

of the State must be obeyed.

I recommend, therefore, that the statute be so amended as to relieve subordinate officers and privates of the volunteer militia from the heavy penalties to which they are subjected by the provisions of the 16th section, and that such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for the public welfare, in this regard, shall be made effective by limiting the power of military and civil officers, in calling out the militia in cases of invasion, insurrection or popular tumult, or in such other cases as the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature upon this important subject with great deference, and respectfully request such attention thereto as the advanced state of public business will permit. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

The message having been read, Mr. Andrew, of ton, moved that it be referred to a special commit-Different legislatures have, by address to the executive branch of the government, requested his removal from an office which he thus held in contravention of law, and without signal effort for its modification or repeal; as often as the Legislature has requested his removal, he has re-asserted his purpose and position, conscientiously I have no doubt, and firmly, in language which I cannot interpret otherwise than as manifesting a fixed resolution to disregard and in effect to nullify a statute provision of the Commonwealth.

For this reason—no official opinion of his entering into my consideration of the question, and no official act constituting an element in the judgment I have formed—upon address of both houses of the Legislature constitutionally presented, and with onsent of the Council, I have removed Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

Hoston, moved that it be referred to a special committee of five on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join; whereupon, Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, rose and made a characteristic speech, declaring that 'the sworn enemies of the Constitution—they who, for a religion of love, had adopted a religion of hate—who, in their professed love of the black man, had allowed their emotions to degenerate into demoniac hatred of white men —had succeeded. In a lugabrious tone, but with an affected selemnity of manner, he exclaimed, 'The deed is done!' 'AMEN!' shouted the Methodist member from the Cape, Mr. Dodge of Chatham, in a stentorian voice and with all possible unction, eliciting such explosions of laughter and bursts of applause as required all the Speaker's energy with his mailet for some time to restore order. Even Mr. Cushing was disconee of five on the part of the House, with such as the time to restore order. Even Mr. Cushing was discon certed, and compelled to join in the general hilarity. Recovering himself, he proceeded to say that Judge Loring was the first victim of a judicial officer in these United States to the execution of his conscientious convictions of his sworn duty to the Constitution'a statement utterly at variance with the truth; for he was removed for wilfully violating a law of the Commonwealth which he was bound to obey. From this act, Mr. Cushing prognosticated that the next blow would be struck at the judicial and constitution al independence of the Supreme Court of the United States-referring to Senator Seward's proposition fo a reconstruction of the U.S. Supreme Court on a more just and popular basis. He expressed his gratification, however, that Gov. Banks had proposed to strike out several provisions of the Personal Liberty Bill, in

ecordance with his own views-adding, As an humble private, as I now am, in the ranks of the militia of this Commonwealth, I am prepared upon all occasions to receive my orders for the performance of duty,—as a posse comitatus at any command of the Sheriff of this Commonwealth, or of the Marshal of the District of Massachusetts, or of the commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts,— I should be prepared to receive my orders from any of those proper legal authorities for the performance of those proper legal authorities for the performance of my duty in the ranks, regardless of any prohibitory provision in that pretended statute of the State.'

JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq. replied to Mr. Cushing in a speech that electrified the House—as follows :-

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ.

Mr. Speaker, when I rose to make a motion to refer the message of his Excellency—which I thought the appropriate motion for the occasion—I did not e that I was to awaken the echoes of this suppose that I was to awaken the center of the hall by a spirited debate; much less that I, in the extreme infirmity of my own health, this morning, should find it needful to engage in one. But some of the language, and some of the thoughts, also, of the distinguished gentleman from Newburyport, demand of me, perhaps, a single word of reply.

I have been struck with admiration at the dexter-

ity with which the gentleman has been endeavoring to steer between his dissatisfactions and his griefs upon the one side, and his expected exultation upor the other. (Laughter.) As to the latter part of the message of his Excellency the Governor, if I rightly apprehend it in the reading, I shall not find any thing in it with which to differ. The gentleman and myself do not misunderstand the earlier part of the address, in which, as he expresses it, 'the determination of the contraction of the contraction of the determination of the contraction of the determination of the contraction of the co is done: ' and when our friend from the Cape shout ed 'Amen!' amid the acclamations of the hall, thought his voice was only the first of the hundred thousand voices which will take up the shout, and ring it, echoing and re-echoing, from the hills of Berkshire to the sands of the bay. It is no triumph, Mr. Speaker, of any party, of

any faction in the Commonwealth, as the gentle from Newburyport would lead the country to believe. It is not a triumph of passion momentarily excited by passionate emotions, even though thos emotions are stirred up by just thoughts and honest purposes and correct judgments. It is the result of no momentary effort. It is the result of three years of consistent, determined, and at last successful struggle to defend the rights and honor of our own Massachusetts-the rights and the honor of one of the sovereign States of this confederacy. Now, at last, after three repetitions of their request by the representatives of the people, the Governor of the Commonwealth, acceding to an interpretation of the law seconds.

pretation of the law, acceding to an interpretation of public policy—of constitutional public policy—with which the gentleman from New Suryport will not differ, which the gentleman from Newburyport has not and will not deny to be correct—correct in point of law, correct and true in point of constitutionality; the Constitution of the United States itself be ing the common arbiter of us all-I say a Governor of the Commonwealth has, at last, had the courage to accomplish the deed, to vindicate the law of Masto vindicate the policy of the Commonwealth; to assert and vindicate the will (legislatively expressed) of the people of the Commonwealth—and to establish an impassable barrier between the judicial Through all amendments of the organic law, this provision has remained without limitation or change, and enables the people to carry into full and immediate effect, against any officer of the government, that provision of the Bill of Rights which declares that 'in order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause these public officers to return to private life.'

In different sections of the act of 1855, chapter 489, there is an attempt to set forth reasons or facts which will justify succeeding legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by adwhich will justify succeeding legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature can enlarge or restrict the power of removal or impeachment, which the Constitution refers solely to the discretion of each succeeding Legislature. I suggest the inquiry if such provisions of this act should not be repealed.

The eleventh section of the act provides that any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive from service or labor, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth that he may possess, and he shall therefore be incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attorney in the courts of this Commonwealth.

It appears to me that this provision indicates a distrust, on the part of the people, not only of the courts but also of the legal profession, which has no just foundation, and that it is inconsistent with the dignity as it is with the professional traditions of the State with which, in this connection, the illustration marked out and system of State administration marked out and first placed upon the statute book of the State by that act, and in obedience to the leading idea of that act, and in obedience to the leading idea of that act, professing his religionate to the Personal Liberty Law, to the grand object of the law itelf, 'to preserve and protect the liberties of the people of Massachusetts;' when the Governor, from the high post of his responsibility and his power, obedient to the request of the Legislature, performs a high and solemn acr, in conformity with the very letter as well as the scope and meaning and purpose of the statute, I think no member of the opposition on this floor need plume himself with any high hopes as to what is to be the policy of Massachusetts or of her Governor hereafter. I tell you, that the Governor of this Commonwealth, and the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and the people of this Commonwealth, are all at one. There is one sentiment pervading this r

no just foundation, and that it is inconsistent with the dignity as it is with the professional traditions of the State with which, in this connection, the illustrious names of Adams and Quincy are inseparably associated.

The Constitution provides that the Governor of the Commonwealth for the time being shall be Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the State by sea and land, and the statute gives to the Governor, and also to other military and civil officers, authority to call out the militar in cases of war, insurrection, tumults or mobs, and every subordinate officer and private is required to obey orders thus issued, upon penalty of call of the prophecy, 'like the strong ass,' because of the state of the sta mobs, and every subordinate officer and private is required to obey orders thus issued, upon penalty of being cashiered or subjected to other punishment by fine and imprisonment.

The act of 1855, ch. 489, sec. 16, declares that any member of the volunteer militia who shall act in any manner in the seizure, detention or readition of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a feature from service or labor, 'shall be nunished by of the root.'

Lay not that flattering unction to your soul,
That not your trespass but our madness speaks;
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,

This administration of the Federal Government ose great and splendid intellects, as well as the ser lights that surround and support it—(and in lesser lights that surround and support it—(and in the first category, I have the happiness now, as I always have done, to acknowledge the supremacy of our friend from Newburyport)—may adhere to that Fugitive Slave Bill, if they choose. They may make it a part of the policy of this administration—as it was a part of the policy of the last, which has gone down to the dust, 'unwept, unhonored and unsung'; and as it was a part of the policy of that administration which immediately preceded it, and which died in the throes of its parturition. (Laughter.) They may go on. They may achieve other which died in the throes of its parturition. (Laughter.) They may go on. They may achieve other triumphs, if you please, encouraged by temporary and momentary success, over the liberties of the people. They may ride rough shod over freedom in the territories, backed up by the Supreme Court of the United States, composed of nine men, nearly all of them packed on to that bench by the Slave Power of the government—placed there, not for merit, but

by reason of a preordained and predestinated subserviency. They may go on; but the day of reck.
oning is at hand. Behind that party stalks the
headsman! (Sensation.) Because oning is at hand. Benind that party stalks the headsman! (Sensation.) Because sentence is not speedily executed against an evil work, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in them to do evil.' But the judgment will come. We have laid our ears to-day near enough to the ground to hear the muttering thunder of its terrible reverberations. Ages, sir; and he who, in that day the standard of the neurale, shall have half. of the reckoning of the people, shall have held out against their voice, will only find that, like the marderer of Hamlet's father, he has been spared until the last crowning act of his own aboningly. tyranny

Shall trip him, that his heels may kick at heaven, And that his soul may be as damned and black As hell, whereto it goes.

It has been charged here to-day, sir, that this is It has been enarged here to-day, sir, that this is the first act of any State Government of this conici-eration, aiming against the independence of the jo-diciary—the first instance in which any judicial off-cer has been ejected from his place by the hand of oer has been ejected from his place by the hand of power, for the reason of his obedience to the distates of his own conscientious judgment in the discharge of his duty. I take issue with my learned friend from Newburyport upon that statement of

First, Mr. Speaker, it is not correct to charge that the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffick has been removed for the performance of any act coming within the range of his judicial duties. If it were true, sir, it would not be the first. I re member that while the learned gentleman from New. buryport, from that lofty seat which he illustrated both by his learning and his intellect, as well as by that stirring and powerful eloquence which always stimulates and delights us when exhibited upon the floor—was serving the government of the country in his capacity of Attorney General of the United States—more remote than this from the scene of that action-a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of of Maine was smitten down by the fat of the Hunker Whigdom and National Democracy of the State of Maine—combined and co-operating together-for no other cause (either real or pretend together—for no other cause (either real or pretended) than that of passing judgment contrary to the opinion of a legislative majority. I refer to the removal from office of Judge Woodbury Davis, of Portland, in the State of Maine. That is one act within the recollection of the moment-of the removal of a judge for the discharge of his duty; and moval of a judge for the discharge of his duty; and our eloquent and able friend from Newburyper, although he found ample time, in the exercise of that diligence in which hardly a man on earth cones in competition with him, to denounce Democratic and Freesoil coalitions in Massachusetts, made for and Freesoil contitions in anassachusetts, made for the purpose of protecting the liberties of the people, —and to 'crush out,' by a pronunciamento issed from the office of the Attorney General, in Wash-ington, the coalition of Freesoilism and Democrat, he found no time, no fit occasion, to issue any circ against that combination of Whigs and National Democrats who placed their hoofs upon the neck of Woodbury Davis, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, whose only offence it was, that he decided in favor of one sheriff of the county of Cumberland, instead of another person claiming to be sheriff of the same county. By means of that re-moval, they interjected into the office of sherif of that county a man whose politics were agreeable to the Federal Administration, and ejaculated out of office a man whose politics were equally disagreeble to the Federal Administration of which the dis tinguished gentleman from Newburyport was a member. That act was not denounced then; it has not been denounced to this day, unless the elequent speech just made by the gentleman from Newburg-port is to be considered as an act of late repentates of the omission. (Laughter.)
I was glad to hear him proch im his allegane

and duty as a citizen of Massachusetts. I doubt not he will always perform his duties—unless he forger them, as he did in the case of Judge Davis.

I was rejoiced to have the Governor of Masachsetts put every body in mind that he is to-day onscious of his power as Supreme Commander of all the forces of the Commonwealth; and if Nathanid P. Banks holds on-as I pray to God he may do-fit some time after the year 1858 shall have gone to the ashes of the past, so long as he remembers and determines to execute his power, I care but little what acts you place upon the statute-books of Massichesetts, or what acts you erase from them, which we drawn and passed for quite a different age than the present, and for quite a different administration than the one under which we have now the happing ness to live. (Applause.) Why, sir, we have grown more than the lifetime of a generatic of men since the hegira of Governor Gardner. (Led laughter.)

Freedom, liberty, a just appreciation of the hose of the Commonwealth and the rights of the people, have taken a leap, as it were, out of the 'Slough d Despond' on to the 'Mountain of Deliverage When the Sheriff of Massachusetts holds in his hand the writ of personal replevin, or of babeas corps, chusetts, to take into his possession (in order that the question of his freedom or slavery may be trist a man who, on the soil of Massachusetts, was a actual possession of his freedom up to the timed his seizure—prima facie, presumptively free—by the the traditions, all the maxims of the law, in ever country where civilized man dwells under the zgs and protection of law-and when the Sheriff of the county calls upon the posse comilatus to assist in the service of that writ, and when the Governor order out the troops to protect that officer in the perferance of his duty, I expect the pleasure of marching shoulder to shoulder with my learned friend from

Newburyport. (Laughter and applause.)
[The Speaker here stated that the usual hour is adjournment had arrived, and suggested that its Andrew should finish his remarks in the afternoon There was a very general call from all parts of the house of 'Go on,' 'go on,' but Mr. Andrew said—Mr. Speaker, I had about finished; and with its

permission of the House, will close these broken marks with a single word. I echo the declarated of the gentleman from Newburyport, that the tell is done! Yes, sir! It was well done—and it we done quickly! (Loud laughter and applause.)

FORM OF EJECTMENT.

Friday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock the following document was issued from the office of the Secretary of State, and placed in the hands of Sheri Clark, who immediately served it upon Mr. Loring-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS To all persons to whom these presents may come,

Whereas, we did heretofore assign and constituted and the state of the Loring, of Boston, in our county of Sufolk, Judge of Probate for our county of Sufolk, secording to the tenor of the commission granted in him for that purpose; And whereas, the two House of the Legislature did, on the 18th day of March carrent, address His Excellency the Governor in the factorization. lowing terms :- 'The two branches of the Legislature, in Green

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

from the said office and trust of Judge of Probarch the County of Suffolk.

And we command the Sheriff of the said County of Suffolk that without delay he make known to the said Edward Greeley Loring our pleasure, as hereinteen expressed, and that he make due return of this rainto the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Witness His Excellency Nathaniel P. Banks, rainto the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth witness His Excellency Nathaniel P. Banks, rainto Governor, and our seal hereunto affixed, at Bank the nineteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the cight second year of the independence of the United State of America.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the constitution of the constitut

of America.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the const
of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commo

The Return of Sheriff Clark.

Surrolk, ss., Boston, March 19, 1858. In obe-ence to the command in the within precept, I the day, at 12 o'clock and forty minutes, P. M., mass known to Edward G. Loring, Esq., this precept, by permitting him to read the within original, and by delivering to him, at the same time, an attested copy of the same.

I have also delivered an attested copy of the with in precept to William C. Brown, Esq., the liquid of Probate for the said County of Suffolk.

JOHN M. CLARK, Sherik

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A

EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

COLOR!

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After us-

ing them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is

restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Mis-

sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The

climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp

says, . I have derived much benefit from the use of

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy-

lobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies

for my hair, but never anything that so materially

and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have

used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not-

withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible.

The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Bos-

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair

Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth

of the hair where baldness has commenced, we

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N.

Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative.

I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the

hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its nat-

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo,

N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylo-

balsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever

known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-

samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray-

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.

Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had

in Boston. You may say in my name that I know

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair

has greatly thickened. The same is true of another

of my family, whose head we thought would become

almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened.

and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceasesso fall,

and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We

think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of

glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of

youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated

by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N.

Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of nu-

merous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stamoich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing

REV. D. MORRIS. Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of

a great many who have had their hair restored by

the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-

REV. JOS. McKER, N.Y. Owy. 'Recommends them.'

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural

have found superior to anything I ever used."

my hair to grow where it had fallen.'

storer and Zylobalsamum.

color, and stopped its falling off."

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles-

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher,

·World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

they are what they purport to be.'

'tis nothing like a dye.'

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's

were quite gray, restored to their original black.'

now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

ural glossy and beautiful black.

ness and baldness.'

BOSTON, MARCH 26, 1858. THE CONTUMACIOUS JUDGE REMOVED.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT TRIUMPHANT. The deed is done.' In spite of all the devices of the enemies of freedom to shield the contumacious Judge from popular condemnation, by insolent ridicule and scurrilous misrepresentation of the abolitionistsby changing the issue and perverting the record-by artful appeals to vulgar prejudice and complexional hatred-by unscrupulous lying and satanic malignity hatren-by coaxing, wheedling, bullying, anathematizing the Republican party in this State, now declaring that it would not dare to do the deed, through skulking towardice, and anon complimenting it as too upright and too patriotic to give any countenance to such a measure-Edward Greekley Loring has been removed from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk

Twice did the people demand its performance, through their Senators and Representatives in General Court assembled, and through multitudinous petitions; twice did the General Court affirmatively respond, by an overwhelming majority; and twice did a double-dealing Governor dare to interpose his reto, and thwart the popular will. Again the question was submitted to the people; snd, indignant at the treacherous and usurping course pursued by Gov. Gardner, they hurled him out of the gubernatorial chair, and placed Nathaniel P. Banks therein-confiding in his integrity, and electing for the third time a Legislature in accordance with their wishes. The result is as we have stated. In the House of Representatives, the vote for removal stood 127 to 101; in the Senate, 24 to 14; in the Council, 6 to 2. Gov. Banks has done his duty, promptly and unflinchingly, and the people will stand by him to · The deed is done.' And what a stirring up there

is of all the pro-slavery serpents and wild beasts, both in and out of the Commonwealth! What spitting of venom, what shaking of rattles, what howlings of fury! They may rage, and foam, and menace, and attempt to strike with their poisonous fangs; they may 'gnaw their tongues for pain,' and twist in agony like scorpions surrounded by fire; but they are safely caged and chained-the days of their power are gone forever - He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, and THE PEOPLE SHALL HAVE THEM IN DERISION .-Elsewhere we have copied some of the comments o the Pon, (edited by a purchased, mercenary tool of the slave oligarchy, whose hand every decent man should refuse to touch,) the Courier, (conducted by a trio of malignant scribblers, whose contempt for principle is matched only by their measureless conceit,) and the Journal, (true to its calculating, sordid, hunkerish spirit,)-showing into what spasms they have been thrown on seeing the laws of Massachusetts vindicated, the voice of the people obeyed, and a lawless Judge made to know that it is not for him to put the Commonwealth under his feet with impunity. In a few days, we shall doubtless obtain the expressions of the Southern journals, together with those of the satanic democratic presses generally, in regard to this removal; and these will furnish a rich supply for that department of villany in our paper, the 'Refuge of Oppression.'

'The deed is done.' The knowledge of it elicits the warmest congratulations of the friends of freedom universally. It will increase the moral power of the State, serve to exalt its character, carry dismay into the ranks of the enemy, and indicate to the South that the rod of her power is broken. The 'Amen' of the Cape Cod Representative will be echoed by millions of voices at the North; for, though it has been only a Probate Judge on trial, the circumstances attending his case have given it an interest and importance in every State in the Union, because of its relation to the tremendous struggle now going on in the land between Liberty and Slavery for complete

Of the message of Gov. Banks, the Post says- It is muddy, equivocal, evasive in thought, confused, illogical, unartist-like in expression: it reads like the production of a tyro, who had no ideas to announce,' Ac. There is one part of it, at least, which even the l'ost must admit is in good plain English. It is as follows :- 'Upon address of both houses of the Legislature, constitutionally presented, and with consent of the Council, I have removed-Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.' Had all the other portions of the message been expressed in an unknown tongue, it would have been of no consequence. We admit that, as a whole, it is lacking in directness of purpose and clearness of expression, like every thing that emanates from that quarter, either through a cautious and diplomatic policy, or because Gov. Banks is deficient in literary skill and taste. It is much to be regretted that he recommends, in such a connection and at such a time, any modification of the Personal Liberty Bill; for it weakens the force of his official act, and has an appearance of wishing to conciliate a spirit that deserves no quarter. This recommendation, on his part, is wholly gratuitous; and as it proposes, virtually, to facilitate the capturing of slaves in Massachusetts, by removing the prohibitions now laid to prevent slavecatching complicity, we trust it will not be favorably regarded by the present Legislature. At the heel of the session, there is no time to act upon a subject of such vast importance.

On Tuesday last, an immense handbill was posted throughout the city, headed with an American cagle. opposite whose open beak was represented a caricatured negro in grotesque attitude, purporting to be the Portrait of the Distinguished Counsel, whose glowing eloquence moved the Gin-eral Court to assert the Dignity of the People.' It was distressingly 'patriotic,' and in the true high-falutin', spread-eagle, border-ruffian style-as follows:-

JUDGE LORING HAS BEEN REMOVED !

· THE DEED IS DONE!

Men of Boston! Citizens of Massachusetts! Lovthe first great blow of fanaticism has been struck! An upright and just Judge of our Commonwealth has The enemies of the Union are triumphant. Treason sits unmasked in our Legislative Halls. Nul-lification is rampant in Massachusetts. Abolitionism controls our General Court, and the Union sliding Governor obeys its edicts. Men of Massachusetts the honor of our ancient and beloved Commonwealth has been stained; her fair fame has been tarnished; her exalted position in the family of States has been degraded; her high reputation has been vitally attacked; the Bill of Rights' has been violated; the freedom of our Judiciary no longer exists.

Men of Massachusetts! White Men of Massachusetts!

setts! Will you submit to be trampled on by the ennatical lovers of the black man to oppress you and degrade you? Are you ready to yield the influence of the Anglo-Saxon, and submit to that of the African? Has not the time arrived for you to assert your upremacy?
Citizens of Boston and Massachusetts! Are you

no longer citizens of the United States? Are you no longer proud of the flag which is floating in every longer proud of the flag which is floating in every port in the world, and proclaiming to the nations of the earth the power and glory of the Republic? Has the love of the country which your fathers gave you grown cold? Has your patriotism vanished? Is your nationality gone? Are you ready to allow your beloved Commonwealth to be placed in hostility to the Union? Are you ready to endorse the motto and the watchwords of the Abolitionists, that 'the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell!' Shall men who utter and an agreement with hell! Shall men who utter such sentiments govern you? If not—if the love of your country is still warm in your hearts—if the fires of patriotism still burn in your breasts—then arise in your strength, and open the

OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

the glorious Hall of your fathers, and proclaim, in tones of thunder, that you will be free! that fanaticism shall no longer reign—that white men are supreme—that Massachusetts shall be regenerated.—Governor Banks once said, 'Let the Union slide!'
What say you, citizens of Massachusetts?

ANTI-BLAVERY CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week, contains a very full report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention which was held in Albany on the 8th and

The author of this yulgar and supremely ludicrou placard is not known; but as it fully expresses the spirit and feelings of the 'Hon.' Caleb Cushing, the editors of the Post and Courier, and others of that stripe, its paternity may be safely traced in that direction. Its combastic language excited infinite merriment among the throngs attracted to give it a perusal. As to a meeting in Fancuil Hall, to sustain Judge Loring in his lawless conduct as against the people of Massachusetts, we should like to see the men come forward, who are so lost to all decency and selfrespect, so demoralized and demented, so profligate and desperate, as to dare to place their names on the record of history as his advocates and defenders. He may well exclaim, * Save me from my friends ! *

THE NEXT THING TO BE DONE. The people of Massachusetts, through a growing abhorrence of slavery, have decreed—first, as against the Fugitive Slave Law, that no person arrested in this State as a furitive slave shall be condemned or the Fugitive Slave Law, that no person arrested in this State as a fugitive slave shall be condemned or returned, except by jury trial; and, secondly, that no Slave Commissioner shall hold any office in the gift of the Commonwealth. The next thing to be done,and to its accomplishment the united efforts of all true friends of freedom must be directed with irresistible energy and determination, -is, to decree that no human being shall be put on trial in this State, before any tribunal, to determine whether he is the property of another; that it shall be a criminal act to institute any such suit; and that every fugitive quity.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Managers of the slave shall instantly be transformed into a freeman as soon as he touches the soil of Massachusetts. No Slave Commissioner must be allowed to exist among us; there must be no more slave hunts in all our borders; there must be no more fleeing to Canada to find a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in the popular sects contribute, fully justifies the forest country. It is a signal illustration of the heartless-mess, and intidelity, and unchristian spirit of those ministers and ecclesiastical organizations which control and direct the theological opinions and religious annihilities of the popular sects contribute, fully justifies the fore-going condemnation of the popular religion of our country. It is a signal illustration of the heartless-mess, and intidelity, and unchristian spirit of those ministers and ecclesiastical organizations. man in all cases, must be resented with indignation, rejected with abhorrence, and regarded as blasphemy. And this is only saying, that Massachusetts must be true to the first article of her Bill of Rights, and see that it is thoroughly executed. It reads thus :- >

Article 1. ALL MEN ARE BORN PREE AND EQUAL and have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and, in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and

the Executive, Judicial and Legislative bodies of this commonwealth are obliged to take a solemn oath. How much better is it than periory to consent to the How much better is it than perjury to consent to the and crying, 'Men and hunting of slaves on our soil, under these circum- be saved' from the awful consequences of this sin, stances? It is time to know, by a direct appeal to personal and national?

Resolved, That there is a fearful significance in the escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell of which the slave trade is an indispensable part. with thee, even among you, in that place which he language of the Jewish prophet-'Take counsel, ex- the state of his health :ecute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noon-day; hide the outcasts; bewray not him that wandereth; let mine outcasts dwell the spoiler.' Shall less than this be said or done in this Commonwealth, under the Christian dispensation? This, then, is the work to be accomplishedto make the soil of Massachusetts, as free as that of Canada or Great Britain to every fugitive slave, 'Constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union. WE WILL DO IT!

The satanic Courier holds the people of Massachusetts in the following disgraceful estimation, and exhibits a fiendish exultation thereat :-

Massachusetts were called, and the question were dis-tinctly put to them: Will you stay in this Union,

SPEECH OF THEODORE PARKER.

Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, has just published the instructive and able speech delivered before the the House of Representatives, Jan. 29th, 1858, by THEODORE PARKER. It is entitled 'The Present Aspect of Slavery in America, and the Immediate Duty of the North '-two important matters for the serious consideration of all serious-minded men-and makes a neat pamphlet of 44 octavo pages. The numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Parker, as well as the friends of freedom generally, should readily exhaust this edition by purchase and distribution.

We are glad to see Mr. Parker urging upon the Republican party the occupancy of higher and broader ground. He says- The schole policy of the Republican party must be changed. We must attack slavery-slavery in the Territories, slavery in the District, and above all, slavery in the slave States. Would you remove the shadow of a tree? Then down with the tree itself! There is no other way.' This is sound advice and a good illustration. But it is as necessary for the Republican party to change its principles as it is to alter its policy. So long as it is willing to remain in a slaveholding Union, and to give its allegiance to a pro-slavery Constitution, it can neither efficiently nor consistently attack slavery at the South. Let it begin its work in this Commonwealth by avowing its determination to make the soil of Massachusetts free to every fugitive slave who may come hither, giving him safety and protection as against every claimant and every pursuer; and if this can be done only by secession, then, in the name of Heaven, 'let the Union slide:'

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW. ESQ. DREW, Esq., which we have the pleasure to lay before North and South? Is this your justification? What, them, delivered in the Massachusetts House of Rep- then, is such a compact but "a covenant with resentatives, March 5th, upon the Memorial of the death"? What is it, if it be not "an agreement Colored Citizens of Boston, asking for the vindication with hell "? Are you so blind as not to perceive, so of their rights, and remonstrating against the Decis- infatuated as not to understand, that " when judgment ion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott is laid to the line, and righteousness to the plumme Decision, reducing it to the minimum of judicial vil- waters overflow the hiding-place; and your covenant lany, and arriving at the conclusion, that the Supreme with death shall be annulled; and your agreement all sorts of interpretations have been placed upon it; temple-worship, your sabbatical observance, your re the end prevail.

It is unpardonable that the earnest and solemn Memorial, which Mr. Andrew so ably advocated in part, was not printed by the House. .

We are requested to state, that the transpareney representing Crispus Attucks in State street, which was suspended from the gallery in Fancuil Hall, on the occasion of the 5th of March Pestival, was the design and gift of Henry Garnet Scott; and also, that the centre sign in front of the platform, 'Commemorative Festival,' &c., was planned and lettered by Ira Nell Gray,-two colored lads, who wished thus to testify their interest in the celebration.

9th inst., and we regret that, such is the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to publish it. It appears to have been a most successful and highly interesting occasion. Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, presided,-Lydia Mott and Aaron M. Powell acting as Vice Presidents. The following is a portion of the extended series of resolutions which were discussed and adopted :-

Resolved, That by the late death of our true and Resolved, That by the late death of our Hus-moble coadjutor, William H. Torr, has been removed from our sphere of labor one who was distinguished for his fidelity to the cause of the enslaved, not less than for his devoted and untiring efforts, in publithan for his devoted and untiring efforts, in puone and private, in behalf of the persecuted, proscribed colored man,—his education, social culture, and po-litical enfranchisement; one who was widely known through his business relations and philanthropic la-bors, and as universally respected and esteemed; who was largely endowed with native refinement, and a ome within the sphere of his influence. Resolved, That while we believe true religion does

not, cannot sanction or apologize for slavery, but is ever, when applied, a most powerful weapon for its overthrow and destruction, we regard the popular religious denominations of this country, which are either actually engaged in buying, selling or holding slaves, or are in teclesiastical and political alliance with the average.

sensibilities of the people.
Resolved, That while no persons could desire, more than we do, to see a general revival of true religion in our country, (for without that, the great object for which we have been toiling for many years can never be attained,) we distrust the present vaunted move ment denominated a great revival. It seems to have been started, and hitherto directed, mainly by those ministers who have never been the fellow-laborers of Him who 'came to break every yoke, and set the

captive free. Resolved, That then, and then only, shall we be-lieve there is a true revival of religion in our midst, To support and enforce this declaration of rights, sciousness of the sin of slavery, and of the deadening

every man and woman in Massachusetts, who is for granting this license to hunt the flying bondman any Trade and the so-called revival of religion. This colonger. It must be made the test of character. incidence will, at least, make the religious revivalists Whoever, on any pretence, is for continuing it, let the brand of Kidnapper be affixed to him. Under the Mosaic dispensation it was commanded—'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is

The President said he would open the meeting by shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him reading a letter from the pen of WILLIAM LLOYD best: thou shalt not oppress him.' Again, in the GARRISON, who was detained from the Convention by

BOSTON, March 6, 1858.

I am sorely disappointed that the state of my health with thee; be thou a covert to them from the face of is such as to render it imprudent for me to attend the Convention at Albany.; though, as you will have the powerful aid of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Remond, and other efficient speakers, my absence will be of very little consequence.

If I were present with you, I might feel disposed to ay, among other utterances-

O, citizens of the Empire State! what power of speech can stir your blood, what trumpet-tone summon you to action, in the most perilous crisis the nation has known since the days of your revolutionary If at this moment a convention of the people of fathers? Are not the skies crowded with fiery portents? Does not the earth quake beneath your feet? with the Fugitive Slave Law just as it is, construed Is not the blackness of darkness gathering over the and administered as it is, or will you go out of it, and land, the precursor of a storm of divine retribution, set us for yourselves, nine-tenths of them would vote before which your mightiest bulwarks of defence The anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts is no deep-seated principle, but only a fiful and feverish emotion. It is a fire of thorns, with much crackle and much flame, but no enduring heat.' (!!)

shall be as chaff before the whirlwind? Is this a time for the indulgence of party strife, or sectarian rivalry, or foolish prejudice, or venal selfishness? Is it a time to mock at justice, to hinder the proclamation of truth, to decry virtue, to bow submissively to high-handed usurpation, to inaugurate the reign of terror? What and where are your own liberties? Are they more real than the spectres of a distempered Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in the Hall of imagination? You are Americans, forsooth! Over your heads proudly floats the star-spangled banner! Your country spreads from the Lakes to the Gulf. and from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Yet who, among your swarming millions, can exercise freedom of speech or of the press in all the South, in reprobation of its horrible slave system, without being compelled to accept the alternative of banishment or death ? In this particular, and to this extent, wherein do you differ from the subingated masses in Russia Austria Italy, Naples, France? But what right have you to complain of this? As you sow, shall you not also eap? Have you not wickedly assisted to bind the galling fetters of slavery upon the limbs of four millions of your countrymen, by religious and political complicity with their remorseless oppressors? by constitutional compromises and and governmental arrangements? by complexional proscription and deliberate agreement? by ridiculing the doctrine of inalienable human rights, as applied to those whose skins are not colored like your own, and branding as visionaries and fanatics those who demand, in the name of the living God, the instant emancipation of all who are pining in bondage?

O, people of New York! wide are the boundaries f your State, embracing a whole empire! Why is t that you allow the poor trembling fugitive slave, who flies to your soil for refuge, to be hunted with impunity like a wild beast, and captured and returned to stripes and torture? Why do your knees smite together, and your hands become palsied, in the presence of the slave-hunter or his loathsome representative? Is it because it is so written in the bond? Is We commend to the careful perusal of our readers it because this is a part of the price which your fahe very able and eloquent speech of JOHN A. AN- thers paid to secure the existing Union between the case. It is a most careful and critical analysis of that the hail shall sweep away your refuge of lies, and the Court has not yet officially declared that free colored with hell shall not stand; and that when the overpersons are not citizens of the United States. So in- flowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be volved and equivocal is the Decision aforesaid, that trodden down by it"? Of what avail will be your but we fear that the worst construction of it will in ligious rites and offerings, your missionary efforts abroad, your proselyting spirit at home? While you are preying upon the outcast and the oppressed, is your praying to God any thing better than a solemn mockery? Do you not know that you cannot strike hands with thieves, nor consent with adulterers without participating in the guilt, the shame, and the retribution?

To what else are you giving your consent, where by your hands are made red with innocent blood Do you not concede to the three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders at the South the right to represent three fifths of four millions of slaves in Con gress, for the exclusive benefit of a liberty-hating slave oligarchy, and to render hopeless the delivery

of those captive millions? Was there ever a worse conspiracy against justice and the rights of man than

THE LIBERATOR.

But this is not all. What if the slaves at the South, goaded to desperation, and inspired by the irrepressible spirit of freedom, should rise in arms, as did your revolutionary sires, and seek to win their liberty through blood? What if you should be summoned, by the President of the United States, in such an emergency, to shoulder your muskets and buckle on your hand to the South for the Armsung Tages of the premium offered by Mr. Stoddard of Scotland, and awarded by Dr. Wayland and Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, and others, is now for sale at this office, at the following very low prices: Single copy, 2 cents; liberty through blood? What if you should be summoned, by the President of the United States, in such an emergency, to shoulder your muskets and buckle on your knapsacks, and march to the South for the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, to which it was original purpose of reducing those heroic insurgents again to ly presented by the gentleman who offered the premi chattel servitude? In that case, you would obey! um, it is now published by the American Reform Your plea would be, "It is so written in the bond! Tract and Book Society, at Cincinnati. The Union, it must and shall be preserved!"

ers in slaves and the souls of men, make the Empire State free to every bondman who shall plant his weary feet upon its soil, dissolve the hateful ties which connect you with the South, and on your banner inscribe the glorious motto, " No Union with Slavehold-

Yours, for universal freedom WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY.

RETIREMENT OF MR. GAY. We have already mentioned the retirement of our

steemed friend and tried coadjutor, Sydney Howard GAY, Esq. from his post as senior editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. The following is his brief and modest Valedictory.

VALEDICTORY.

this paper ceases with the present number.

He yields to a natural, and, he hopes, not a weak impulse, in coupling this formal announcement with a single, but regretful word of farewell to all the broken. The privileged companionship and friendship of so many years will be, he trusts, uninfluenced by a change which merely personal and private considerations render necessary.

S. H. GAY.

It is due alike to Mr. Gay, to the Executive Committee, and the readers of The Standard, that the following resolutions, adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, should appear in this place :-

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Gay be accepted, to take effect at the time named by him.
Resolved, That in dissolving our official connections the document of the decrease. tion with Mr. Gay, we would express the deep sen we entertain of the value of his services as Senior Editor of *The Standard* for nearly fourteen years, of the fidelity, discretion and talent he has manifested in that difficult position, and of the zeal with which he has devoted himself to the promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause, and we would cordially assure him of our regret that he feels it to be his duty, from private considerations, to withdraw from the post he has occupied so long and so well, and of our sincerest good wishes for his happiness and prosperity in the future pursuits of his life.'

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

Slavery Society take the opportunity of the editorial change in the conduct of The Standard, now announced, to address their carnest appeal to each and every of their associate members of the Society, and to all the friends of an uncompromising anti-slavery journal.

Hitherto, The Standard has not had a self-supporting subscription basis. It has, doubtless, deserved it too well to obtain it in the past. But the change for the better, which our anti-slavery action has effected upon the public mind, warrants our expecting and calling for such a basis in future. To accomplish this, we ask the steady, unanimous co-operation of every friend of The Standard, and of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The excellence of The Standard as a journal, whether in regard to its literary taste, its editorial ability, or its typographical accuracy and neatness, is unhesitatingly offered for comparison in these particulars with any other American journal; while in respect to its anti-slavery fidelity, fearlessness and discernment, it is enough to say that it is the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the only associated body in the land which takes the high and impregnable ground of the utter Sinfulness of Slavery, of the Duty of Immediate Emancipation of every slave on our soil, and of the correlative Duty of every man to cease from all governmental, political or ecclesiastical Union with the American slaveholder and slave-trader.

On these grounds, and for the cause's sake, we solicit of every friend of the American slave an immediate and a persevering attention to the work of securing to The Standard a large and self-supporting subscription list, thus leaving the funds obtained by donation to the Society's treasury to be applied to other

We can confidently assure all friends of our cause that we believe there will be no diminution in the interest or value of The Standard, in consequence of the changes which have necessarily been made. We shall, indeed, lose the services of a thoroughly able, Has an office in SUFFOLK PLACE, (two doors from faithful and judicious editor, by the retirement of Mr. Gay; but arrangements have been made for securing editorial labor and oversight, of the most thorough and effective kind, and The Standard will. under the continued editorial supervision of our tried coadjutor, OLIVER JOHNSON, undoubtedly maintain, and add to, its acknowledged excellence.

With this fixed purpose, on the part of both Com mittee and Editors, we call with earnestness upon all our associates and friends to give The Standard a large circulation throughout the New England States, and, as far as possible, through the slaveholding States also. There are no journals in existence-not even the best of the Tribunes, Evening Posts, and Independents-which can be trusted to do, or which even propose to do, the thorough, vigorous and uncompromising work which The Standard will do. There is no journal which supersedes or renders The Standard uncessary. No tampering with this great Sin, no daubing with untempered mortar, no filming-over the ulcerous spot, no consent to a temporizing policy or to half-way measures, shall ever disgrace it.

FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN SLAVE! FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! FRIENDS OF YOUR COUNTRY, in deed Revival Gems, by Dr. Banvard-25 cents. and in truth ! Will you not at once, and from every quarter, the nearest and the most remote from our centre of publication, respond to this call? Send to our office, 138 Nassau street, New York, the name of every new subscriber whom you can obtain. Send thither intelligence of the cause in your neighborhoods. Send your words of cheer and counsel. And by your united strength, give to our STANDARD more conspicuous position in the land, and a new power for the Deliverance of the Enslaved. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

FRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. WENDELL PHILLIPS, BLIZA LEE FOLLEN, CHARLES P. HOVEY, SAMUEL MAY, JR., WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE,

THE FAMILY RELATION AS APPROVED BY SLAVERY. -This very able and useful tract, written by Mr. Charles K. Whipple of this city, and which received But this is not all. What if the slaves at the the premium offered by Mr. Stoddard of Scotland,

And for all these things, shall not a righteous God bring you into judgment?

By all that is precious in the blood of Christ—by all that is sacred in "the glorious gospel of the blessed God"—by all the holy commands and binding precepts of a pure religion—by every consideration of justice, honor, humanity, self-respect, and self-preservation—by reverence for the higher law of God, and unfaltering faith in a stern adherence to principle, as the highest expediency and the wisest policy—cease to give any countenance or aid to the traffickers in slaves and the souls of men, make the Empire

The Progress of Inpany. As was expected, the Buchanan party in the United States Senate have passed the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. There was eight majority in favor of the bill; of the minority of 25, nineteen were Republicans, all but one, Mr. Cameron, who had paired off, two Americans, Messrs. Crittenden and Bell, and four Democrats, Messrs. Douglas, Stuart, Broderick and Pugh, the latter voting as he did calculated and Bell, and four Democrats, Messrs. Crittenden and Bell, and four Democrats, Messrs. The duplicity and falsehood of all the professions of the Buchananites were proved by their vote rejecting Mr. Crittenden's amendment, which provided for the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas for approval or rejection.—Boston Bes. rejection. - Boston Re-

The vote stood-Yeas 33; Nays 25. Nearly all the members of the House were in the Senate during the closing proceedings, and the Chamber was in every part most densely crowded. Slight applause mingled with hisses, in the galleries, followed the an nouncement of the vote. There is some hope that the House will check-mate the Senate, but we are prepared for the worst.

Senator Douglas, though extremely unwell, made powerful speech to a packed house.

TEACHER RESIGNED. We are sorry to hear that Miss Charlotte L. Forten has been compelled by ill health to resign her position as assistant in the Epes Grammar School in this city, which she has occupied with great credit to herself and usefulness to the VALEDICTORY.

school, for a year or two past. Miss Forten is a young
The editorial connection of the undersigned with lady of color, identified with that hated race whose maitreatment by our own people is a living reproach
to us as a professedly Christian nation. She is a namement with tive of Philadelphia, but was educated in the public impulse, in coupling this formal announcement with a single, but regretful word of farewell to all the readers of The Standard, but especially to those who have sustained to him the relation of reader to editor for nearly fourteen years—a period covering more than half the time of the existence of the Anti-Slavery cause. As he was an Abolitionist, however, before he was an editor, the earlier and closer relationship, he is sure, will not be sundered because the latter one is mittee to be an assistant in the Epes Grammar School. She was warmly recommended by her former teachers. She was graciously received by the parents of the district, and soon endeared herself to the pupils (white) under her charge. From the beginning, her connection with the school has been of the happiest and most useful character, disturbed, we believe, by no unpleasant circumstance. Her services have given entire satisfaction to the Principal of the school, and to the school committee, and have received their free approbation. We are happy to record this instance of the success of this lady as teacher in our public schools. We do not mention it so much to praise Miss Forten as to give credit to the community and to the school committee that sanctioned this experiment. It is honorable to our city, and to the school committee which appointed her. Miss Forten is hereafter to reside in Philadelphia.—Salem Register.

> OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society will be held on FAST DAY, Thursday, April 15th, at Plymouth, in Davis's Hall, which all the members and all persons interested in the great strug-gle between Freedom and Slavery are notified and invited to attend. An interesting and effective meeting is anticipated. Slavery, and pro-slavery Democracy, are yet in the field, but reeling under many mortal blows. Let none think of putting off the anti-slavery armor, but gird himself for fresh conflict and or certain victory.
> WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and other speakers to

be hereafter announced, are expected to be present. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

WORCESTER NORTH .- The annual meeting of the Worcester County North Anti-Statery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, (Fast Day,) April 15th. A general attendance of the members is requested, and all persons are invited to attend, and help in keeping the

rue and acceptable Fast.

Particulars of speakers, &c., in future papers.

NOTICE .- H. W. CARTER, Esq., will lecture at the Joy Street Baptist Church next Sunday evening, March 28, on the application of Lord Bacon's sentiment, that 'Knowledge is Power.' To commence REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The efat 7 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

TREES AND PLANTS. A Catalogue of the choicest Fruit and Flowering Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New York.

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. Mch26 7w

BREAD

WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST. How to make light, delicious Bread with simple FLOUR AND WATER ONLY.

THIS Breed is prepared for the oven in a few min-utes, (with fine or coarse flour,) and may be eaten warm without injury. A little Hand-Book containing the above and 30 other receipts for Health-ful Cooking, &c., sent post free for 11 cents in stamps, by WM. HUNT, (Boston Water Cure,) 18 and 20 La Grange Place, Boston. Mch 19 4w*

DANIEL MANN, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST, And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth, (Formerly Mann & Melbourne, Summer St.)

Washington street,) and invites old friends and new ones to visit him. Invalids and others who dialike to visit a Dentist's Office will be waited upon at their

Suffolk Place opens at 300 Washington street a little above Bedford street. Moh 19

REMOVAL.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, At the intersection of Washington street with Corn hill, 2d story, at which place they propose to continue their business as Publishers,—and, in addition to their former works, have in press, to be issued in March, the following valuable books:—

Traill's Josephus, with Isaac Taylor's Notes 3. The Pittt Street Chapel Lectures—\$1. Debt and Crase, or the Doctrine of a Future Life

The Farriers' and Mechanics' Practical Architec and Guide to Rural Economy-\$1.50.

Remarkable Women of Different Nations an

Ages-\$1.

Atlantic Monthly FOR APRIL IS NOW READY,

For sale by all Booksellers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Speech by Theodore Parker.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the State House, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1858. By TREODORS PARKER. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield street.

Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works, either in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. T. 'Mrs. S.

A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistonen, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a We might quote from others of the numerous letters

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 375 cents per bottle.

GENUINE GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bo'-ties. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Stress, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Stress, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profits instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer, Address all letters for information to Address all letters for informs

MRS. S. A. ALLENYS World's Hair Restorer Depot NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

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POETRY.

The two following Songs, prepared for the oc casion, were sung at the late Commemorative Festival held in Fancuil Hall, with reference to the Boston Massacre, March 5th, 1770.

THE COLORED AMERICAN HEROES OF 1776;

Arn-Our Flag is there. They fought, their country to redeem From stern Oppression's iron hand, And braved the tyrant's brutal power, To purchase freedom for this land.

They, side by side with Washington, For equal blessings did contend, And with great WARREN bled and died, Their country's honor to defend.

In conflict with the foe, their blood Has reddened many a tented field; The trophies of the fight they won Are blazoned on our country's shield. Chorus .- They, side by side, &c.

They shrank not in that fearful hour, When sternest patriotism quailed; They smote Oppression's hateful form, And Freedom smiled, and Right prevailed. Chorus .- They, side by side, &c.

Yet now that British rule has ceased, And Independence has been gained, Judicial tyrants* have decreed Such have no rights to be maintained! Chorus .- They, side by side, &c.

Their children's children all are doomed! Their rank is with the brutes assigned ! No matter what their woes or wrongs, Protection they may never find ! Chorus .- They, side by side, &c. In vain they show their bleeding wounds,

The government derides their claims, The courts their heaven-born rights deny ! Chorus .- They, side by side, &c. Oh, perfidy beyond compare ! Oh, base requital-cruel wrong !

When shall this vile oppression end?

· Our native land! ' in vain they cry :

Chorus .- They, side by side, &c. · See decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Answer- How long, O Lord, how long!

PREEDOM'S BATTLE. BY MISS FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS.

Onward, O ye sons of Freedom, In the great and glorious strife; You've a high and holy mission On the battle-fields of life.

See, Oppression's heel of iron Grinds a brother to the ground, And from bleeding heart and bosom Gapeth many a fearful wound.

On my blighted people's bosom Mountain loads of sorrow lay; Stop not, then, to ask the question, Who shall roll the stone away.

O, be faithful! O, be valiant! Trusting not in human might : Know that in the darkest conflict God is on the side of right.

From the New York Independen THE OLD PSALM TUNE. BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. You asked, dear friend, the other day, Why still my charméd ear Rejoiceth in uncultured tone, . That old psalm tune to hear.

I've heard full oft in foreign lands The grand orchestral strain, Where music's ancient masters live, Revealed on earth again :

Where breathing, solemn instruments In swaving clouds of sound, Bore up the yearning, tranced soul, Like silver wings around ;-

I've heard in old St. Peter's dome, When clouds of incense rise, Most ravishing the choral swell Mount upward to the skies.

And well I feel the magic power, When skilled and cultured art Its cunning webs of sweetness weaves

Around the captured heart. But yet, dear friend, though rudely sung, That old psalm tune hath still A pulse of power beyond them all,

My inmost soul to thrill. Those tones that halting sound to you, Are not the tones I hear;

But voices of the loved and lost Then meet my longing ear. I hear my angel mother's voice-Those were the words she sung ; 1 hear my brother's ringing tones,

As once on earth they rung; And friends that walk in white above, Come round me like a cloud, And far above those earthly notes Their singing sounds aloud.

There may be discord, as you say; Those voices poorly ring; But there's no discord in the strain Those upper spirits sing.

For they who sing are of the blest, The calm and glorified, Whose hours are one eternal rest On heaven's sweet floating tide.

Their life is music and accord; Their souls and hearts keep time In one sweet concord with the Lord-One concert vast, sublime.

And through the hymns they sang on earth Sometimes a sweetness falls On those they loved and left below, And softly homeward calls.

Bells from our own dear fatherland, Borne trembling o'er the sea-The narrow sea that they have crossed, The shores where we shall be.

Oh sing, sing on! beloved souls; Sing cares and griefs to rest; Sing, till entranced we arise To join you 'mid the blest !

The following is from 'Andromeda and other Poems,' a new volume by Charles Kingsley, in press, by Ticknor & Fields. A FAREWELL.

My fairest child, I have no song to give you; No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray : Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever; Do noblest things, not dream them, all day long; And so make life, death, and that vast forever, One grand, sweet song.

The Liberator.

The following dispassionate and explanatory letter, from Rev. N. R. Johnston, was sent to the Vermont Aurora of the Valley, in reply to a false and malignant account of the late Anti-Slavery Convention at Bradford which appeared in that paper; but it was refused an insertion. It is difficult to find lan-guage adequately to describe such editorial injustice and baseness .- Ed. Lib.

For the Aurora of the Valley. THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. MR. McIndon:

Last week, I saw a furious article in the National not expect much else from an Administration paper; but I was not prepared to find a similar article in subjects? the Aurora of the Valley. I refer to yours in the issue of the 6th inst. On that article, will you allow me to make some comments, which I think are called for in justice to myself, the Convention, and the cause that they 'were secured for the express purpose of

My last words-' the cause of the slave '-sugges to my own mind what I regard as the real grounds of the difference between you and those against Fletcher himself, ex-Gov. William Slade, and other whom you place yourself in hostility. They-the Abolitionists-have in view the emancipation of the slave, of the four millions of chattelized human beings, and the prevalence of universal and impartial liberty throughout the whole land; hoping that thus, and not without this, the best interests of the country will be secured. On the other hand, you, and those ical party, and thereby a share in the national spoils; slaveholding Constitution. You make the interests Your readers will expect them yet. of a party and of human institutions your first aim; while I choose to make the interests of man,-the interests of the millions in bonds, who are of infinitely more value than human institutions,-my first aim. This, then, is the difference: You are for destroying the 'Black Democracy,' (with which I have no sym- terests of any denomination or party. What we Ab pathy)-I am for destroying slavery; you are for saving the Union and Constitution, which you know sustain slavery-I am for saving the nation and the down-trodden millions, by 'proclaiming liberty thro'out all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' Which of us is right, yourself being judge?

But I wish to notice your article.

You say, at the outset, that you attended the meeting, 'expecting to hear a candid discussion of the subject of slavery.' But why were you not willing to hear a candid discussion on all questions now before the anti-slavery men of the country? As in the Convention, so in your article, you find great fault with the introduction of a resolution respecting the Union and Constitution. Why do you object to free discussion on the question whether the Constitution is proslavery, or the Union the principal support of slavery Do you suppose that a few men at Bradford can, by a few speeches, or even resolutions, break up the American Union, or nullify the Constitution? If these are so easily overthrown, the sooner we destroy them, the all. I insist on the publication of this reply; especibetter. Why need we fear discussion on any point ally as you can make what comments you please upon intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery movement? And have we not been told that error may be tolerated so long as truth is left free to combat it Had you not the privilege of discussing, opposing and voting against any resolution? And is not truth mighty? Then why fear the contest? I protest DEAR MR. GARRISON: against your unwillingness to allow free discussion in an Anti-Slavery Convention. I fear that you were never in one before, else you would not be so nervous when the friends of the slave wish to have their platform free. What was your position when a great party adopted as part of its motto, "free speech 'f

You say, that during the Convention, you took the liberty to denounce the principles embodied in the resolution as 'rash and treasonable.' This it was your be so? Denunciation is useless. And, that your readers might judge for themselves, why did you not complain? I will here give it to you, and if you see fit, you may show its fallacy. It is as follows :-

slave trade, representation in Congress for slave property, and the delivering up of slaves escaping from their masters—

Whereas, these compromises were incorporated into

And, whereas, ever since the adoption of the Constitution, and owing principally to its pro-slavery compromises, the number of the slaves has been ining, the Slave Power has become more and more dominant, and the Federal Government has been one of the strongest allies of the Slave Power, so that almost every power under the control of the Govern-ment is now made subservient to the interests of sla-

very; -- therefore,
Resolved, That the Union, which was formed in sin, should be dissolved; and the Constitution, which was framed and adopted in iniquity, should be repudiated, and thus the way prepared for a new Northern Republic, in which justice and righteousness may pre-

But you say that 'the objects of the meeting, as publicly announced by the originator and principal them,-will open their eyes to their own degradation manager, were not for political purposes.' Agreed: but did the introduction and discussion of this resolution make the Convention political? Is it in favor of any political party? On your ground, why did you not object to the resolution against the policy of the Administration? O, that was 'a bird of another Mr. Howland, (and Mr. Brown a part of the time,) color.'

It probably did not occur to you, that in your article, you use just such epithets as the pro-slavery Southern 'Black Democracy' would use : 'pernicious doctrines, 'unrighteous heresies,' 'infamous resolutions,' infamous heresies,' fanatical disunionists, 'infamous dogmas,' 'clandestine efforts,' 'vile denunciations, 'ultra disorganizers,' gross slanders,' 'obdisorganizers,' &c. Had these denunciations been connected with any argument to prove their fitness, with the greatest foes to human liberty. You report Gov. Fletcher, fully: why did you not give, at least, time over again. a little of the argument on the other side? You have every thing to say against those 'fanatical disorganithink who were present to hear the speeches? Allow than mentioned, and that in no disrespectful terms. only to prove that the leading and popular denomi- lars of which were made up of three and five cent nations are in sinful fellowship with slaveholders. pieces. As a friend and member of the Church of Christ, and as a friend of the slave, I assert that only the truth was spoken; and if the truth, why need we fear its entire lack of feeling upon this subject of Abolitionutterance? Slavery skulks away from the light: why ism in my own city. It cannot be said that Stephen

a gentleman, and an honest Abolitionist. As such, I honor him. But he is not infallible. As you quote from him so largely, I infer you endorse his sentiments, and, as yours, I wish to notice them. You say, he ' did not come to the Convention to co-operate in efforts to dissolve the Union, or to abolish the Constitution, the Declaration (of Independence), the Church, or the Bible.' Now, sir, I maintain that in that Convention, not a single word was uttered against the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, or the Church, as such, nor against the Union and the Constitution, except so far as they are pro-slavery. And do not you yourself know that the Constitution contains pro-slavery compromises? Does it not give the slaveholder a slave representation in Congress? Does it not give liberty to slave-hunters to catch and return their fugitives? And may we not discuss the (Bradford) Telegraph, against the men and doings of sinfulness of these things without being denounced the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did fanatics? Is it out of order for an Anti-Slavery Convention to introduce and discuss resolutions on such

Why do you and the Governor find fault with the presence of ' four professional lecturers of the Garrisonian school'? And by what right do you asser propagating their distinctive notions'? Is it not unmanly to call it a 'clandestine effort'? Was it not expressly declared in the Convention, that Gov. prominent members of the Republican party, had been formally invited to deliver addresses?

Moreover, why be alarmed at the presence of Garrisonian Abolitionists? And why denounce the Convention as a Disunion Convention, when the resolution against which you complain was not passed And why did you not give your readers a copy of all who denounce us, have in view the success of a polit- the resolutions that were passed? Some nine or ten were adopted unanimously, and yet you publish only and hence you sustain an oppressive Union and a three, without even hinting that there were others

In fine, allow me to say, that so far as I know, the call was originated and circulated, the speakers invited, and the resolutions introduced and discussed in good faith, and with a desire to advance the grea cause of human freedom, and not the particular inolitionists want is, the utter and eternal overthrow of oppression in the land-the emancipation of every slave; and if sects or parties, or even Unions and human Constitutions and laws, stand in the way of the deliverance of the millions of captives, we must be on the side of God and humanity, and against all that oppose these. Every thing that is pro-slavery, that sustains oppression, must be speedily remodelled or destroyed. Let all who hate slavery learn not to fear to examine the worth of any thing which is hostile to universal and impartial liberty-and may God defend the right!

N. R. JOHNSTON. Topsham, Vt.

MR. McINDOE:

I would not ask the publication of this reply your editorial, were it not that I think myself individually, but especially as an Abolitionist, aggrieved. I think you wrongfully attribute unfair or clandestine motives and dealings to me. I acted in good faith to Yours, truly, N. R. JOHNSTON.

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS AT THE WEST. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1858.

After an absence of nearly five months from home, which time has been spent mostly in Ohio, I find myself again in Rochester. I have thought, as for four nonths I was laboring for the American Society, it might be well for me to make a condensed report of my doings in that time, and send it to the Liberator. From the 1st of September to the last of October, in company with Mr. Foss, I lectured in the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Carrol, Harrison, and Tuscaro-

privilege to do; but why did you not show them to ra. Our meetings were uniformly well attended in regard to numbers. Not always were the audiences composed entirely of well-behaved persons, but I publish the resolution against whose introduction you think in every case the majority were respectable, and came to be benefitted; and though we were assailed with vile words and bad epithets, pelted with stones, Whereas, the Union of the States was formed by hard apples, eggs, &c., yet we felt that, as a whole, unholy compromises with slavery and the Slave Pow-er, which demanded the continuance of the African I think, in every case, came from the Church. I hear itate not to say, that I never met a body of men so desperately dishonest as were the Methodist priests in some of these counties. Surely, the people will sometime awake to the folly of putting their trust in such

> There is more ignorance, in some of the towns bordering on the river, than I had supposed could be found in a free State. I do not mean ignorance of the rights of the oppressed, but general ignorance upon all subjects. It has been my fortune to see very many of the fugitives from slavery, but I have never found among them such fearful ignorance of propriety and decency as I saw upon the Ohio river, on the northern side; and such people, we are told, make, or help to make, the government of our country! We scattered among them several papers, and I trust the reading of them,-if, indeed, they are able to read if not to the slave's. If the near proximity to the slave States so acts upon the laboring people of free State, what must be the condition of the poo

working white man in a slave State itself? November and December, I spent in company with on the Western Reserve. We went over into Pennsylvania for a few days. We held separate meetings, coming together once or twice a week for Conventions. I think there is great need of labor in Lake county, but there are so few friends in that county sufficiently interested to make them willing to entertain the anti-slavery agent, that the work must be undertaken when the Society has funds to pay the daily noxious heresics, 'rash disunionists,' unprincipled expenses of the laborer. I suffered much while in that county on this account. Did you ever go into a family where you were made to feel every moment I would not have been so ashamed of seeing them in that you were a burthen? If so, you can understand the Aurora, which I am sorry to see thus in company what it is. If not, Heaven grant you never may. The condition may be felt; but having felt it, I shrink the sentiments of Wm. Goodell, and especially of from describing it, lest I imagine myself living the

We found little genuine Abolitionism in Trumbull county, but a few excellent friends gave us their zers.' Why did you not give your readers some of sympathy and co-operation. Our most successful their sentiments-a hint as to the character of their meetings were in Ashtabula county. I think the speeches? You say that by them the 'illustrious efforts expended in this county will not be lost, but Washington, and the churches of all denominations, that a strong point has been made, from which shall were denounced and censured in the most outrageous emanate much light in time to come. The Rev. Wm. terms.' Your distant readers may take for granted H. Hoisington lives in Wayne, in this county, and that that is a true description, but what will those exerts a good influence. He is a reformer of the true stamp, and though, for refusing to acknowledge Jeme to say here, that I heard what was said, and I sus of Nazareth the God of the universe, he is shut now, as a Christian and as an Orthodox minister, un- out of the pulpits in that region, he makes his way hesitatingly declare, that, in my judgment, those men into the school-houses, some of which are not closed whom you denounce uttered nothing but the truth. against him, and teaches the people true godli-Remember that you and I occupy different positions, ness. . There is certainly great need of many living and we may hear the same truths very differently. I teachers in Ohio, - where shall the means be obtained do not remember that Washington's name was more to send them? Our collections were small, but the times were severe. The sum total collected by my And what little was said about the churches was self was about one hundred dollars, -very many dol-

Well, Ohio is not the only place where workmen are needed. I have been pained to the soul at the ahould the friends of liberty do so?

You are careful to fully quote or report the sentiments of Gov. Fletcher. Of this, I do not complain: in Michigan, for we have had very little of his preachabit I do think it uncandid to give your readers only one side. Gov. Fletcher seems to be a noble man, destroyed it, for only a very small minority of the court room, than he was seized by the City Marshal under a new warrant, such out against him as a fugitive slave by his master. The latter then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that Archy, his slave, was imprisoned and illegally detained by the City Marshal of Sacramento City.

Rochester Spiritualists ever troubled themselves with the wrongs of the slave. Those who loved the cause of the bondman, before they believed in the facts or follies of Spiritualism, (with one or two exceptions, perhaps,) love it still. I do not know that any have een added to our ranks through the teachings of this new sect, so that we have not been affected, either for good or for evil, by it. What, then, is the cause of this lethargy upon this subject? I do not know of a room of any kind in this city of churches, which could be obtained to speak in upon the subject, without payment, and Sunday is a day too sacred to be used for that purpose.

What shall we do? How would the colpor teur system work here? Has it been found to avail any thing where it has been tried? My hope is very feeble. It seems to me never was there so much cause for sadness as now. The Slave Power is marching with rapid stride to overwhelm us, and the people seem not to know, or to care to know their destiny. The reformer needs not the prophet's eye to see a destiny as fearful for our country as was that of Jerusalem made perceptible to the Nazarene, when he uttered that cry of lamentation, 'O! Jerusalem! Jerusalem! how often would I have gathered you together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not."

Yours, for the bond. LUCY N. COLMAN.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

MR. EDITOR:

In a recent number of one of the Boston papers, notice an article, which appears to be editorial, headed Woman's Rights.' Now, it is not my intention to broach a quarrel with said editor for expressing his individual opinion upon the subject in question, but rather to vindicate my sex, or that portion slandered by said editor, who thinks the women of Massachusetts would not accept the right of suffrage, were it immediately offered them.' The women of Massachusetts, 'are too happy in the performance of home duties and affections,' he says; and he thinks none but indelicate, brawling women wish to wade in tobacco spittle, and perhaps fight their way to the polls. Indeed, some men are too delicate to associate with politicians.' Is not this a beautiful picture! Men suffered to make laws to govern the nation, and individuals, both male and female, who are so deprayed as

compliment to the women of Massachusetts to call them just simple enough to say, 'O yes-yes,' to every thing their husbands say. If the husband is not ling with them through free States. capable of discerning his right hand from his left, it is all the same. But we have yet to learn that asserting and maintaining our rights as individuals is to unsex woman. 'Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman has no voice in framing laws to which she is held amenable as much as man. No, she must sit down and fold her hands in a lady-like posture, and allow man to enslave her to any extent he pleases. She may bear to him children, yet they are not hers in law, but the man's. No matter how much abuse and by that instrument to each citizen. insolence he may heap on her head, she must bear it, or have her children, dear as life itself, torn from her embrace by, perhaps, a drunken and licentious apology for a man. Yet none but brazen, brawling women' would murmur at such laws! I would to Heaven every woman in Christendom would declare herself above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. But there must be self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the erty in his slaves protected. declaration: the polls would soon become a place of cleanliness, sobriety and decency, and our laws would not wear the disgraceful, one-sided appearance they now present. Let woman learn to respect herself, and let the standard of true womanhood be intelligence, Stoval is not a traveller, because he resided for and we should not hear men say they do not know salt from sugar, consequently are content to remain on a level with Southern negro slaves. Every woman, as well as every man, should be a law unto herself. I positively deny the right of any man, or set untary servitude, unless for the punishment of men, to manufacture a frame to place me in. God crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State.' of men, to manufacture a frame to place me in. God has written his laws upon the vestibule of my soul, and no one has any business to interfere with said laws, or any right of obedience. To stoop to obey a lower power, foreign to self, is no mark of a noble

Before closing this article, I would say, there are some scomen in Massachusetts, to my certain knowledge, who have heads of their own, and perhaps tongues, -and more ought to have.

Possessing some knowledge, Mr. Editor, of your spirit of philanthropy, I have little hesitancy in asking you to give this brief article an insertion in your

Yours, in defence of human rights, HELEN NORTON. Erieville, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune

NEFARIOUS DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA IN A SLAVE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1858.

States—a decision not only nefarious, but so absurd

and contrary to every principle of law, that not a newspaper in the State has ventured to justify it. The news of the arrest of Archy was carried to you a month ago. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Charles A. Stovall, a young Mississippian, came across the Plains last summer for the benefit of his health, bringing with him a negro named Archy, 19 years of age, who was his slave in Mississummer, stopped there several weeks, and bought a farm there. In October, he came over to Sacra-mento, and taught a small school there. While he was teaching school, he hired Archy out, and re-ceived his wages. About the middle of January, he determined to send Archy to Mississippi, via Panama, and was about to start for this city to place him on the steamer, when his chattel deter-mined to lay claim to the character of a freeman.

He was soon arrested, on complaint made by Sto vall that he was a 'fugitive slave'; and the next day, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by some one of his friends before Judge Robinson, the County Judge of Sacramento County. For three weeks, that Judge rendered no decision in a case which was an exceedingly plain on the which was an exceedingly plain on the which was an exceedingly plain on the which was a property of the plain of the responsibility that he saw before him, with law and justice on one side, and the unterrified Democracy triumphant on side, and the unterrified Democracy triumphant on the other. His first move was to refer the case to shoother the case to shooth side, and the unterrified Democracy triumphant on the other. His first move was to refer the case to United States Commissioner G. P. Johnston, re-questing him to decide it. Johnston, though a Southern man in feeling, as well as by birth, ren-dered an opinion, saying that Archy, having been brought into the State by his master, was not a 'fugitive slave,' and therefore he, as United States Commissioner, had no jurisdiction in the case. Ar-chy ought to have been discharged at this time, if there was any propriety in the reference of the case chy ought to have been discharged at this time, if there was any propriety in the reference of the case to the United States Commissioner; but he was still kept in jail. Judge Robinson went off into the interior of the State, and remained a week or more, but he found that no change of affairs took place in his absence, and that he would have to give some kind of a decision in the matter; so he returned, and decided that Archy, having been brought to this State by his master, was a free man. But it seems probable that Judge Robinson had given no-tice beforehand to Stovall of what the decision would be; for no sooner had Archy stepped out of the court room, than he was seized by the City Marshal

You will no doubt be astonished at these pro-You will no doubt be astonished at these proceedings. A second arrest on the same charge, which had a moment before been declared void on habeas corpus; and then another habeas corpus to send a man into slavery by rescuing him from an arrest made on complaint of the petitioner, where, from the very nature of the case, there must have been perjury, and the most flagrant contempt of Court. Do you guess that Stovall was punished? Do you lament the folly of a man who should not only lose the pecuniary value of what was once his property.

lament the folly of a man who should not only lose the pecuniary value of what was once his property, but, in foolish endeavors to recover it, should commit perjury, expose himself to the reprobation of his fellow-citizens, and then be punished by the Court for his folly and erime? It would be but reasonable for you to lament his case, if justice were done him; but as justice has not been done to him, lament not for him. Lament for Archy, for California, for humanity! Stovall has not been punished for perjury, nor for contempt of Court; he has been rewarded for his audacity and false swearing by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been told that he has no right to the slave under our laws; that hereafter, in similar cases, the law will tell the oppressed that he is free; but that in this case, the law—acknowledged to be at variance with justice—shall be departed from to get still further from justice, and the black man shall be consigned to the oppressor, brutalized (him and his largest termine). signed to the oppressor, brutalized (him and his heirs for ever) by the most terrible of all tyrants—

the slave master.

You will suppose it impossible that the Supreme Court of this State could render such a decision you must at first believe that I do them most vil njustice; you must say, that no matter how bad the judges may be, men elected by a people so in-telligent as the Californians to the highest judicial positions, could not be so foolish as thus to expose their office and the State to ridicule, and themselves to contempt. But they have done it. I enclose to you a full and correct copy of the opinion of the Court; but since it would fill more than three col-Court; but since it would hit more than three corumns of your paper, and is not characterized by
any peculiar legal learning or clear logic, and you
may not wish to publish it, I shall give you a brief
and correct abstract of it.

It begins with a recital of the facts of the case,
up to the refusal of Archy to go back to Mississippi,

and then, skipping over the worst of the perjury and wonderful management by which the case was brought before the Supreme Court, and laying no stress upon any of it, states that Stovall applies, by habeas corpus, for the custody of Archy, intending to send him to Mississippi.

The opinion goes on to say that the Court 'dis-claim the influence of the general principles of lib-erty, which we all admire, and conceive it ought to decided by the law as it is, and not as it ought to be a nuisance in the sight even of men making pretensions to decency! Yet it is considered no disgrace
for women to mingle with debauched politicians in
the more intimate relation of hughand and wife!

We presume our editorial friend deems it paying a

we presume our editorial friend deems it paying a

compliment to the women of Massachusetts to call

right must be protected, while the master of men held in slavery in slave States is passing or travel-But there is room for doubt how it is entitled to rotection, whether by comity or constitutional law If by comity, which is the legal name for interna tional courtesy, then the protection will depend en-tirely on the discretion of the different States, and may be denied with no violation of any principl save courtesy. Now, courtesy is an uncertain and changeable ground, and is no security; and the conclusion of the Court is, that 'the right of transit through each State, with every species of property known to the Constitution of the United States

and recognized by that paramount law, is secure

But this security for the slave property of the master travelling with his chattels through a free State, is given only to travellers; that is, to persons passing with the speed of the common modes of travelling. In case of an accident, such as sickness. or high water, the traveller might stop for a 'short time,' without forfeiting his right to have his proptraveller 'engage in any business,' or 'employ his slave in any business,' he forfeits his claim to pro-tection; the Constitution of the United States has nothing to say for him; he is left to the State law. his slave out, and therefore the State Constitution gives him no right to the custody of Archy. Still less favor does the Constitution of this State show him, for it declares that 'neither slavery nor invol-But there are " peculiar circumstances connected

with this case that may exempt him (Stovall) from the operation of the rules we have laid down.' This is the first case, and he may have been ignorant of the law. Besides, 'the petitioner is a young man, travelling mainly for his health'; and, therefore, the Court is 'not disposed to rigidly enforce the rule for the first time. But in reference to all future cases, it is the purpose of the Court to enforce the rules here laid down strictly, according to their true intent and spirit.' The opinion ends with the fol-lowing order: 'It is therefore ordered, that Archy be forthwith released from the custody of the Chief of Police, and given into the custody of the petitioner, Charles A. Stovall.'

ioner, Charles A. Stovall.'
Such is the substance of the opinion of the Court as rendered by Judge Peter H. Burnett, who was Governor of the State in 1850. Chief Justice Terry concurred in the order, but avoided the absurdit of the opinion by saying that Stovall had not lost his character of traveller. In every other point, he agreed with Burnett. Judge Stephen J. Field, the only other member of the Supreme Bench, was ill, and was not in Court at the hearing or decision of the case. It is well understood that had he been The Dred Scott decision, and the election of the Hero of Ostend to the Presidency, are beginning to bear their legitimate fruit in California. The Superbally his influence would have saved Rurnett bear their legitimate fruit in California. The Su-preme Court of the State, sitting at Sacramento, on the 11th instant, rendered, in the case of the slave is a brother of the great David Dudley, and will in Archy, one of the most nefarious decisions ever time, I trust, prove himself not unworthy of his el-rendered by a high judicial tribunal in the United der brother.

Soon after the decision was rendered, Archy was put in a wagon, handcuffed, and guarded by armed police men, hired to carry him back into slavery. He was driven off to Carson Valley, as is supposed, though his destination is not positively known.

Has such a decision ever been heard of? The

Court discards justice to follow the letter of the law, of his health, bringing with him a negro named and discards the letter of the law out of complai-Archy, 19 years of age, who was his slave in Mississance to a man who is young and ill! The Court sippi. Stovall arrived in Carson Valley late in the distinctly says that, if another case of the same nmer, stopped there several weeks, and bought a kind occur again, they will decide it just the other m there. In October, he came over to Sacranto, and taught a small school there. While he What a sublime defiance of the law which the Court was established to expound and enforce! What an insolent disregard of all precedent! What a bold declaration to the people of the State that, when they don't like the law, they can find 'peculiar cir-cumstances' sufficient to induce them to set it aside emporarily!

There is one slight consolation in the discontent caused by this decision. There is some talk about impeaching the Judge. It ought to be done; and if he could be sent back to his original obscurity as a farmer in Pike county, Missouri, the world would be better for it.

From the Liverpool Albion, Feb. 20. A FUGITIVE SLAVE FROM AMERICA.

On Saturday afternoon, a poor fugitive slave, who arrived three weeks ago at Liverpool from New Orleans, stowed away in the hold of a cotton ship, was brought to this office. The following is his own plain, unvarnished tale, taken down as the narrative fell from his lips:—

'My name is Tom Wilson. I arrived here in a ship called the Metropolis, Captain Foster. I am slave born; I have been under slave bondage ever ship called the Metropolis, Captain Foster. I am slave born; I have been under slave bondage ever since I was born. I am now 45 years old. I bett longed to Mr. Henry Fastman, of New Orleans, cotton presser. I was under him for the space of seven years. Before then, I belonged to Colonel Barr, of Woodford, Mississippi. There I had a wife and three children, besides having had another child, a which died. I was sold by auction by Major Bairds, auctioneer, for \$2,500, and was taken down to New Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shertly after I got there, Mr. Fastman's overseer, Burke, commenced to ill use me. I didn't understand tying the cot-

ton; it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They used to tie me down across a cotton bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the anklester to the cover of my head. Some strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle-bone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there be-cause I resisted punishment once, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stitched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because i

He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I was too strong in the arm.

'About a year and a half after I had been in New Orleans, I ran into the woods. I was followed by Burke and a pack of bloodhounds into the Badden. rush Swamp. The dogs soon caught me. They tore my legs and body with their teeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke, he turned up his trousers' legging, and exposed formidable seams, extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.]
Burke (he continued) rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with 14 buck-shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that, continued to pin me with their teeth. After that, I knew nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little-strong, they burned my back with a red-hot iron, and my legs with spirits of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I wore for eight months, besides two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely; but use that a week after Christmas. I rank about a week after Christmas. I rank night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away, and hid myself under the saw-dust, in a sawmil pit, below New Orleans. I was followed by Burke, pit, below New Orients. A was followed by norre, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out, and ran away, for more safety, to the Great Salt-water Lake, behind Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines. There are all-gators in the lake, and, as I waded up to the knee in the water, the alligators followed me, gruning and bellowing, and trying to get at me. I had several times to climb up trees to escape them; and I felt safer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning, at four o'clock, I went down to

the wharf. On the road, I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they raid no attention to me. When I got down to the what, some of the colored crew of the American cottoe ship Metropolis took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the colored men split on me, and there was a search for me that day; but they did not find me, and I trembled to think I should be taken back and tortured. I was frighten ed, too, for the colored men who had befriended me.

I was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Captain Foster did not know any thing about it until after the men had been paid off at Liverpool. In-mained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I, was kept alive by the colored men who had been so good to me. They brought me something to cat and drink every night. When I first landed here, I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could. and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here.'

With regard to the future, poor 'Tom Wilsn' said he would be very glad of a fireman's place of board a coasting steamer. When in slavery in Ame. ica, he had been hired out as a fireman on board one of the lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well, and could stand any amount of heat. From inquiries we have made, we are induced to believe that the foregoing narrative, which rests like a lost chapter of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is salstantially true.



Are per Fularly adopted to derange ments of the digratin apparatus, and discusse arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pau are found to cure many vateties of discusse, the content of the

As a FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Curreright, of New Orleans.

"Your Pitts are the prince of purpes. Their excelent
qualifies surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mid,
but very certain and effectual in their action on the breck,
which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER CONFIGURE.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Fills admirably adapted to they purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in a practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious emplaints than any one remedy I can mention. I shorely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPERSIA - INDIGESTION. The PILL you were kind enough to send me have ben ill used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are ruly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they dapted to the diseases of the human system, that they sen to work upon them alone. I have curred some case of diponers or the rule of the case of the peculiarly are they seen to work upon them alone.

adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seen to work upon them alone. I have cured some case of dispepsia and indigation with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have exprimentally found them to be effectivel in almost all the one-plaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DYABRHERA — RELAX. If From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Priles have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for shown dysenfery and distributes. Their sugar-coating makes the avery acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Kilvife in Boston.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural sertion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend another to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. From Dr. J. P., Faugha, Montreal, Chanda.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the core of confecencer. If others of our fraternity have found then as efficacious as I have, they should jein me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in these, is the prenitor of others that are worse. I believe cutternor is originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

originate in the liver, but your Pills albeet that organizations the dispose."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA—EAT.

SIPELAS — SALT RIEUM — TETTEM — TOROS

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills perfy the Mood. They do that. I have used them of late years amy practice, and agree with your statements of their charge, they stimulate the excretories, and carry off the imparities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. Ber stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HRADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOUL STOK-

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOUL STONACH — PILES — DEOPSY — PLETHORA — PARALUSI — FITS — &C.

From Dr. Edward Bood, Baltimere.

"DEAR Dr. Zdward Bood, Battesere.

"DEAR Dr. ATRE: I cannot answer you seed complaint
I have cured with your FILLS better than to say off that we
ever treat with a purportive medicine. I place great dependance on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with
ance and believing as I do that your l'ILLS afford us the betwe have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangered in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that for quently follow its incautious use. These contain no merra ry or mineral substance whatever.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemic, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfelts, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remely the world has ever known for the our of all pulmonary on plainta; for Coucars, Cottas, Horransenss, Avienta, Carr, Wesoofing Cottas, Bosscairis, Incirient Counter, Article, and the disease. As time makes these facts wider and tested known, this medicine has gradually become the best rule ance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the Amanes of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the Amanes of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the Amanes of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the Amanes of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the Amanes of the medicine has gradually become the best rule and tested this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed himself the country, in every state and city, and indeed himself in the season of the season of the threat middle in the season of the season of the threat middle in the season of the season of the threat middle in the season of the season of the threat middle in the season of the season

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