num, in advance. in advance. S' Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pottans, if payment be made in advance, IF All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (Post PAID,) to the General Agent. P. Advertisements making less than one square in 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.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and com

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

cuse in aiding other States in binding on men a

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATREES, IN

FRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a contury, 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 look-

ing 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.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO: 14.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858. WHOLE NUMBER, 1421.

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

-WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

THE FIRST GREAT BLOW.

We shall reorganize the court, and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, These are harp ringing words, used by that arch agitator, William II. Seward, in his recent speech in the United States Senate, in relation to the Supreme Cart of the United States. 'We shall reorganize the ourt, not because it fails to execute the law, accarri, not be consistions of right, but because it does not conform its solemn judgments to the behests of a political party. There is no mistaking this language. It is bold and direct. It proclaims one great controlling purpose. It announces a determination to place upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, men who will shape their judgments to the changing tides and shifting gales of popular madness. Hereafter there is to be no law higher than the decree of a party whose sole notion of jurisprudence is based upon thirst for office and public plunder.

The mad and malignant annual denunciations of the Constitution of the United States by the Massathe Constitution of the United States by the Massa-chusetts Anti Slavery Society have heretofore had no terrors for us. We have passed them by like the idle wind which we regarded not. We have looked upon Garrison. Parker, Phillips, and their follows, as crazy, impracticable fauntics, who, upon inquisition of lunary, would probably, by public authority, be consigned to the wards of some of the excellent asylums for the insane which do such honor to the charity and humanity of our Commonwealth. We have thought their impious blasphemies, their awful imprecations against God and the word of his revealed religion; their frightful denunciation of the letter and spirit of our matchless Federal Constitution; their proclaimed contempt for the Federal Union; their persistent denial of all authority in the judicial tribunals of the land to bind the conscience of the citizen, as the deplorable,

pitiable jibbering of delirious zealots.

But, now, when to this ringing declaration in the Senate chamber of Governor Seward, we add the great fact that Governor Banks has, with indecent haste, struck the first official blow at the independence of the judiciary in this Commonwealth ; when, we say, we add the great fact that Governor Banks, an aspirant for national honors, has done this at the dictation of the Anti-Slavery Society, and in opposition to the expressed sentiments of some of the more conservating men in his own party,—we are constrained to fear that, through the aid of the Resublican party, there will be a terrible meaning in the declarations of this Anti-Slavery Society.

Governor Seward says, 'we will reorganize' the Supreme Court, because the eminent persons, now in that bench, are not mere cringing, suppliant tools of the Republican party. Governor Banks, catching up the thought, puts it into practical execution in Massachusetts, by striking down a pure and upright judge, because, according to the Springfield Republican, the fanatical, ultra men in the party demanded it to gratify their emotions of unappeasable

It is idle, in this matter, to cry peace, for there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The declaration of hostilities has been formally, deliberately, solemnly announced in the Senate of the United States, and from the executive chair of the Commonwealth. We must make ready for the conflict. Shall all our rights, rights of person and of property, be put in the hands of a judiciary, avowedly bound by no law, no precedent, no conscience, but the prevailing emotion of the day? Are you ready for the question? Are you for or against this agrarian movement of Seward and Banks, led on by Garrison, Parker, and Phillips ?—Boston Post.

From the Boston Post. PUBLIC OPINION ON THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

The journals, from all parts of the country, come freighted with the severest condemnation of the high-handed act of the removal of Judge Loring. It is uttered by all parties; and the removal is just ly viewed as one of those demagogue acts which urgently call for rebuke. We cite a specimen of the manner in which this infamous measure is denounced by presses of all political complexions; and these imens are increasing in number as fast as our exchanges from distant parts can bring them. The New York Times, Republican, says-

'This act of Governor Banks is the grossest attack upon the independence of the judiciary ever witnessed in the United States. It will long maintain, as we trust, its bad eminence. . . . The act 'strikes a blow at the independence of courts, and tends to make the judiciary subservient to polit-

The Trenton True American says

We are pleased to find, however, that the infamous act is condemned by all, excepting those who for party purposes and political gain would sacrifice the dearest interests of the country, and destroy her best institutions.

The Troy Whig says-

Governor Banks has, at the request of the Legis-lature of Massachusetts, removed Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk. . . This movement, venomous and vindictive from the start, triumphs at a time when the whole North is imploring the South, and not unsuccessfully, to be moderate, just, and true to the Union; when Bell, and Crittenden, and Wise, and hosts of good and true men throughout all the South, are rebuking Southern ultraisms, and pleading for good neighborhood and peace with the North. We infer, from this last act, that Governor Banks has concluded to depend on Massachusetts for what-ever he may hope for in future. He has yielded all claims and prospects, except as a local politician all pretensions to statesmanship—cheaply, if not gracefully. Let him 'slide.'

The New York Courier and Enquirer says-

'Yet the removal of Judge Loring is much to be deplaced both for its effect upon Massachusetts, and upon the country generally. For the movement for the removal has from the beginning been animated by a vindictive, venomous spirit. Those who really desired that he should be displaced were very few, until the leaders of the extreme and fanatical faction whom he had offended in the Burns matter, lashed those who were reasonably with them upon other subjects into a fury upon this. And that the rengeful character of the proceeding might be un-mistakable, it was pushed on to the extreme issue after it had become entirely unnecessary as a means of relieving Judge Loring of his Probate duties.'

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. ing that functionary to remove from office Judge heretical and unsafe to the body politic. Not so Loring. Mr. Loring is a Judge of Probate of Suf- in the matter of removal of Judge Loring, and no Loring. His offence is, that, three or four such justification or palliation can be urged for those years since, as a Commissioner of the United States, he executed the Fugitive Slave Law in the city of Boston. It was his duty to execute it. His oath required that he should execute it. But the fanating that he should execute it. ics think he ought not to have executed it—that gislature and Council, has not a single redeeming he ought to have disobeyed his oath, or resigned his feature about it, but stands forth in all its deformi-

The Journal of. Commerce says-

Governor Banks gave his reasons for the removal of Judge Loring, in a message of considerable length. He recognizes the force of the 'Personal Liberty United States office by the same person incompatible with the public interests. Having thus got rid of Judge Loring, he devotes half his message to showing that the provisions of the law, so far as they affect other officers, are wrong, and suggests their repeal. If this is not playing the demagogue, we do not understand the meaning of the term? which declares the holding of a State and do not understand the meaning of the term.'

The Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) says of Gov.

· The refusal of his predecessor, on two occasions, in his recent canvass against Gardner, to allow hesitation. From this date, he will have a powerful party of moderate men in opposition to him at home, to say nothing of the influence of this act on his reputation abroad. The character and standing of Judge Loring, as a man, are such that his re-moval on the mere ground of sitting as a Commissioner, under the Fagitive Slave Law, will create great sensation in Massachusetts, and excite no little indignation against the unlucky Governor.'

The New York News, Democrat, in a scathing says of Judge Loring's removal :

Commissioner at Boston.'

The Baltimore American says-

very in the States'! But in such an act as the reoo palpably for contradiction, and shows a brothrhood in fanaticism which makes it a crime to reuse to nullify the laws of the Union.'

The miserable subterfuge about the incompatibility of two offices, put forth in Banks's message—so insulting to popular intelligence—gets its deserts at the hands of all parties—Republicans, Democrats, and Americans. Banks knows, the world knows, that Judge Loring was addressed out of office be cause he executed the Fugitive Slave Law. A Reublican press, the New York Times, thus pillories Banks's slimsy address-

· Governor Banks, in his message, takes pains to say, more ingeniously than ingenuously, that Judge Loring's Anthony Burns decision has nothing to do with the removal. This assertion of his Excellency pas unnecessary and useless, only betraying the exist nce of the fact which it denies."

The Newark Daily Advertiser (Republican) says-'The Massachusetts Legislature has at length ound a Governor subservient enough to remove Judge Loring. Mr. Banks has done an act from which Governor Gardner shrunk back ashamed. Whatever the reason assigned, or rather the pre-tences may be, the Judge's execution of the Fugitive Slave Law was unquestionably the real ground of the removal. But for this, he might have held the two offices of the Commissioner of the United States and Judge of Probate till doomsday, and the Legislature of Massachusetts would never have trou-bled itself about his affairs. • • We rather think this dismissal will be no punishment to that excellent magistrate, but if it is, no disgrace follows it, unless such as must belong to those who have conspired to inflict an unjust act of party malevo-

THE BLACK RECORD OF INFAMY. The feeling of intense and general indignation and disgust, entertained by all classes and parties in the State and country, growing out of the wanton and unjustifiable removal of Judge Loring, is having and unjustifiable removal of Judge Loring, is naving its effect even upon the conspirators and actors in this infamous measure. Like all guilty culprits whose misdeeds have been brought to light, these men are already quivering and shaking in view of the gathering wrath of an abused and insulted people, and which promises such an outpouring upon them as has never yet been seen or felt in old Mas-

sachusetts.

The day of reckoning and of just and well merited retribution is fast approaching, and Governor Banks, with the entire band of affiliated black Republican andals, will yet be tried and condemned by the potent voice of outraged justice. There is no escape for them-and as sure as time itself endures, so cer-

for them—and as sure as time itself endures, so certain is it that just and adequate punishment will
follow the commission of this nefarious deed.

No where else in the history of our Commonwealth, not even in the days of the whipping-post
and public stocks, can there be found a fitting parallel to this crowning deed of governmental vengeance and malignity. In comparison with it, and
especially when we consider the time and circumstances, the whipping, cropping, and banishment of
the Quakers and Baptists, were but innocent pastime
and recreation.

after it had become entirely unnecessary as a means of relieving Judge Loring of his Probate duties.'

The Detroit Free Press says—

'The Detroit Free Press says—

'The intensest fanaticism on this continent resides in the State of Massachusetts. A few years since, it refused to tolerate Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall. Its idols are Garrison and Phillips and Theodore Parker. Just now, it has prevailed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 127 against 101, in carrying an 'address' to the Governor, ask—

the Quakers and Baptists, were but innocent pastime tarantula, advised the Governor, by a vote of seven to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks could not be justified or excused, yet were not with the state of Massachusetts. A few years since, it refused to tolerate Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall. Its idols are Garrison and Phillips and Theodore Parker. Just now, it has prevailed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 127 against 101, in carrying an 'address' to the Governor, ask—

the Quakers and Baptists, were but innocent pastime tarantula, advised the Governor, by a vote of seven to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks deed of the removal and attempted degradation of The New York (satanie) Express refers to it as deed of political shame, and says, 'Gov. Banks, by the dedge be has made in excusing the net, shows to the 'whipping-post,' or had their ears' cropped because of the commission of some 'act,' or the expression of certain 'opinions' which were deemed to two, to the same effect, and Governor, by a vote of seven to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks t

office, and they have never forgiven him that he did not do one on the other; and they have never ceased to persecute him. as well as infamous confession it is, too. Let us look

BLACK RECORD OF INFAMY,

and here it is :-'No official ofinion of his, entering into my

able act proclaimed to the world, as without cause or warrant, so far as any 'official act' or 'opinion' of Judge Loring is concerned, and for whose removal no reason or justification can be adduced, except to take this step, though requested by a large majority of the Legislature, has met with general approval throughout the country. Even the leading ultra Republicans of Massachusetts, many of them, publican cauldron were not as callous and insensible deprecated this action at this time. But Banks was to shame as the stones in the street, they 'would too thoroughly committed on the subject, evidently hide their diminished heads in very shame 'at the meanness and malignity of this dastardly and infamous deed. Meantime, let the sentiment of the people, of all parties and sects, roll on its tide of demnation, and sooner or later, these men will obtain the reward which is sure to follow the perpetration of such unmitigated political villany.

AN APPEAL TO CONSERVATISM. The Providence Post (Border-Ruffian Democrat)

'The latest outrage perpetrated under the guise of law that we have to record is the removal of Hon.

E. G. Loring, Probate Judge and United States

Comprisioner of Reason. servative men of that State to the necessity of resisting the march of fanaticism? Will it not bring into the political field such men as Everett, (!) Win 'It is more than persecution for opinion's sake. throp, (!) and Choate, (!) and the Lawrences, (!) It invades the sanctuary of conscience and duty, and stir the blood of scores and hundreds who have and says to all in judicial stations, 'Not to the dicand says to all in judicial stations, 'Not to the dictates of duty and conscience, nor of the law must you listen, but to the voice of popular fanaticism and its demands, under the penalty of the loss of your position.' It is, in fact, a radical and fatal blow aimed at the independence and integrity of the judiciary.'

The New Haven Daily Register, Democrat, says—

'Poor old Massachusetts! prostrated at the foot of this modern Baal, she has dimmed the lustre of her revolutionary renown, and lost the respect of her sister States. The Hartford Press—abolition—applauds the act, and says, 'Massachusetts gave Mr. Loring his choice—to be a slave-catching Commissioner, or a Judge of Probate.' Yet such papers, when accused of being abolitionists, deny the charge,

when accused of being abolitionists, deny the charge, power. The people of the State have been warned, and protest they 'do not desire to meddle with sla- again and again, that the sectional spirit which they ery in the States'! But in such an act as the re-noval of Judge Loring, the cloven foot sticks out ing result. They can now realize the truth of these warnings, and the necessity of immediate retreat. We are sailly deceived in our estimate of their patriotism, if they do not promptly and energetically act upon these convictions of their danger, and num-ber the days of political abolitionism, which is but another name for treason against all government.

We cannot adopt a more fitting conclusion of these comments upon an act of baseness which hardly finds a parallel in the history of our government, than by copying the remarks of the Hon. Caleb Cushnig, of Newburyport, in the Massachusetts Legislature, after the message of Governor Banks, announcing a compliance with the address of the Legislature, had been received and read,

The Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel (Border-Ruffian Democrat) says :

'The deed is done '-and that, too, neither wisey nor well; Mr. Andrews to the contrary notwith-standing. Bowing with a cringing servility to the malicious behest of a few malignant philanthropists,' a subservient Legislature and a craven Chief Magistrate, in total disregard of the sentiments and wishes of a large majority of the people who com-pose the body politic of this Commonwealth, have proscribed an honest Judge in whom , there was no proscribed an honest Judge in whom 'there was no guile.' Whatever pretones may be advanced to justify this action, no sophistry, however subtile, can conceal the real motive from the sight of any observing citizen. The flimsy claim of incompatibility is simply absurd, and will never serve to protect the perpetrators of this injustice from the honest and eserved indignation of an outraged constituency.
Our cunning Governor foresaw the perils which

Our cunning Governor foresaw the perils which would probably environ him, and sought to avert it by resort to a subterfuge of questionable expediency; but the hungry vultures were not thus readily to be cajoled. Their object was revenge, the offspring of unappeasable hatred, and they could only be satisfied when the victim was immolated on the shrine of their enmity. The crafty scheme of the 'iron man' proved abortive, and he was finally reluctantly forced to 'face the music,' and bide the issue. He would willingly have pursued the contrary course, but moral courage was lacking.

The Washington Union says-

The Washington Union says—

'This shameful attack upon the Judiciary, and the prostration of an able and unoffending Judge, is the price paid by Governor Banks for a temporary continuance of the ascendancy of Black Republicanism in his State. But it is the death-knell of that party in Massachusetts, and destroys his Presidential aspirations. No judge-slayer who decapitates a magistrate for faithfully performing his duty, can command the votes of the American people for the Presidency. Even Massachusetts will rise in judgment against him. Governor Banks may yet see his victim triumph by the votes of that State, and be compelled to yield to him the Chair of State.' (!!) of State.' (!!)____ Day hard and constant

The Baltimore Erchange says-

At the instance of William Lloyd Garrison, and one Bradley, a negro lawyer of dishonest character, acting as counsel for the petitioners, the Assembly consented to demand of the Governor Judge Loring's dismissal from his office of Judge of Probate; the Council of State, hitten likewise by the abolition tarantula, advised the Governor, by a vote of seven to two, to the same effect, and Governor Banks promptly assenting, the sacrifice was completed.

SELECTIONS:

Loring. The Case Reviewed.

Loring from his Judgeship. The Herald alone was ters. We feel no alarm, however, and have some silent; the Post raved and fumed in a style that slight hope left that our judiciary will survive, and would have done credit to Keitt, of South Carolina; the Courier mingled its groanings and rage in about equal quantities; the Journal shed tears copiously and twaddled lugubriously, and the Advertiser joined the cavalcade of mourners, and administered con-solation to the decapitated Judge on account of the persecution '(!) which he suffered. The Traveller likes the way the thing was done by the Governor, and does not seem very sorry for Mr. Loring. We are left alone among our contemporaries in fully endorsing and justifying the act of the Legislature and the Executive. Let us examine a little some of the many incomplasive and savage, things which

to say. We should not now care to recur to this subject, were it not for the purpose of making a record of the opinions of the press at this time, to which we may refer when finally the popular verdict of the whole country is rendered upon this subject.

We have not a shadow of doubt what that ultimate judgment will be. It will be one of hearty concurrence, of most emphatic approval of the removal of Mr. Loring, and the longer the matter is considered, the more decided will be that judgment. This act of the State of Massachusetts, (for it is the act of the State,) will stand upon the pages of her history to the honor of the Commonwealth, and to the lasting praise of the Chief Magistrate who vindicated her dignity, proved her power, and placed her where she has always proudly and firmly stood, on the side of law, justice, and humanity. This is our opinion to-day, and we place it on record against that of our contemporaries, and abide the issue.

Governor Banks has not removed Mr. Loring at the bidding of any party or any fanatical herd, but in obedience to the law which he is bound to execute, and in obedience to the will of the people constitutional expressed through the Legislature. In-

in obedience to the law which he is bound to execute, and in obedience to the will of the people constitutionally expressed through the Legislature. Instead of this act being calculated to injure or impair the independence of the judiciary, it vindicates and confirms that independence. It is one of the best of that case, the total proposed for the independence and the bonor of the judiciary. Mr. Loring was a no-torious and confessed law-breaker; he defied and law-breaker ought to meet, and the judiciary he prejudged no greater and no better than the common criminal who braves it in the commission of any offence. We have no longer the disgraceful example of a man, set in the place of a judge to interpret and aid in the execution of the laws, living in daily violation and contempt of the same. In this removal, therefore, the disgrace is removed from the bench, and the independence of the judiciary is vindicated and established. No independence of the judiciary is vindicated and established. No independence of the same of the same of the same of the same of the judiciary is vindicated and established. No independence of the judiciary is vindicated and established. No independence of the judiciary is vindicated and established. No independence of the judiciary is vindicated and established. dependence of the judiciary is vindicated and estab-lished. No judge will be likely hereafter to arro-gate to himself more power than belongs to him, or isgrace the Courts and the State by boasting of his own impudent and flagrant violation of existing aws. All this talk about the attack upon the in

power to override a single statute of this Common-wealth. The Federal Government has certain rights and powers granted to it by the confederacy, for its own legitimate purposes, but beyond this has no power, and in no sense has it the slightest suprema-case, he said, that it was not for him to decide the ey. The moment the Federal Government attempts, accorded by this State to her citizens, or with the secution of any law of Massachuretts with the secution of any law of Massachuretts. execution of any law of Massachusetts, that mo-ment the Federal Government will find that it has no supremacy. We owe as citizens an equal allegiance to both the Federal and the State authority; if iey ever conflict, then the authority prevails which not only not condemn, but heartily approve this act of justice so long delayed, but at last so effectually and decisively done. It may be that the *Post* was thinking only of that sort of patriotism with which lone it is acquainted, namely, that whose seven principles are the five loaves and the two fishes. It speaks f ' the scathing rebukeof General Cushing ' :- well, we are inclined to think he never received a more scathing rebuke, nor one more richly merited, than that administered to him by Mr. Andrew. Perhaps it was that to which the Post refers! If so, we have no doubt that it will be responded to by the andid of all parties.

Of the Jereminds of the Journal, little needs be

aid. Here are a few specimens of its reflections: · We confess that we are greatly disappointed at his action of the Governor.'

No doubt of it-the Journal, if we may believe its talk of last summer, was greatly disappointed at the election of Gov. Banks; it was disappointed in the election of Hon. Daniel W. Gooch; and in the whole year past, we remember but one political event with which it was satisfied, and in regard to which its opinions and predictions proved correct, and that was the choice of the Sergeant-at-Arms. It is quite in the ordinary course for the Journal to be out of its reconner, and consequently discovered. be out of its reckoning, and consequently disappointed; so as the Dutch Justice said, 'Dat ish no mat-

We had hoped, and 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 invading flood has undermined one of its pillars.

Excellency, and urge him to put forthwith a new 'pillar' in the place of the rotten one just knocked out of that 'fair fabric?' For who knows how soon the whole edifice will come tumbling about our ears? One would market the come tumbling about our ears?

The Boston Press on the Removal of Edward G.

One would suppose, to hear these wailings, that Mr.

Loring had been the Atlas that upheld our whole Loring had be Loring. The Case Reviewed.

The Boston newspapers, of Saturday morning, fully justified our statement, made on Friday, in relation to their feelings about the removal of Mr.

Loring had been the Atlas that upded of white judiciary, and that his broad shoulders sustained alone the superincumbent incubus (which he boasts that he does carry) of the Fugitive Slave Bill, with all its host of runaway slaves and pursuing mas-

our laws be respected and executed.

The remainder of the Journal's article is a ridicuolus attempt to prove that if there is any one section of the Personal Liberty Act which is unconstitutional, then the whole is also void !

Next comes our respectable cotemporary, the Advertiser, which has at least been consistent, as it has always opposed the execution of justice upon the offending Judge.

It is modest in the Advertiser to say, that an act

endorsing and justifying the act of the Legislature and the Executive. Let us examine a little some of the many inconclusive and savage things which our offended and tearful brethren have thought fit to say. We should not now care to recur to this subject, were it not for the purpose of making a result in the Advertiser to say, that an act three times legislatively done, pronounced constitutional and correct by the best legal minds in the State, demanded and approved by the people who are the ultimate sovereigns and judges, is based on prejudice and unjust to the subject of it. We take issue with it most distinctly in regard to the alleged

things that ever happened for the independence and Mr. Loring was excited, confused, and hurried in Mr. Loring was excited, confused, and address in his action; that he lost his judicial dignity, and suf-fered himself to be brow-beaten and silenced in his trampled on the statute of the Commonwealth, and moreover defied the powers which executes the laws own Court by an impudent U. S. official; that he moreover defied the powers which executes the laws to punish him. He has now met the fate which fugitive to prepare his defence by his counsel; that I the case in his own mind; that he of Massachusetts is free from the stigma of having a judge who openly violates her laws; be has found that before the majesty and power of the law, he is no greater and no better than the common criminal gave greater credence to a document from a Virginia indifference to the momentous question of the liber-ty or slavery of his fellow-man, and an unworthy

subserviency to the demands of the oppressor.

These things unfit a man for any judicial station, and hence whatever can be said of his conduct laws. All this talk about the attack upon the independence of the judiciary is the merest twaddle and moonshine, and is only resorted to by the partizans of Mr. Loring in the hope of arousing prejudice, and scaring weak-minded people.

The Post talks about 'the supremacy of the laws of Congress in this Commonwealth.' We would remind the Post that no such thing exists; there is no supremacy of Congress in any State; it has no no supremacy of Congress in any State; it has no supremacy of Congress in any State; it has no supremacy of Congress in any State; it has no supremacy of Congress in any State; it has no supremacy. We wish to call the attention of the Adventure of the following the probability of the public to one point further, and

'I think the statute constitutional, and it remains for me now to apply it to the facts in the case.

to both the Federal and the State authority; if they ever conflict, then the authority prevails which has the right, the law and the Constitution on its side, and not that which is federal simply because it is federal. This blarney of the Post about the supremacy of the power at Washington is quite common with the hunker press—except when they talk about nullifying for the benefit of slavery—but it has no foundation in truth, in law, or in statesmanship. The Post thinks the patriotism and intelligence of Massachusetts will condemn the removal of Judge Loring—we are confident that it will not only not condemn, but heartily approve this act of justice so long delayed, but at last so effectually and decisively done. It may be that the Post was We commend the chalice mixed by Mr. Loring to in part emancipated from the influence of that Bos-ton notion, which in politics, as in all things else, leads them to believe, as the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table says they do, that-

> Boston State House is the hub of all creation You could not pry that out of a Boston man, if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-

We believe in the people, equally those who live out of Boston as well as those who live in it, and the voice of Massachusettss, when it is heard in the rendition of its verdict on the removal of Mr. Lor-ing, will utter but one emphatic word, and that will be to reache the language of Mr. Andrew: 'The be to re-echo the language of Mr. Andrew: 'The deed is done-it was well done-and it was done quickly.

THE REMOVAL OF LORING.

From the same.

We want no better evidence of the propriety of the removal of Judge Loring than the shricking of the Southern disunion and the Northern dough-faced journals. We have never had any doubt of the conjournals. We have never had any doubt of the con-stitutionality of the act of removal, whatever we may have had of its expediency; we have now, however, no doubt of either. Judge Loring has set the laws and the public opinion of his State at de-fiance, and had the case been reversed, in any South-ern State where he might have been a judge, had he 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 invading flood has undermined one of its piltars.'

That 'eminently conservative' dash of soft soap is well laid on, but we can tell the Journal that Governor Banks is a kind of man on whom such things have no effect. The Journal, in its lamentation over the fallen pillar of the judiciary, is more plaintive than the Post, and altogether outdoes it in the highfalotin style. Don't you think, neighbor Journal, that some one ought to speak to his

Probate, had he chosen to give up the office of U.S. Commissioner; and if he desired to be a martyr in a had cause and in behalf of the Slave Power, he has had cause and in behalf of the Slave Power, he has his desires granted, and therefore he and his friends have no cause of complaint. Doubtless he will have his reward. Whether his removal was caused by the part he took in the Burns affair or not, is of but little consequence. He has had ample time to place himself in a position where he could not be called upon to disgrace the State in a similar case, and he has steadily refused. Gor. Banks has done into as steadily refused. Gov. Banks has done just what a large majority of the people of the State expected him to do, when they gave him their votes, and if the people of other States and the traitors and disunionists of the South do not like it, we can only say we did not expect they would, and we did not vote for Gov. Banks to please them. If, how-ever, all the Southern States intend to resent the act by statutes of non-intercourse with Massachuact by statutes of non-intercourse with Massachu-setts, according to the recommendation of the Rich-mond papers, it becomes to be sure a more serious matter, and we will try to look grave; but, for the life of us, we fear we shall not be able to keep our risibilities in subjection when the plan is carried out any batter than when it was first accordance. out, any better than when it was first suggested.

A MERCHANT.

CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

Instead of grumbling and growling over the re-cent removal of Judge Loring, by the Governor and General Court of Massachusetts, from his office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, as an attack upon the independence of the judiciary, The N. Y. Times, The Washington Union, and other dissatisfied prints, would do well to see in it—what it really is—a fresh indication of the unextinguishable disgust of the people of Massachusetts with the Fugitive Slave Law, and especially with the miserable spirit of doughface subserviency which led Judge Loring to consent to act as one of its executioners. In this point of view, his removal ought to appear, especially at this particular crisis, as an extremely seasonable warning; and there are, at this moment, several persons at Washington from Northern States, to whose cases it is particularly well suited, and upon whom we hope it will not

To attempt to convert Judge Loring into a political martyr, is totally to misunderstand or misrep-resent the whole circumstances and history of his more. He is a martyr to stave-catching—nothing more. Instead of appealing to the public to bestow upon him the praise—which, having lost his office upon him the praise—which, having lost his office of Judge of Probate, he might regard as rather empty—of a magistrate who prefers to lose his State office rather than to disregard the law, it would be more to the purpose to urge his claims to the usual reward and consolation of doughfaces—a good fat Federal berth. In some such berth we have very little doubt that he will presently find balm and consolation for his wounded sensibilities, and ample indemnity for all his pecuniary sacrifices. connection of Judge

Unquestionably, it was the

Loring with the matter of the rendition of Burns, under the Fugitive Slave Law, that led to the loss on his part, some time since, of the office of Law at Cambridge, and now of Judge of Probate. But it is absurd to attempt to represent one of these acts, any more than the other, as an attack upon the independence of the judiciary. The rendition of Burns was not a judicial act—at least, those who hold the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional have no right to attempt to invest it with that character, since it is only on the ground that the action of a Commissioner under that law is not judicial, that the constitutionality of the act itself can be maintained. If the rendi-tion of an alleged fugitive from labor were a judicial act, then it could only be performed by a Judge appointed with the consent of the Senate, commisoned by the President, and having a fixed salary, instead of being paid by the job. But—so the Judges of the Supreme Court tell us—the rendition of a fugitive is not a judicial, it is a merely ministerial act. The Commissioner does not decide the alleged fugitive to be a slave, or even a fugitive; he only identifies him, and sends him off to Ala-bama or Virginia, as the case may be, leaving all these judicial questions open, to be settled by the tribunals there. It was not, then, by acting in any judicial function that Judge Loring made himself obnoxious to the people of Massachusetts, but by acting in a non-judicial and merely ministerial function. It was not to his conduct as a Judge or as a Law Professor that they objected; it was simply that, not content with being a Judge and being a Law Professor, he must persist in taking upon himself the additional, and, as it was thought in Massachusetts, the incompatible business of a slave-catcher. For it is to be noted, that his deslave-catcher. For it is to be noted, that his de-cirion in the case of Burns—though many thought that decision wholly unsustained by the facts in evidence—did not constitute the main ground of the complaint against him. Had that decision bean the other way—had he discharged Burns, instead of delivering him up—still the mere fact that, being a Judge of a Massachusetts Court, he had consented to disgrace that office by joining with it the function of a slave-catching Commissioner, would have been held quite sufficient to warrant would have been held quite sufficient to warrant

The resolute and persevering spirit with which that removal has been followed up, can only be taken as an unmistakable indication of the antipathy of the people of Massachusetts to alave-catching, and an emphatic expression of their opinion that it is not a fit business for Law Professors and

ing, and an emphatic expression of their opinion that it is not a fit business for Law Professors and State Judges to be employed in. Mr. Loring thinks it is. He was warned three years ago, by an act of the Legislature, that if he persisted, in defance of the feelings and wishes of the people of the State, in holding his office of slave-catching Commissioner, he must expect to be removed from his office of Judge of Probate. He had the alternative to resign one office or the other, and as he would not resign his Commissionership, what occasion has he or his friends to complain that he has been removed from his office of Judge?

The question of the removal of Judge Loring—which removal, but for the scandalous trickery and treachery of the late Gov. Gardner, would have been effected long ago—was only a question whether or not the people of Massachusetts had been convinced of the constitutionslity and reasonableness of the Fugitive Slave Law, and were ready to place that act on the same level with other Federal laws. To have allowed Loring to escape removal, would have been a triumph of the Fugitive law, and its partizans and advocates. It would have been a tacit withdrawal of all the objections urged against that statute. It would have been to invite new attempts on the part of Loring and others to carry that act into execution. Nor, in this view of the case, do we apprehend that the recommendation by Gov. Banks, of certain modifications in the act under which Judge Loring has just been removed, will be apt to find much favor with the Legislature, and still less with the people of Massachusetts.—

LANGE FLOW HIT WILLIAM OR

Governor Banks turned him out. The N. Y.

Mat. Morgridge, of Manchester township, in this county, a few years ago, undertook to serve both as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. He was indicted for the offence, and convicted. Nobody thought the rendition of that verdict imperilled the Union.

KIDNAPPER LORING REMOVED.

and Massachusetts sentiments.

Three different Legislatures, fresh from the people, have asked the expulsion of this slave-catcher from the position of a widow-and-orphans' guardian; but twice a hunker Governor has shielded him from

the merited disgrace. Governor Banks moved him quickly, and we have no doubt with a good relish.

defied the State sovereignty of Massachusetts; he has spit upon her laws and 'sauced' her authori-

ties; and the popular verdict upon his fate will everywhere be, 'served him right.' His removal

ers in our Legislature, could not deny the constitu-tionality of the deed; but he thought it would

shake the Union to pieces, nevertheless! The Union has stood so much abominable injustice, that we

believe it will be in no peril from this act of richly-

THE REMOVAL OF LORING.

the crowded anniversary week-the calling out of

(N. Y.) Northern Freeman.

otermination!
Our special thanks are due to John A. Andrew

I do not think that there was any wish to punish

Judge Loring; but as the State had forbidden its judicial officers to be at the same time Judges under

the United States, to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, it was believed that the State should either

repeal its law, or else insist on its being obeyed

refuse to obey a human law which is contrary to the law of God. Those, for example, who refuse to obey the Fagitive Slave Law, believe it indeed

unconstitutional, but do not refuse, on that account, but because they believe it to be wrong

count, but because they believe it to be wrong. Judge Loring, therefore, carried his radicalism further than those do whom he opposes. They refused to do what the law commands, only when they thought it forbidden by God, But he refused to do what the law commanded, not on the high moral ground, but on the low technical ground of its being unconstitutional. —Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

By this act, Gov. Banks has shown his indeper

dence, and added another cubit to his political stat-ure. Judge Loring could perform the degrading duties required by the Fugitive Slave Law, but his conscience would not permit him to comply with the Personal Liberty Act of Massachusetts. What

"A man who has so long despised the expressed will of the people, and the laws of his own State, as Judge Loring, we believe ought to be made an example of; and we, for one, are glad that a Governor and Council have at last been found, who have sufficient nerve to 'take the responsibility' in the matter, after the State has spoken through its Legis-

It will not repeal the Personal Liberty Law

Esq., of the Massachusetts House, for his admirable

press, and other papers of that class, are shocked at the compliance of the Governor, thinking he struck a blow at the Federal Union. Here in Penn-Bosros, March 20, 1858. struck a blow at the Federal Union. Here in Pennsylvania, a different notion prevails. If Loring had been a citizen of this Commonwealth, and had held at the same a State office and a Federal office, he would have been indicted for misdemeanor before the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and would have been convicted and fined, losing his State office for his temerity. That is the provision of our Constitution. Not that Pennsylvania is disloyal to the Union. Far enough from it. But she is jealous of her sovereignty, and does not mean that the Federal government shall swallow her up.

Mat. Morgridge, of Manchester township, in this county, a few years ago, undertook to serve both as Bosrox, March 20, 1858.

Treason has done its worst! Fanaticism is triumphant! Judge Loring henceforth is forbidden to be the legal protector of the helpless classes of Massachusetts and Virginia at the same time. He may still restore the erring children of the Old Dominion, who are unable to take care of themselves, to the paternal care of their natural guardians; but he is a morrida considering the restore of the statement of to the paternal care of their natural guardians; but he is no more to provide for the welfare of the widows and orphans of Boston. It is shocking to hear the way in which malignant people talk in view of this public calamity. 'A gentleman can die comfortably in Boston,' says one, 'now that he knows Judge Loring will not direct the settlement of his estate.' 'Death has one horror the less,' says anothered the settlement of the contract of the settlement of the contract of th er, ' since one is spared from the posthumous morti-fication of leaving his wife and children in the charge of a slave-catcher! You know with what anxiety all truly conservative minds have watched every step of this legislative assassination, and how we hoped against hope all along. First, we had confidence that the House of Representatives would reject the treasonable demand, and the rather that the friends treasonable demand, and the rather that the friends of Law and Order were led there by the great inventor of the process for 'crushing out' rebellion. But, to our dismay and discomfiture, when it came to a vote, the Address passed by 127 to 101. The Post did all it could to save our feelings and the credit of the State, or, at least, to make its discredited little as possible, he giving the numbers as 102. to 98! A well-meant, but futile effort. Next, we were confident that the Senate would refuse to join in the conspiracy; but, behold! when the Yeas and Nays were taken, they stood 24 to 14! Then we fell back upon the Council, and affirmed that it was impossible to abtain the consent of the addition impossible to obtain the consent of that advisory body to this Removal; and, lo! they advised it by a vote of 7 to 2! Our hopes thus growing more and more desperate as the case proceeded from one coordinate to another, we finally concentrated them in a death-grasp upon the Governor. And a death-grasp, indeed, it proved—for, with the least possi-ble delay, that magistrate (how unlike our lamented Gardner!) consented to complete the legislative murder, and Judge Loring was launched into pri-

Loring's stubbornness and arrogance in setting him-self up above the Personal Liberty Law of 1855, was the reason cited in Governor Bauks' message; but the people of the State—50,000 of whom had And we were not even indulged in the sad con at various times asked for his dismissal—will look upon the act as the just penalty of the old kidnapper's meanness and cruelty in the Burns case.

The Administration presses are trying to make a martyr of Loring, but they will fail ridiculously. He has trampled on the cherished sentiments and solation of hearing his fate fitly mourned. After His Excellency's Message had been read, in which he communicated his compliance with the nefarious solicitation, Mr. Cushing rose like a pillar of the State, stood like one upbearing on his atlantean shoulders the destinies of this mightiest of empires, and throwing himself into an imposing attitude, solemnly began his threnody thus: 'At last, Mr. Speaker, the deed is done!' He paused, that his words might have their due impression, when Mr. Dodge, from Cape Cod, a Methodist by persuasion, was strictly constitutional, as is admitted by the first jurists in the State, and if sham Democratic precedents were wanting, they could be found by the dozen. Even Caleb Cushing, the most fluent, cunning, and unprincipled of the Administration leaders in our Levilletines could not down the constitution. cried out with all the unction of a camp-meeting Amen!!!! The House, floor and galleries, shoo with indecent and unextinguishable laughter. The Speaker shouted 'Order! order!' and made many dint on his desk with his gavel, and for a moment silence was restored. But, in a second, nature was too strong for parliamentary decorum and the obstreperous mirth again fiercely exploded, and utterly destroyed the awful effect of the prophetic words thus untimely interrupted. And the matter was made no better by Mr. John A. Andrew, of Boston, who has been unpleasantly prominent in the martyrdom of this latest of confessors, by his assenting cordially to the statement, and de-claring that the deed was done, and that it was well done, and ' (as Shakespeare says, it is well it should be in the case under just such circumstances) that it had been done quickly! And what makes this consummation the more lamentable, is the fact that it has been conceded to the urgency of a contemptible minority of the inhabitants, called of men Abolitionists. This factious knot of impracticables '-as our organ, The Courier, rather incongruously calls them, considering the success it accords to them—' made up of the worst elements of society' — Dismionists, disorganizers, socialists, infidels, and radicals of every shade and degree '-it is such as these that have compelled both branches of the Legislature, and the Governor himself, to do their bidding, and to be the instruments of their vengeance! This we learn from the speeches of Mr. Cushing and the opponents of the Address, and from the leaders of The Post, The Course and All these and a leaders of the Post, The Address, and from the leaders of Andrews Pa-Courier, and all other sound and conservative papers; so I suppose there can be no doubt of it. It is, indeed, affirmed on the other side, that the Gov. ernor and the Logislature were elected specifically for this work. The never-sufficiently-to-be-Gardner went into the last canvass on this very issue, and demanded a re-election on the ground that he had refused to remove Judge Loring, and yet he was defeated by twenty thousand votes.
But it is no use to trace the causes of the calamity
which has overtaken us. It is enough to know that
it is now past praying for.

BYLES.

OH OF CALEB CUSHING.

CALEB CUSHING'S SPEECH on the Removal of Lor-ing, is thus described by the Boston correspondent of the New York Times:—

General Cushing spoke at some length, evidently feeling about as comfortable as Mr. Guido Faux felt when he was nabbed in the midst of his powder, He pitched into the Personal Liberty Act, and de-clared that that act should never interfere with his clared that that act should never interiere with his right to catch runaway negroes. As a 'high pri-vate' in the militia, he should always participate in such business, that coming under the idea of the 'pursuit of happiness' specifically mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed by lots of constitutions and laws. Carried away by the patriotic ardor of the moment, he exclaimed, or might have done so, in the language of Ossian Epaminondas Alcibiades Xerxes Bragge, in his Vision of Ameriky:

· Land of the fair-faced maid and wild raccoon, Land of the bowie-knife and faultless trigger,
Land of the glorious flag of stars and stripes,
The only thing that's striped—except a nigger!

'As the General is in his fifty-ninth year, an age when even a Roman could have pleaded exemption from active service, the House was much struck with this display of patriotic zeal, though some members thought it was rather an odd commentary on Thackarey's philosophic assertion, that 'grizzly hair the brain doth clear.' But then the Genera is bald, with as much chance for a new crop on hi crown as old Vagises had of raising one on the palm

The same writer ridicules the idea, so prevalen in certain quarters, that the blood of the martyred Loring is to be the seed of a new political party which is to overthrow the Republicans:

'The individual is a poor creature, one of those abject things out of which no extent of imagina n could manufacture even the smallest specime tion could manufacture even the smallest specimen of a martyr. Most martyrs, it is probable, were humbugs, and owe their characters to the absurd conduct of those who wasted good fagots on them; but Loring could not be even roasted into a martyr. What can be thought of a fellow who caught fugitive slaves con amore, and who zealously did that which no gentleman would do even on compulsion? There was a baseness, a downright, positive mear ness about all the details of his conduct as a slave catcher, which excited a loathing and a disgust that rendered his removal inevitable, and would have rendered his removal inevitable, and would have brought it about three years ago, only that there was then another Loring in the Executive Chair. Even those who have contended most strongly for the Judge, heartily despise the man, and have been his champion only because they believed that a blow was aimed at the Judiciary through his person. To suppose that a man who took such delight in outraging the sentiments of Massachusetts, is likely to have many friends in Massachusetts, is to suppose that the laws of humanity are to be sussuppose that the laws of humanity are to be sus-pended in behalf of a silly, a vain-glorious and a hearted egotist, who has not one solitary quality that can command respect or create enthu-siasm. Ziska's skin made a good drum-head, but r thought of seeking to rally a party under iration that proceeds from the skin of an ass?

Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, has re Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, has removed Judge Loring from office, and certain conservative journals are greatly exercised thereat. The law of that State provides that whenever a man shall hold office under both the Federal government and that of the Commonwealth, he shall be removed by the Governor upon application of both branches of the Legislature. To this extent, office-holding under the general government is made incompatible with office-holding under the State government.—Loring held the office of Judge of Probate Court of that of the Commonwealth, he shall be removed the Governor upon application of both branches in the Logislature. To this extent, office-holding or the general government.—
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Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 2, 1858.

TWENTY-PIPTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Amer Anti-Slavery Society will be held in MOZART HALL, No. 688 Broadway, (above Bleecker street,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11th and the rendition of that verdict imperilled the Union.

Nobody would imagine Loring's removal to be a portent of danger to the country, if that functionary was not a Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner. For our own part, we think a man who could consent to act as Commissioner under that infamous law, is about the last man in the world to be entrusted with the interests of the middle of the country in which

the interests of the widows and orphans of a commu-nity, and we honor the Legislature and Governor of Massachusetts for removing him. As U. S. Com-missioner, he still has employment congenial to his disposition. Let him serve as blood-hound to the alare, establess but here the widows and orphans tive, or the incitements to fidelity on their part greattive, or the incitements to fidelity on their part greatslave catchers, but keep the widows and orphans out of his grasp.—Honesdale (Pa.) Democrat. er than at the present hour; and never was it more important that they should come together, in large numbers, from every part of the land, to confer with We are glad to announce the decapitation of this ugly-tempered hound of slavery. He has reaped the reward of his treachery to Massachusetts laws labors and conflicts in its behalf.

The object of the Society is not merely to make · Liberty national and Slavery sectional '-nor to pre-vent the acquisition of Cuba-nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill-nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or Po-

LITICALLY ! WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. S. H. GAY, WENDELL PRILLIPS, Secretaries.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

On Saturday evening last, the Legislature of this State, after a session of eighty-one days, was prorogued by the Governor,—having passed one hundred and seventy-seven acts, and forty-four resolves, all of which were officially approved, and having saved in deserved justice. Like Mr. Dodge of Chatham, we can heartily say 'Amen' when Mr. Cushing groans out that 'the deed is done.'—North Adams Trantaxation to the Commonwealth, as compared with last year, the very considerable sum of six hundred thousand dollars-a saving which the voters will not be likely to forget at the next November election. We do not believe there has ever been a Legislature more Justice, though tardy, is sure. Crime, however heinous, will surely be punished. On Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1854, Anthony Burns was seized in the city of Boston as a fugitive slave, and carried before Edward Greeley Loring, a Commission of the United States to reader un fugitives. attentive in the performance of its labors, more harmonious and dignified in its proceedings, or more careful of the public welfare; and its action upon the removal of Judge Loring, upon the Dred Scott decision, and upon the Kansas issue, will assuredly receive sioner of the United States to render up fugitives, (not to try them,) who was also a Probate Judge of the warm approval of a vast majority of the people Suffolk county in the State of Massachusetts. The sad and awful story of ten days' siege of Boston of Massachusetts. Not so satisfactory, however, will be their feelings in regard to its action upon the Personal Liberty Bill-action uncalled for, gratuitous, United States soldiers—and, after a mock-trial by this Loring, this carer for widows and orphans, precipitate, damaging, and inexcusable at the heel of this Loring, this carer for widows and orphans, the rendering up of Burns to ignominious and perpetual slavery—need not be reiterated. The enslaving of a citizen of Massachusetts caused the deepest and loudest indignation against Loring; and from that time to the present, the people of that State have set their hearts on clearing that Probate office of its miscreant occupant. A law was passed, declaring that no United States Commissioner, should hold a State office; but Loring declared the law unconstitutional, and, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, kept both offices. Three successive the session, affording no time for deliberation or discussion, and materially affecting the vitality of the Bill-action which will go far towards lessening the glow of satisfaction that is felt in consequence of the prompt ejectment of the contumacious Judge from his office. No bill was ever passed more in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people than the Personal Liberty Bill; none has ever so stereotyped the growing spirit of freedom in the Commonwealth; of the people, kept both offices. Three successive Legislatures have addressed the Governor for his re-moval; and now, under a clear Republican rule, and though, in some of its details, it was not all that could be desired, yet its modification for the worse is moval; and now, under a clear Republican rule, and with Mr. Banks for Governor, we see the desired object attained. The majority of the people and the law are vindicated: and one, 'the voice of whose brother's blood crieth to God from the ground,' is no longer left to take care of the widows and orphans of freemen. Edward Greeley Loring is no longer a Judge of Probate in the State of Massachuplace, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place, as it did, by a snap judgment, within a few place of the session. Here is the substisetts. He can still return fugitives to cruel slavery tute for the Bill, as it passed both houses :but his dyed hand hath a curse upon it .- Pottsdam

An act to amend an act to protect the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts. Section 1. No person holding any judicial office under the laws of the United States, or the office of Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, shall hold any judicial office under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, except that of Justice of the Peace. Nor shall any Justice of the Peace, while holding the office of Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, have authority to grant any warrant, or to issue any process, civil or Removal of Judge Loring. We do most heartily rejoice in the removal of Judge Loring, not only for the reason Gov. Banks assigns—'incompatibility of offices'—but mainly because he sent a fugitive back to slavery. That is the damning act, and cannot be excused upon any ground—for nobody is obliged to hold an office for a moment which requires the act.

We don't stop to inquire how this Legislative and Executive act will affect the party: the question is grant any warrant, or to issue any process, civil or criminal, other than summonses to witnesses, or to eriminal, other than summonses to witnesses, or to hear and try any cause, civil or criminal, under the Executive act will affect the party: the question is, how it will affect Hamanity; and as it affects the rights of man, so we decide. Blessed be God for that

laws of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. The penalties prescribed by the 15th and 16th sections of the 489th chapter of the Acts of the 16th sections of the 489th chapter of the Acts of the year 1855, shall not apply to any act of military obedience and subordination performed by any officer or private of the militia of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 3. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sections of the 489th chapter of the Acts of the year 1855 are hereby repealed. speech, and to the member from the Cape who-shouted, Amen, in the right place. 'May he live a thousand years!'—Portland Journal and Inquirer.

Mr. Parker, of Suffolk, in the Senate, moved to repeal the whole of the Personal Liberty Bill; thus affording unlimited scope to slave-hunting in Massachusetts, under the Fugitive Slave Law, and thu clearly revealing his own detestable and inhuman spirit. Let him be remembered. His motion was voted It will not repeal the Personal Liberty Law; and, as Judge Loring positively refused to obey it, the only alternative which remained was to remove him. The reason given by Judge Loring for not obeying the law of Massachusetts, which required him either to cease to be her Judge, or to cease to be a United States Commissioner for catching slaves, was, that he believed the Massachusetts Law unconstitutional. But no Court has decided it to be so; consequently this was only his private opinion. But down-yeas 6, nays 29. The following voted in the

ELLIS, of Plymouth; HOLBROOK, of Wey mouth; PARKER, of Suffolk; REED of Taunton; SAWYER, of Charlestown; TURNER, of sequently, this was only his private opinion. But it seems hardly proper to refuse to obey a law of the land, regularly passed, merely because we, in our private judgment, hold it to be unconstitutional. This is carrying private judgment much further than those do, who contend that we should

When the new bill came up in the House for con

Mr. Pitman, of New Bedford, thought the bill should not be passed hastily. He believed it repealed some wise provisions of the Personal Liberty Bill, and that some unwise provisions were left untouched. He thought the course of wisdom and prudence would be to refer the bill to the next General Court. He accordingly made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Sprague, of Boston, favored the bill, in a speech

Mr. Duncan, of Haverhill, opposed the motion of the gentleman from New Bedford.

the gentleman from New Bedford.

Mr. Parker, of Worcester, advocated the bill.

Mr. Dodge, of Chatham, opposed the bill. He devoted his half-hour to an argument in refutation of the remarks of the gentleman from Newburyport, (Mr. Cushing.) to the effect that black linen are not the equals of white men. (A general response of 'Amen' was made by the House, when Mr. Dodge concluded.)

Mr. Cushing said that he should be glad to enter into a discussion of the Constitutional questions in-

ure. Judge Loring could perform the degrading duties required by the Fugitive Slave Law, but his conscience would not permit him to comply with the Personal Liberty Act of Massachusetts. What such a conscience is made of, we care not to know: he can now follow its dictates in the performance of his duties under the former law, and Gov. Banks has saved him from any necessity of blunting its keen perception of right by obeying the latter.—

Littleton (N. H.) People's Journal.

'A man who has so long despised the expressed will of the people, and the laws of his own State, as Judgo Loring, we believe ought to be made an example of the control of the United States. He concluded by moving to amond by substituting a bill for the repeal of the entire Personal Liberty Law.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Boston, the year Mr. Foster, of Monson, advocated the bill.
Mr. Walker, of North Brookfield, advoc

'iman's motion.
Mr. Tillotson, of Worcester, followed on the same

Mr. Andrew, of Boston, considered that the action of the Legislature upon this bill was very important to the Republican party, and he boped the bill would be postponed to the next General Court. He could not give his assent to the bill as it now stands, insamuch as attornies are excepted from the prohibitory action of the law. He accordingly moved the following amendment to the bill, as an additional section:

No person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive from service or labor, in the prosecution of any such claim made under the act of Congress, approved the 18th day of Sept. 1850, entitled an act to amend and supplementary to an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, shall be hereafter competent to appear as counsel or attorney in the courts of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Browne, of Dorchester, said that he should vote for Mr. Cushing's motion, and if that failed, for the

The roll was called upon the question of agreeing to Mr. Cushing's proposition. It was rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 34—Nays 122.

The question recurred on ordering the bill to a third reading (the motion to refer to the next General Court being cut off by the previous question), and the yeas and nays were ordered thereupon. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 112 to 46.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was then ordered to be engreed. ordered to be engrossed.

The bill having been sent for approval to the Sen ate, as amended by Mr. Andrew, of the House-Mr. Bonney, of Middlesex, moved that the amend-

mend be disagreed to.

Mr. Parker, of Suffolk, believed that there never shown a more despotic spirit than was exhibited by this amendment sent up from the House. He hoped that any person, for any purpose, good, bad, or indifferent, would not be unable to obtain advice and counsel in any case he may bring before the courts of

this Commonwealth.

Mr. Brauning, of Berkshire, thought the amendment a step in the right direction, the object of it being to prevent the purloining of fugitive slaves from this Commonwealth.

Mr. Phelps, of Suffolk, opposed the amendment, as unwise, unjust, and hurtful to the anti-slavery cause. Such an extreme and harsh measure could only bring the whole Personal Liberty Bill into disrespect and hatred, and give the opponents of the Republican party something to shrick about. Public opinion could do more in the matter than this amendment. Mr. Bonney, of Middlesex, would not endorse such

a principle as is contained in the amendment; it is more objectionable than any feature in the whole bill of '55, which it is proposed to remodel. Mr. Prince, of Essex, said that he assisted in enacting that glorious Personal Liberty Bill, and he was willing to stand or fall with it, now and ever. Mr. Walker, of Hampden, said it was a principle of law, that there is no criminal so black that he shall not have a right to counsel to defend him. He should be extremely sorry if Massachusetts should

allow this amendment to stand upon its statute book; it was a provision without a precedent in any part of Mr. Reed, of Bristol, hoped that the Senate would not concur in the amendment. The result would be that the whole law would be disobeyed. If any

lawyer in the Commonwealth should be so crayen as to refuse to appear in any case, merely on account of this provision, he ought, for that reason, to be turned out of the bar. He thought that nobody not utterly function to disagree, and the amendment was rejected

by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs, Adams, Bliss, Bonney, Ellis, Esty, Pabens, Frost, Greene, Haynes, Holbrook, Hooper, Ingalls, Jenkins, Knight, Merrick, Morissey, Parker, Phelps, Reed, Sawyer, Stone, Swift, Turner,

-24. NAYS - Messrs. Allen, Bagg, Branning, Cornell, Crane, Davis, Earle, Felton, Metcalf, Porter, Prince Absent, 4.

On the bill being returned to the House, with its amendment non-concurred in by the Schate-

Mr. Pitman, of New Bedford, moved to refer the nays taken, and motion lost, 49 to 146. The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Harris's motion. Carried, 118 to 85. Mr. Bent, of Chelsea, moved a reconsideration. Mr. Pitman, of New Bedford, advocated that motion. Mr. Duncan, of Haverbill, moved the previous question. On that motion, the yeas and nays were ordered. The House refused to order the previous question by a vote of 82 to 107. Mr. Parker, of Worcester, proceeded to advocate the reconsideration. The motion to reconsider was then put, and was rejected, 84 to 94.

So the important amendment proposed by Mr. Andrew was finally rejected.

It will be seen that that amendment only forbade any one to act as counsel or attorney for any slavehunter. It is surprising, therefore, that Mr. Walker, of Hampden, should have felt bound to oppose it on the ground that ' there is no criminal so black that he should not have a right to counsel to defend him'; for this is to make a false issue, the slave-claimant not being held (as he should be) as a 'criminal' on our soil, but as one lawfully engaged in seeking to recover his fugitive ' property '-a very different case, certainly. Now, whoever is for giving any facility to slave-hunting, or any aid to slave-catchers, must be held responsible for the deed. It is not less surprising that Mr. Phelps, of Suffolk, should oppose so righteous an amendment as unwise, (!) unjust, (!!) and hurtful to the anti-slavery cause' (!!!) and call it 'an extreme and harsh measure'! No such thing, but just the contrary. An action to recover a fugitive slave in Massachusetts must be declared null and void. let 'the opponents of the Republican party,' or of low tools of a bloody tyranny to be consulted or regarded in any case ?

From being slave, or making slave, God save the Commonwealth!

Such is to be, such must be the universal exclamation Yes, hear it, North! and hear it, South! and hear it, East and West!
We will not help you bind your slaves! In Gop's
NAME, WE PROTEST!

The next Personal Liberty Bill must consecrate soil of Massachusetts to freedom, IN ALL CASES.

The voice of Massachusetts !-- of her free sons and waters! Against the burden of that voice what tyrant power

shall stand?

No fetters in the Bay State! No slave upon her land! The following are the strong and emphatic Resolves adopted by the Legislature in relation to Kansas, the Lecompton Constitution, and the National Administration-in the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 4; in the

House, by a vote of 133 to 32:-Whereas, The President of the United States has

Whereas, The President of the United States has recently transmitted the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, with a message recommending its ratification by that body, and there is reason to fear that it may be so ratified; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Lecompton Constitution was framed by a Convention which was the embodiment and consummation of a series of volont, usurping and fraudulent acts, by which the people of Kansas had been despoiled of the right of self-government for more than three years—the members of that Convention being chosen and convoked by a and fraudulent acts, of the right of self-gov-ses had been despoiled of the right of self-gov-nent for more than three years—the members of it. Convention being chosen and convoked by a lority of the people, through the instrumentality fraud, violence, and official misconduct; and Whereas. The people of Kansas, at a legally an-orized election, holden on the 4th day of January the aforesaid Lecompton Constitution

Whereas, It is entirely within the power of Conject the said Lecompton Constitution, or to institution which has received the approval ple of Kansas, or to authorize them to form ion under such condition as Congress may

a constitution under such condition as Congress may prescribe—therefore,
Resolved, That in the judgment of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the proposed ratification of the Lecompton Constitution would be an endorsement by Congress of the oppression and outrages which have been practised in Kansas, in the highest degree disgraceful to the national government—a breach of the national faith, solemnly pledged to the territory in her organic act—an abuse of the power of Congress, and a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of republican freedom.

Resolved, That as all government derives all its just powers from the will of the governed, as all political sovereignty resides in the people, and as the will of the majority is the ultimate and supremapower in the State, therefore, to force a constitution upon the people of Kansas, not only without their assent, but against their expressed will, would be treason against the principles of our institutions, a denial of the political faith of the framers of our constitution, and an act of tyranny which admits of an odelense or palliation.

Mr. Pitman, of New Bedford, complained of the action of the assumed Republican leaders in attempting to prevent the utterance of honest anti-slavery sentiments, and predicted a time when such things would not be in the Massachusetts Legislature. He further opposed the bill, as indefinite and an emasculation of the Personal Liberty Law.

The previous question was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Rich, of Boston.

The Andrew's amendment was then agreed to, by a vote of 72 to 60.

The roll was called upon the question of agreeing

Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose all attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution against their assent.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolves to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress. The following are the Resolves adopted by the Leg

islature, by an almost unanimous vote, upon the infa-mous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case :-Resolved, That while the people of Massachusetts recognize the rightful judicial authority of the Su-preme Court of the United States in the determina-

tion of all questions properly coming before it, they will never consent that their rights shall be impaired, or their liberties invaded, by reason of any usurpation of political power by said tribunal.

Resolved, That slavery does not, and cannot, exist in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That all citizens of Massachusetts are

citizens of the United States; that all negroes not aliens, domiciled within her limits, are citizens of Massachusetts, and are entitled to all the rights, priv-

Massachusetts, and are entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship, in the Courts of the United States and elsewhere.

Resolved, That no part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Scott v. Sandford, is binding, which was not necessary to the determination of that case.

Resolved, That in said case there was no cause for the inquiry, on the part of the Court, into the con-

Resolved. That in said case there was no cause for the inquiry, on the part of the Court, into the constitutionality of the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, whereby slavery, north of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, in the territory acquired from France, was forever prohibited; that we hold said act to have been constitutional and valid; and that its repeal was unwise, a gross breach of faith, and the source of unmingled njustice and wrong. Resolved, That slavery can exist nowhere, except

by positive law; while freedom is the natural condi-tion of man.

Resolved, That we regard the doctrine, that the

Constitution of the United States protects and maintains slavery in the Territories, as unfounded, monstrous, and a palpable contradiction, since the presemble to that instrument declares that it was formed to 'secure the blessings of liberty,' not the curse of slavery, 'to the people of the United States and their posterity.'
Resolved, That Massachusetts is unalterably op-

Resolved, That Massachasetts is unaiterably op-posed to any extension of the slave territory of the United States, and to any increase of slave represen-tation in Congress, by the admission of new States. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolves to the President of the United States, to the Governors of each of the States and Territories, and to each of ou Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that these Resolves distinctly assert that the colored citizens of Massachusetts are also citizens of the United States-the opinion of Judge Taney to the contrary notwithstanding.

CASE OF JUDGE LORING. Judge Loring is a small man, but his case assumes much importance in its relation to the rights of the people of Massachusetts, and the struggling cause of freedom throughout the land. We have felt warranted, therefore, in devoting a large portion of our present number to the expressions (pro and con) of the press upon his removal from office; for our rule is, to strike while the iron is Mr. Pitman, or New Besider, Mr. Harris, of Winch-bill to the next General Court. Mr. Harris, of Winch-bill to the next General Court. Mr. Pitman hot. The perusal of the various criticisms upon his then moved to lay the bill on the table. Yeas and official conduct, which we have brought together, will, we are sure, give unalloyed gratification to Gov. Banks; and he will, doubtless, find it difficult to decide which are the more complimentary to himthose emanating from the pensioned, border-ruffian, satanic Democratic journals, or those which are uttered by journals in the spirit of manly independence. and for the love of justice and impartial liberty. The prompt manner in which he removed the lawless Judge' will prove as good a political investment as it was righteous in itself. Judge Loring may console, himself, as best he can, by the reflection, that he is sustained in his factious course by the vilest pro-slavery journals, and the combined villany and ruffianism in the land.

> THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE LORING. The Govern has appointed and the Council approved of the nomi nation of John P. Putnam, Esq., of Boston, as Judge of Probate to succeed Judge Loring, removed. The appointment lasts until the first of July next, when the bill consolidating the Courts of Probate and Insolvency will go into effect.

> THE PAY ROLL OF THE LEGISLATURE. The pay roll of the House of Representatives, including mileage, amounts to \$71,879. The pay roll of the Senate is \$12,572. Total, \$84,451.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. Mr. Samuel A. Bradbury has disposed of his interest in the Bee newspaper office to Z. K. Pangborn, and the proprietors of the paper any other party, 'shrick' as they may. Are such are now Messrs. Marsh, Ladd and Pangborn. Of all the daily papers in Boston, the Bee is by far the most spirited, fearless and outspoken in favor of freedom, and against the machinations of the slave oligarchy.

REPUBLICAN FEEBLENESS. Mr. Doolittle, one of the Republican Senators of the State of Wisconsin, in a recent speech, alluded to threats made in certain quarters that, unless Kansas be admitted under the ecompton Constitution, the Union will be dissolved. Did he believe such a great national calamity could follow the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution or that it was at all likely, he confessed that it would be entitled to great weight; but he did not believe daughters!

Deep calling unto deep aloud—the sound of many that all the politicians in Washington could dissolve the Union. Referring to the boasts made that, had Fremont been elected, he would never have been inaugurated, he said that the Republicans would stand by the Union, whoever was elected President. He then passed a glowing eulogy on the Union. It is just such stuff as this which takes the pith and life out o the Republican party, which makes it no better than a reed shaking in the wind, and which invites the contemptuous South to attempt fresh aggressions and

> THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, is a riel number. Contents: The Hundred Days; Journal to my Cousin Mary; Amours de Voyage; Catacombs o Rome; The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay; Story of Karin Abbe de l'Eppe; Who is the Thief? Persia Poetry; Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; Sandal phon; Mr. Buchanan's Administration; Literar, Notices. The article on Mr. Buchanan's Adminis tration is a masterly exposition, a portion of which we shall try to lay before our readers.

For some interesting communications, see last page. Special thanks to 'E. H. H.' Provide

When Signor Blitz is about to commence his exhi. bition of ventriloquism and thaumaturgies, he frankly states to the audience that the wonderful things which they are to see are not the product of supernstural power, but of his own skill, long and diligently trained to the production of those effects; and that if their eyes are as quick as his hands, they will see how each parently magical transformation is produced. The penders in a 'revival' do not practise this candor. Even when the trick is seen through, and the relation of natural effect clearly traced to natural cause, they disown their work, and persist, to the last, in disclaiming both power and skill to do that which has been done while they were assiduously working at it.

Is this modesty? Nobody attributes it to modesty that the priestess of Apollo at Delphi disclaimed all credit for the witty and sagacious answers which were famed through all Greece, and which drew kings and heroes to ask counsel at her shrine. It was far higher fame, and also more substantial advantage, to be popularly considered the chosen instrument of God, than even to rank as the wisest of mortals.

So when Dr. Heman Humphrey, after an experience of forty years in the custom of making periodical armed incursions into 'the world,' to bring back captives for the church, has mustered his forces, brought his church corps into high discipline, and held his counsil of war, and is next to issue his address to the army, he suddenly drops the tone of leader, and appeals to that old superstition by which the Hebrews were taught, before a battle, to wait until their God should arrive from Teman, or Mount Paran, or wherever he had last been staying, and should make a noise in the tops of the mulberry trees, as a signal that he had come, and was ready to go before them to battle. Yes, in the nineteenth century, and in country called Christian, Dr. Humphrey writes an ar. ticle in the New York Observer, advising men to lock into the tops of the mulberry trees, and listen atter. tively to hear whether the Lord has come! whether the omnipresent God has left some other place, and come to this place! And, so confidently does he reck. on on the blind credulity of the people, that he tells them, in the same breath, and without the slightest fear lest they should 'put that and that together.' that experience proces this time of year to be best for a revival! As if the Infinite One were dependent on times and seasons ! As if He, who is always within as well as around every man, was- to be expected to come at a certain time of the year, and to show that he had arrived by shaking trees! As if we had not got beyond the darkness of Judaism!

If we have, happily, got beyond the darkness of Judaism, and begun to understand the liberty wherewith Christ makes free, it is in spite of men like Dr. Humphrey, and not because of them. They do their best to shut out the new light, and to rivet the old bonds, and then-to gain acceptance for their work in the public mind, and disarm opposition to it, and especially to prevent a free examination into its character, and an unbiassed decision according to the facts-they solemnly uplift their hands and que, and declare it to be God's work.

Judging of the tree by its fruit, according to the directions of Jesus of Nazareth, (who was well acquainted with the ancestors of the men who now ret their living by making long prayers 'standing in the synagogues,' and who spake his mind very freely concerning them,)-judging of the tree by its fruit, and finding pro-slavery fruit hanging thickly on the 'revival' tree, we judge that the present revival's not of God. Dr. Humphrey's past course and present position are well suited for presentation as evidence upon this point.

During his presidency over Amherst College, is used assiduous labors, as often as the most favorable season of the year' came round, to establish a review Sometimes he failed, and sometimes he succeeded. When he succeeded, he glorified the result as God's work. When the oppressions of the slave had penetrated, first through the inertia, and next through the opposition of the church, far enough to cause in Anti-Slavery Society to be formed in Amherst College, Dr. Humphrey led the Faculty of that institute first to discourage the formation of that Society, the to obstruct its movements, and finally authoritatively to suppress it. And now, in a letter dated Much 23d. 1858, addressed to Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary d the (Boston) American Tract Society, he bestorn high praise upon a pro-slavery pamphlet just pallished, from the pen of the Rev. Secretary, and exwith the pro-slavery administration of the (New York) American Tract Society. The last sentence d this letter is-

· God has guarded the great interests and vast us-ulness of the Society hitherto, and we fervently use will not suffer it to be wrested and crippled.

Thus, according to Dr. Humphrey, it is God who rotects the American Church in its maintenance of slavery, God who comes in February and March to make 'revivals' for the increase of that pro-slaver Church, and God, again, who has 'guarded' and sustained the Tract Society in its mutilations of books, its suppressions of truth, its upholding of South-size Adams and his tribe as Christian ministers, its publication of pro-slavery circulars to prove that it could not publish anti-slavery tracts, and its connivance, it every practicable way, with the sum of all villanies!

It has been the trick of priests, in all ages, to represent themselves as the instruments of God, and their works as His works; but if Dr. Humphrey God be really the contriver and defender of sad things as these, it is time to apply to him the pratical rule established by Jesus, and to judge of the tree also by its fruit; to see, on one hand, if such s God be not far more like Beelzebub, the chief of the devils, than the Beneficent Father whom Jesus made known to us, and to inquire, on the other hand, who authorized Dr. Humphrey to appeal to the One Living and True God as the inspirer or the partner of

his pro-slavery machinations. Of the bulky pamphlet just published by Crocker & Brewster, in this city, entitled-Letters to the Members of the American Tract Society, on the Tract Controversy'-written by Rev. Seth Bliss, ad commended, as above, by Dr. Humphrey, in a printed slip which is sent with the pamphlet, to the tree believers, in preparation for the approaching annual meeting of the Tract Society-we shall speak further at some future time.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE. Persons wishing to become subscribers to this excellent and faithful monthly paper, published by the British Abolitionish can send their names and subscriptions to SAXCE May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston. The subscription price is only Half a Dollar, yearly,-leaving, course, no margin for profit. The Advocate is it every respect worthy of a wide circulation in this country. The numbers come with the greatest ref-

ularity and promptness. Two or three sets of the ADVOCATE, from the beginning, at the same rate, can be obtained as above.

THEODORE PARKER'S State House Speech, is neat pamphlet form, is now ready. For sale at this office ; 17 cents single-\$1 50 per dozen.

THE BAZAGE REPORT, in neat pamphlet form, now ready, and for sale at this office. It is an admirable anti-slavery tract, and we trust that our friend will purchase and distribute it widely. Price, 6 cents single; 50 cents per dozen.

Fast Day,-The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, April 8th, to be Fast; and Gorernor Banks has appointed Thursday, April 15th, for Fast in this State. Gov. Morrill, of Maine, has also appointed Thursday, April 15, for the same purpose,

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

How comes there to be a great awakening? This question was answered a great while before was asked. It was answered expressly that it might not be asked by other parties, and answered differ-

We hear, in the reports of trials at law, of 'leading questions,' designed to intimate to the respondent ing question answer will best suit the purpose of the querist. The answer commonly given to the above question, given before the question was asked, and inguestion, with great energy and solemnity, as indisputably the true one, is a leading answer, given by putanty the trace of the persons whose credit with the community depends on its reception as the true answer, and designed to forether all question or examination of its correctness. When a fire-company have been tearing through the streets at the top of their speed, jingling their bels, displaying the instruments of their labor, and bells, displaying shouting 'FIRE!' with the full strength of their lung, they do not suddenly stop, survey with an lung, they with an asject of serious astonishment the crowd around them, as ect of serious and ask- What has called all these people together? Why are they so wakeful, carnest and interested? Still less have they the effrontery to declare that some supernatural influence must have drawn the assembly into that place just at that time! when pile-drivers, and stone-masons, and brick-

When phe-directs, and slaters, and painters, have for months been employing their assiduous labors, under the direction of an experienced architect, towards the accomplishment of a specified and understood purpose, and have at last finished, just below the Cuspurpose, and make a second building in Boston, they do not assemble before it, raise their eyes and hands in affected amazement, and ask- How came this great structure here? What power can have raised those five stories of granite? And what power supports them now that they are raised? Still less have they the effrontery to declare in the face of a community who have seen them, by steady and careful laber, beginning, and proceeding with, and finishing itthat it is a magical or supernatural work!

This sort of pretence is exercised—in civilized and Protestant countries-only by the leaders in a 'revi-

Whatever zeal and energy may have been displayed by those who conduct the external movements preliminary to a revival, they do not claim, nay! more, they emphatically disclaim, all power of producing it beforehand, and all credit, subsequently, for such success as may attend it. They say it is the work of God's Spirit, of whom they are but humble instruments, and to whom, not to them, should be ascribed the blessing and the glory. Since, however, revivals form a customary and expected part of the religious system most prevalent in this country; since both the substance and the manner of the ordinary religious teaching among us are well adapted to form a basis for them; and since a special train of methods, operating in the same direction, forms the almost invariable preliminary to them, a glance at the bearing of this general basis, and of these special methods, may enable us to judge more accurately as to how there comes to be a 'revival of religion.'

A very large majority of the people of this coun try are (speculatively) persuaded of the truth of the doctrines taught by the 'evangelical' clergy, of which these are the most characteristic and impor-

1. That every child is born with a nature totally deprayed: naturally disposed, in all things, to do wrong rather than right.

2. That God requires, of the children thus constituted, perfect and invariable obedience, throughout their lives, to a law perfectly holy, and thus directly contrary to their nature.

3. That for those men, women and children who shall be found, at death, to have failed of perfect obedence to this law, directly contrary to their nature, God has established a hell, in which he will commit them to devils to be tormented (with actual fire and actual brimstone, or something equally dreadful,) throughout eternity; unless,

4. They accept, by faith, the benefit of a sacrificial atmement made for them by Jesus of Nazareth; in which case, the God who established the law and the condemnation above-mentioned, but who is nevertheless perfectly just, will impute to them the perfect obedience practised by Jesus, and receive them, thus rified, to spend a happy eternity in heaven. Does any one ask-How comes it that such doctrine

are thus extensively believed? Nothing can be plainer. The people have been taught them, with elaborate and unwearied care, from their very infancy, by the official teachers of religion. Immense numbers of children, from the time they were able to commit anything to memory, were set to learning the Westminster's Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and required to repeat it every Sunday at home, thus fixing these dogmas in their memory for life, and at the same time fixing in their minds a reverence for the little pictured primer which contains them, and for the church which adopts them as its creed. The lessons thus learned are enforced by the sermons, prayers, and hymns which they hear every Sunday brough their advancing youth. They are also enforced by the instructions of the Sunday School; and being thus planted and watered, in advance of all intelligence and power of discrimination on the part of their subjects, these dogmas acquire the force of axioms upon the mind, fix themselves, as settled truths, in the understanding when it begins to expand, and remain rooted until some force of yet greater energy is brought against them. Even those who have fortunately escaped the lessons of the Catechian and Sunday School do not escape the early and contiquous inculcation of these doctrines. All their lives they have heard them taught by the clergy, line upon line, precept upon precept. Whenever they have gone to church, they have heard these ideas, or some part of the theological system which is founded on them, declared or assumed to be true. A belief of this theological system, and so much reception of it into their hearts and conformity to it in their lives as they see to be practised by the members of the thurch whose worship they have been accustomed to attend, is their idea of religion. Whenever they think of attaining a religious character for themselves, (or, they phrase it, 'getting religion' or 'becoming pious,') this is exactly what they think of: to form a haracter, and to attain a method of thinking, believing, speaking and acting, like those of the minister and his wife, the deacon and his wife, and the other church members. They may pass through their whole earthly lives without making any progress beyond this vague idea; they may, in the meantime lead lives which, in the estimation of the world around them, are good, or bad, or indifferent; but whenever the death of a relative, or a particular sermon, or clap of thunder, or a dream, or the persuasion of a friend, or a train of serious reflection, suggests their individual need of religion, the thing above described is what they think of; and what they seek to attain, whenever they seek religion at all, is precisely

It is indeed wonderful that this belief of men in the wrath of an angry God directed against themselves, waiting only the moment of death to be put in unspeakably dreadful and never-ending action, and hable to be precipitated upon them by disease, or accident or passionate supernatural judgment, at any momenta belief so real, that if any pious friend asks, they will admit these things, and if any heterodox friend questions, they will maintain them—should lie dor-mant through whole years of business or pleasure, without awakening the intense solicitude which it is naturally fitted to inspire. But, while nothing car be plainer than the fact that it does so lie dorman nothing can be plainer than that special and extraor-dinary efforts to arouse solicitude, simultaneously em-ployed in various quarters, under the direction of as

matter of course, be successful with a certain proportion of the persons in question. This is the natural result of such a concert and concentration of labor, towards securing for himself the 'imputation' of the skilfully brought to bear upon the basis of those genskilfully brought to bear upon the basis of those general religious ideas existing in the community, which by Jesus. are enforced, week after week, week after week, year in and year out, by its religious teachers. The won- tious influences thus brought to bear upon those who der would be if such effects did not follow from such attend a series of 'revival' meetings, they hear the

occurred during the period of our academical and Holy Spirit is now present in this room! Still more. collegiate education. A special season of the year was thought to be most promising for this work, and the last Thursday of February was appointed, and declare that though the Lord still seases to be grahas ever since been observed, for a grand combina- cious, and will give His blessing to those who now tion of prayer and labor between church-members apply for it, He will by and by withdraw himself, outside the colleges and academies, and those inside.

And we observe that Rev. Dr. Humphrey, (ex-presi-will be gone, perhaps forever. These assurances must dent of Amherst College, and long noted for his ex- strongly influence the doubting and hesitating ones perienced sagacity in labors of this sort,) has lately to yield themselves to the full influence of the reignstimulate church-members to activity in revival ef- to be the Lord's work, a proof of the special energy forts-'The most favorable season of the year, as and influence of the Holy Spirit. experience proves, will soon be over.

this concert of action between the various depart- which is claimed for the 'revival' now going on in ments engaged, have been as obvious as the ploughing, sowing, harrowing and weeding that precede the special sense, in any sense but the operation of His gathering in of the farmer's harvest. For the whole general law, that success shall follow the diligent use of two winters past, an old, sagacious cultivator, Rev. Charles G. Finney, of Oberlin, has been engaged to carry on, by personal labor as well as superintendence, the movements needful for a revival His Spirit to the work of impressing on men's minds among the 'evangelical' churches in Boston. His ideas disfionorable to Himself. For instance, ideas method is first to arouse and stimulate the churchmembers, by a series of sermons and prayer-meetings, covering nearly or quite every day in the week, and mankind as that every individual now on the earth after these are excited to the desired energy of co-operation, to address the 'impenitent.' Last winter, discrediting His justice; as, that He required, of the we are told, the churches reaped a rich harvest persons so born, obedience to a law contrary to their from his labors, and the prospect is reported to be very nature. Or discrediting His goodness; as, that

equally encouraging this year. It was lately our fortune to meet a young lady, (not, however, so very young in years as her language and actions would indicate,) who was returning from a seven weeks' visit to Boston, during race of men, knowing that the dreadful hell above nearly or quite every day of which she had heard Mr. Finney preach or pray, or both. Though already millions of them, forever and ever. Or discrediting a 'professor' of religion, she had left her church His power; as, that, wishing to save all men, He and her home in the western part of New York for should find himself unable. Or discrediting His the express purpose of spending these seven weeks in skill; as, that having the care of stubborn and disothis manner. It had evidently been a season of in- bedient children, He should fail to educate them into tense enjoyment to her, and on the last Sunday of holiness, and consequent happiness. Or discrediting her stay, she declined an invitation to hear a Boston His self-control; as, that He is subject to anger and minister, because she wanted to hear Mr. Finney preach again.

sive, and so far undervaluing the weight of evidence them down in His anger, trampling them in His fury. unable to understand."

seemed utterly amazed at our declining to allow to munity theologically educated like ours; is naturally the United States and Great Britain the character of suited to produce, is to be expected to produce, just Christian nations, and entirely unable to understand such an excitement as we now see. This necessarily how the slaveholding character of one, and the war- results from the law of association of ideas, and thus making habits of the other, and the fact that neither the hypothesis of supernatural influence is shown to had ever even attempted to conduct their foreign be gratuitous and unnecessary. or domestic administration according to the Golden Rule, should deprive them of that title.

From this glance at the sort of religious character formed, in an individual case, under the revival sys. 'OLD SCHOOL COVENANTERS' AND WOtem, we return to the general subject.

The addresses to 'the impenitent,' which form the To the Editor of the Liberator :last stage in a revival scientifically conducted, like lying helpless under, 'the wrath and curse of God'; had heard before, and I was much, very much pained that this terrible wrath, which perpetually glares upon them with sleepless eye, may strike them dead ing the fact published in The Liberator. at any moment; that every moment of delay to exersudden judgment of an angry God, or in any other will then 'laugh at their calamity; and mock when their fear cometh,' and will thenceforth inflict upon them, through all eternity, the vengeance described

as the 'lake of fire and brimstone.' Of course, these things make an impression upon persons predisposed to receive them by the whole theological system in which they were educated, and fore, let me subjoin the following remarks, withou which they already so firmly believe as to argue for it whenever an 'Universalist,' or other herotical person, expresses his doubt or his dénial in their presence. The vast majority in every audience to which these doctrines are preached, have, from their childhood, been so ('speculatively') convinced of their truth as if any, exceptions, far behind the great body of the to have resolved, many times, that they will seek to church. What I say, I know-the reasons need not attain this faith, and the salvation that depends upon be given. I may add, that I do not know of any other it, before they die. Of course, when the danger of two congregations that would do the same thing. losing this salvation is set before them, minutely and | 2. Let it be borne in remembrance, moreover, that elaborately, with rhetorical skill, in the sequence of the act of refusal is no evidence that those who ideas above briefly sketched, some will determine to refused the houses are pro-slavery. Covenanters are seek it now. This state of feeling will be strongly Garrisonian abolitionists, but they are not all of our manifested in the more impressible young persons at minds about this question of Woman's Rights. Many first affected, and every instance of such manifesta- of them have to make much advancement before they tion gives a new impetus to the pressure already ex- occupy our position. Some of the warmest Anti-Slaisting on the feelings of others. Of course, when a very men in the church are not with us on this other person thus predisposed hears the sobs and sees the question. It should be added, however, in justice to meantrollable emotion of a companion or a friend on them, that they are not so much opposed to women the next seat, he feels urged more strongly to yield speaking in public, especially in behalf of the slave, to the same influence; of course, when the talk of as to their being ordained ministers and pastors. his circle of acquaintance gets to be of who was And I was informed that the people of New York converted yesterday, and who was under im-understood that one of the intended speakers was pression' last evening, and what new and unaccus- Rev. Antoinette L. Brown. tomed faces were seen at the prayer-meeting, he feels more vividly that now is the time for him also; of course, when letters arrive from pious friends abroad to enforce these impressions, when pious friends at home inquire respecting his prospects for eternity, six or seven, probably-were divided in sentiment. and when he sees on all hands sidelong glances, watching whether the influence has yet reached Aim and obviously expecting that it will reach him-of done. course, he is likely to be moved in the direction thus urgently indicated; of course such, so numerous, and the writer of the article which I am noticing, that so powerful influences, will find many to yield to them in any community thus prepared for them.

The feeling thus skilfully aroused and intensified is the more certain to take effect, since, in the case of every hearer, there is some basis of reality for it. every hearer, there is some casts of rections of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. For the deed a nave in Every attendant on the sermons and exhortations of ed their Anti-Slavery zeal. not approve. This fact helps him to believe the assertion that God is angry with him. Every one can trace back wrong acts and wrong dispositions to an early period of his recollection. This fact helps

experienced leader, and after a long interval of en-grossment in other, and very different, concerns—when the pendulum is ready to swing back again—must, as a purer life, to which he aspired. This fact helps him to believe the assertion, that such failure is inevita-

In addition to the mixture of natural and factiwe well remember the special combinations of this sort among ministers and church-members which unspeakable mercy, has visited this place! The testified, in an article in the Evangelist, designed to ing excitement, and the excitement itself is declared

We are now prepared to inquire whether this last In Boston, this apparatus of systematic labor, and hypothesis is the true one; whether the success this city and country is 'the Lord's work' in any

of appropriate means? Judging a priori, it does not seem probable that God would apply a special and powerful influence of discrediting His wisdom; as, that He so arranged the original powers and the progressive circumstances of He laughs at the calamity, and mocks at the fear, of those who, following the nature in which they were born, find themselves involved in ruin. Or discrediting His love; as, that He voluntarily created the described would be the eternal portion of millions of wrath, and that, after waiting awhile for a sinner to repent, He loses the patience and forbearance which Her allusions to the Bible, during our conversation, He had exercised up to that time, and revenges himshowed an idea of its authority so absolute and exclu- self upon those whom He cannot reform, treading

derived from any other source, that we ventured to . It is, however, unnecessary for us to resort to supask-If the Bible asserted that one and one made position or conjecture upon the subject. We have three, whether she would believe it? To this she already shown that the phenomena manifested in a responded with an emphatic 'Certainly! for if the 'revival' are fully accounted for by the human and Bible declared it, I should know that it was true, ordinary means employed. We have shown that the and should suppose it some mystery that I was yet skilful application (by the combined and continuous effort of ministers and church-members) of the train In the course of some further conversation, she of operations, known as 'revival measures,' to a com-

We are obliged to postpone the further consideration of this subject until next week. c. K. W.

MEN'S RIGHTS.

In your paper of the 19th inst., there is an article, Mr. Finney's, but which, in less skilful hands, form signed 'L.' stating that some of the Old School its staple material from beginning to end, always Covenanter churches, in New York city, had recently assume that they are 'lost sinners;' that they are been 'closed against the Anti-Slavery gospel, if it was 'utterly ruined,' not merely exposed to, but already to be declared, in part, by a woman.' This fact I

I do not write to make any apology for those who cise the 'faith' above spoken of, is an additional refused their houses on the occasion referred to, for I crime; and that if death shall come (whether by have no sympathy with the spirit that dictated such an act. On the other hand, that act I condemn manner,) before the exercise of such faith, not only without hesitation, as unjustifiable, pro-slavery, and will the fiery doom above-mentioned be inevitably to be spoken of only in condemnation. In public experienced, but the very God who, until his patience and in private do I testify against it as shameful was exhausted, left open for them this way of escape, and wicked, as well as a reproach to the church of which the actors are the members. Nor will THE LIBERATOR be the only paper in which my testimony shall be heard. I wish to say here, however, that it would be unfair to charge this sin, committed by a very few individuals, upon the whole church or denomination. To set the matter in a fair light, there comment.

> 1. These two congregations (I believe only two of the churches were asked for) are not fair samples of the denomination. On the questions of Slavery, as well as that of Woman's Rights, they are, with few,

3. Let it be remembered, also, that the refusal was not by a vote of the congregations, or churches, but only by a majority vote of the ruling elders, in a meeting of the session. These few-not more than

4. Let it also be known that both the pastors were opposed to the act, and are much grieved at what was

I cannot close without adding, that the remark of thus the creed was exalted above humanity, is uncalled for. There is nothing in the Covenanter's creed requiring any such act. Those few men, who did that base deed, acted not in accordance with a creed, but under the influence of a prejudice which outweighmake them ashumed and penitent.

him to believe the assertion that he was originally, and is totally, deprayed. Every one has experienced suffering in consequence of sin. This fact, with the conclusion already urrived at, that God is angry with him, helps him to believe the assertion that God will torment him through all eternity. Every one has returned to wrong-doing, after trying to break of from it. This fact helps him to believe the assertion that it is useless even to attempt such reformation without faith in an atoming sacrifice made for him by

JUDGE LORING'S DEFENCE.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Suffolk.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Suffails.

Having been removed from the Probats Court of the County by the Governor of the State, on his allegation that I had disobeyed a constitutional statute, I seek to remove from my conduct an imputation made serious by the Micial position of my accuser.

The Legislative act of 1856, c. 489, is a part of the history of the times. In that year the Executive of the State, upon the authoritative opinion of his constitutional legal adviser, the Attorney-General of the State, refused his official sanction to the Act on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In 1857, the Joint Committee of the Legislature reported that the Act was unconstitutional. In 1858, the Joint Committee of the Legislature disclaimed its use as an obligatory law, and the Senate by its voto refused to adopt it as the reason of its action.

Under these circumstances, Governor Banks has forborne his constitutional right of seeking the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court upon the constitutionality of a statute thus discredited, and has made his own opinion on the question of law involved in it, the only ground of his officialand extreme procedure.

If he has obtained any other opinion, it is not shown to be either of those which the Constitution had provided for his guidance in matters of law, and which it has thus made official, and to be delivered under that official responsibility, which is the only defence of the public against opinions purchased and molded by corruption, for party purposes.

The Constitution of Massaokusetts declares emphatically, and provides carefully for, the independence of the Judiciary; and to insure it, it fixes the terms of

The Constitution of Massachusetts declares emphatically, and provides carefully for, the independence of the Judiciary; and to insure it, it fixes the terms of tenure of judicial offices, and among other things for that end, it prescribes the incompatibilities of judicial offices, and thus removes that subject from the action of the Legislature. For if the Legislature could annul an incompatibility, declared by the Constitution, they could destroy its safeguards. And if the Legislature could create incompatibilities, not declared by the Constitution, they could baffle its purpose and destroy the independence of the Judiciary. For the power which can create incompatibilities of office for judges, controls the Judiciary; it may prescribe to judges, the societies or parties to which they shall adhere, the property they may own, where they shall

judges, the societies or parties to which they shall adhere, the property they may own, where they shall live, and what they shall wear. If the Legislature of Massachusetts cannot do all this, it is because they have not the power of declaring any incompatibility of judicial offices, for they must have the power alto-

of judicial offices, for they must have the power altogether or not at all.

They have not the power, because the Constitution
has itself regulated the matter—because the Constitution has not expressly given it to them, and their possession of it would be inconsistent with and destructive to the avowed purpose of the Constitution in regard to the independence of the Judiciary. The Legislature may 'erect and create judicatories, for they
are expressly authorized so to do, but this is to appoint
functions, not to declare incompatibilities, or the terms functions, not to declare incompatibilities, or the terms of judicial tenure, which, for the judges of the judica-tories they create, must be those and only those which

the Constitution has prescribed.

The 13th section of the act of 1855, chap. 489, and for the reasons I have stated, I believed that it violated the Constitution, and therefore I did not obey it. If that section is constitutional, my official position made my refusal to obey it misconduct in my of-fice, and punishable by impeachment, according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution for impeachable offences, and then my punishment without such con-stitutional forms is in itself a flagrant infraction of the purpose and letter of the Constitution, for it involves, and is, a claim on the part of the Executive and Legislature to create incompatibilities of judicial offices
—tò dispense with trial by impeachment for impeachable offences—to determine conclusively the constitutionality of their own laws, and to carry them into execution by their own processes. The probability and the peril of all this will be the greatest when the ac-tion of the Legislature of Massachusetts shall be con-trolled by a party, and her Executive be the prostitute

of a party.

Neither the Executive nor the Legislature are the judges of the constitutionality of a law for the action of others; and every magistrate, and every citizen, must determine that question for himself, subject to the decision of the judicial tribunal, made authoritative over him by the Constitution. The refusal to obey an unconstitutional statute is the only lawful means by which its unconstitutionality can be determined and exposed; and it is only by obeying consti al statutes, that citizens and magistrates can perform their duty, and fulfil their oaths · to support the Con-But the usurpation of the power to create incom-

patibilities of offices threatens and assails not only the independence of the judiciary, but the individual right of all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as are established by their 'frame of government,' to hold public employments. For if the Legislature can create incompatibilities for one public em loyment regulated by the Constitution, they can for all. If they can create incompatibilities as to officers appointed by the Governor, they can create incompatibilities for officers elected by the peo-ple, and thus fetter and destroy that equality of right which the Constitution assures; for the power to declare qualifications for office is the power to declare Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

EDWARD G. LORING.

'A short horse is soon curried.' The Bee thus summarily disposes of Judge Loring's defence:-

OUT AT LAST. That reprobated and ex-probated gentleman, Edward Greeley Loring, has published a manifesto in the Journal, the object of which is not quite clear, and whose language and ideas are still more obscure and devoid of common sense. He pro-claims a higher law doctrine, which out-Herod's Herod. He asserts that every citizen must judge for himself whether a law is constitutional or not, and that he must disobey it if he thinks it unconstitutional; and then he abuses Gov. Banks and the Legislaal; and then he abuses Gov. Banks and the Legisla-ture for doing that very thing in the case of the law of 1855, and its application to the case of E. G. Lor-ing! Mr. Loring's manifesto is as silly a piece of bathos as his previous defences of himself have been. Of one thing he seems to be quite ignorant, viz., that nobody, not even the most malignant of the hunkers, cares a fig for him; and when they find, as they will find, that he cannot be roasted into a martyr,

will find, that he cannot be roused into a marty, they will let him drop as the people have already.

The public generally rejoice over Loring's removal, and laugh at the idea of making a martyr of him. We will mention a significant fact: it will have been observed, that of all the newspapers which conde-scended to publish Mr. Loring's manifesto in defence scended to publish Mr. Lorings a hannest in decision of himself and assailing Gov. Banks, not one gives a single word of commendation to Mr. Loring or his stupid document. What does this mean? Is there no virtue extant? Is patriotism dead in the Courier office?

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. OFFICE OF THE BOSTON PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION,

10 Pranklin-St., Boston, March 10, 1858. The General Agent of the 'Boston Provident Asse The General Agent of the 'Boston Provident Association' finds it necessary to state, that under no circumstances are there issued or allowed from this office, any begging papers or letters of recommendation for individuals, such as bear the general address—tion for individuals, such as bear the general address—to insure acceptance.

For information, address *To all whom it may concern,' nor any letters of personal reference, borne by itinerants with the agent's signature. On the contrary, all such appeals are so directly at variance with one of the main principles of our organization, which aims to discourage all street begging and alms-seeking, whether at the homes of our citizens or their places of business, that such applicants with such pretended sanction or endorsement may be known and marked at once as impostors. A recent case of deliberate imposture and forgery,

A recent case of deliberate imposture and forgery, on the part of one ARTHUR LOWRY, from New York, whose fridulent use of the Agent's name was exposed by a lady in Beacon street, to whom the note was addressed, seems to justify this exposure of the facts, with a general warning. It is remarkable that this man, whose counterfeit note is now on file at the office, and is supposed to have made his way back to New York by means of money obtained in this city, had been receiving for several days previous all due attention and sympathy, clothing, &c., from the 'Central Office,' and the visitor to whom he was referred.

To the friends of the Association, therefore, w To the friends of the Association, therefore, we say—distrust all these begging papers. Send all such applicants either directly to the visitor of the section wherein they are resident, or to the central office, where their case and claims will receive all proper and prompt investigation and relief. Let this be the rule; for while, on the one hand, we would by no means supersede or foreclose the privilege of individual and private charity, so precious in positively well known cases, we do, on the other, doem it very important that, with the means now so generously placed in our power for the relief of the necessitons, and with a plan of organization and distribution, in the main so judicious, the general system of our charity should not be interfered with or counteracted, either by the well-meant, though too often misplaced, benefactions of our kind-hearted citizens, who self give at their doors and counting-rooms, or by the successful cunning craftiness of any note-forging vagrancy. Respectfully.

JOHN T. SARGENT,

Asing General Agent.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Collections by Caroline F. Putnam, for A. S. Tract Fund:— Fund:—

Randolph, N. Y.—Rev. O. D. Hibbard and wife \$1.

Mrs. Carter 25c, a friend 10c, Mrs. Gurnsey 25c, Mrs.

Larkin 25c, Mrs. Fox 25c, Mrs. Giles 10c, Mrs.

Knapp 25c, Mrs. Crowley 25c, Mrs. C. M. Growley
26c, Mrs. Draper 5c, Miss Alexander 50c, Mrs. Brown
9c, Mrs. Luce 25c, Mrs. Jones 16c.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Fletoher Fenton \$1.

Riceville, Pa.—Mrs. Waters 10c, Mrs. Gray 10c,
M. H. Griffiths 25c, Mrs. Cook 25c.

Sugar Grove, Pa.—Miss Wilson 25c, Frederick Miles 50c, Mrs. Guignon 10c, Mrs. Longdon 25c, Mrs. Tecaple 10c, Mrs. Hoses Harmon 50c, Miss Whytely 7c.

Interville, Pa. - Mrs. Bartlett 15c, Sarah Lott 6c, Stephen Lott 6c, Daniel Lott 25c, Mrs. M. R. Smith 20c.

Columbus, Pa.—Mrs. Spencer 25c, Mrs. Woodworth 3c, Mrs. Haker 5c. Mrs. Smith 17c, A. J. Atherley 25c, Mrs. King 13c, Mrs. Lewis 25c, Mrs. O. Smith 25c, Mrs. Freeman 25c.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ET OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOUL-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 struggle between Freedom and Slavery are notified and invited to attend. An interesting and effective meet, ing 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 antislavery armor, but gird himself for fresh conflict and

for certain victory.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and CHARLES L. REMOND are expected to be present. BOURNE SPOONER, President.

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

To Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Jr., and

other speakers, are expected to be present.

NOTICE.—The Histrionic Club will celebrate its first anniversary on Wednesday evening, April 7. The following exercises will take place at the Twelfth Baptist Vestry, Southac street:—
An address by WM. C. Nell, and an original poem by George L. Ruppin, will be delivered. Appropriate music will be furnished by members of the Club. An admission fee of ten cents (to defray expenses) will be taken at the door. will be taken at the door.

Exercises to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

JACOB R. ANDREWS, Secretary.

BENEFIT FOR DR. ROCK. DR. JOHN S. ROCK will deliver his lecture on 'The

Unity of the Races,' in the Joy Street Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, April 4. Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

On Monday evening, April 5, Dr. Rock will lecture on Slavery, in Chapman Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. Dr. Rock has been out of health for nearly two years, and it is hoped that the friends will respond in sustaining a worthy man, who has been striving to elevate himself and his race. Admission, twenty-five cents.

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. B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

DIED-Near Hudson, Portage Co., on the 11th inst., of disease of the heart, Isaac Pirrice. He was 70 years of age. His decline was very gradual, and his desire to go to the spirit land very strong. His interest in the Anti-Slavery cause abided with him until his last breath. His last words were on the atrocious proposition to restore the African slave trade

— Ohio A. S. Bugle.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS

THE following important and able works on Slavery are for sale at this office. The price of each, as well as that for which it will be forwarded by mail, is given below :-

The United States Constitution a Pro-Slavery Document. Compiled from the Phillips, The same, paper covers, The Legion of Liberty, Liberty Bell, for 1858. Writings of William Lloyd Garrison, The Impending Crisis of Slavery. By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Caro-

lina, Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Colored Patriots of American Revolution, Stroud's Sketch of the Slave Laws, Despotism in America. By R. Hildreth, White Slavery in the Barbary States. By Charles Sumner, The Young Abolitionist, State Disunion Convention at Worcester, 15
History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension, &c. By Horace Greeley, 20
Wendell Phillips's Speech on Disunion, 5
Manifest Destiny of the American Union, 10
Report of the Anti-Slavery Buzzar, 6
Whitelet, Price Control of States 10

Whipple's Prize Tract on Slavery, 2
Anti-Slavery Pictures and Stories, 12
Anti-Slavery Society's Letter to Kossuth, 20
Twentieth Anniversary of American A. S. Society. Twentieth Anniversary of Boston Pro-Slavery Mob, Wendell Phillips's Review of Spooner,

The Tracts of the American Anti-Slavery Society are furnished gratuitously.

For any of the above, apply to Samuel May, Jr., or Robert F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Hopedale Home School.

ON account of the premature closing of the Win-ter Term of this Institution, occasioned by sick ness among the pupils, the next (Summer) Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 21, two weeks

WM. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Hopedale, Milford, Mass., March 29, 1858.

BREAD WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST. How to make light, delicious Bread with simple

FLOUR AND WATER ONLY. THIS Bread is prepared for the oven in a few min-

This Bread is prepared for the oven in a few minutes, (with fine or coarse flour,) and may be
eaten warm without injury. A little Hand-Book
containing the above and 30 other receipts for Healthful Cooking, &c., sent post free for 11 cents in stamps,
by WM. HUNT, (Boston Water Cure.)
18 and 20 La Grange Place, Boston.

DANIEL MANN, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST, And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

Has an office in SUFFOLK PLACE, (two doors fro Washington street,) and invites old friends and new ones to visit him. Invalids and others who dislike to visit a Dentist's Office will be waited upon at their Suffolk Place opens at 300 Washington street a little above Bedford street. Meh 19

Atlantic Monthly FOR APRIL IS NOW READY,

For sale by all Booksellers. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., MOS III Publishers, So

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HEAVER BEAUTION WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobelsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

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 marcels. 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 Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having scriously 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 Zylobalsamum. 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-T. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black. 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 now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

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 natural glossy and beautiful black.'

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color.'

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 Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.' REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc.

We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.

Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylebalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be."

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.

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dve.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and 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-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, 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 Zylobalsamum. REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N.

Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used." REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen." 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 Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. '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 color, and stopped its falling off." REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. '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, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth."

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 expected in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatapiam. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, is 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, 374 cents per bottle. GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 356 Broome Stress, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 356 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MERS. S. A. ATTOMY

World's Hair Bestorer De NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

the the and inted true nual reher w. hing thing thing thing this ption is in this reg-

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POETRY.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. WEITTEN BY S. P. KEY, ESQ. Oh I say, can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we halled at the twilight's last

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the gleaming, perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly

streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag still was

Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the

Where the foes' haughty host in dread silence

reposes, What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses? Now it eatenes the gleam of the morning's first beam In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream : "Tis the star-spangled banner-O, long may it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave! And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore,

'Mid the havor of war, and the battle's confusion A home and a country they'd leave us no more? Their blood hath wash'd out their foul footsteps pollution!
No refuge could save the hireling and slave

From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave. Oh! be it thus ever when freemen shall stand

Between their loved home and the war's desolation Blest with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued Praise the Power that hath made and preserved u

a nation! Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just ; And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust'; And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wav O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

> For the Liberator. THE PATRIOT'S BANNER. A PARODY.

When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."—ISAIAH 50: 19.

What is it we see, in Oppression's dark night, Which so dearly was bought when the dayligh was beaming,

By the hearts true and brave that for Freedom die While it ever waved as the life-blood was streaming

And the cannon's swift glare, 'the bombs bursting in Gave proof to the foe it was guarded with care? 'Tis the star-spangled banner, while it doth wave O'er a land no more free-tis the land of the slave

On shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep, When the ships, from afar, near the land it dis-

What doth wave in the breeze, o'er the towering

While the nation it marks in pride's slumber re poses? What is seen in the gleam of the morning's brigh

And smiles in sad lustre beneath the clear stream?

Tis the star-spangled banner! while it doth wave O'er a land no more free, the dark land of the slave Where now are the foes, who so fiercely did fight 'Gainst the patriot band that so bravely contended

For their home, and their friends, and their nation's just rights, And, mid hardships and danger, their country de-

They have gone from the earth, but their children re

main To witness the shame, and to see the foul stain On the star-spangled banner; while it doth wave

O'er a land no more free, the sad land of the slave! Call now upon Him, in Opp While the darkness is deep, and full many are fall-

Whese just rod and firm staff are encircled with light, And whose voice mid the storms of affliction is call-

Come, with haste, unto me, and my power ye shall

And my healing wings a sure refuge will be; I will lift my own banner against each dark foe, And, with glory, the star-spangled banner shall glow.

WHAT MAKES A MANP

Not numerous years, not lengthened life, Not pretty children and a wife; Not pins, and canes, and fancy rings, Nor any such like trumpery things; Not pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine, Not liberty with kings to dine; Not cost, nor boots, nor yet a hat, A dandy vest, or trim cravat; Not houses, land, or golden ore, Not all the world's wealth laid in store; Not Mr., Rev., Sir, nor 'Squire, With titles that the memory tire; Not ancestry traced back to Will. Who came from Normandy to kill; Not Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore, Nor thousand volumes fumbled o'er : Not Judge's robe, nor Mayor's mace, Nor crowns that decked the royal race :-These, all united, never can Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind, Full of affection of its kind; A spirit firm, erect and free, That never basely bends a knee; That will not bear a feather's weight Of Slavery's chain, for small or great; That truly speaks from God within, And never makes a league with sin; That snaps the fetters despots make, And loves the truth for its own sake; That worships God, and Him alone, And bows nowhere but at His throne; That trembles at no tyrant's nod; A soul that fears no one but God; And thus can smile at curse or ban;-That is the soul that makes the man.

> MOURN NOT THE DEAD. BY ELIZA COOK.

Mourn not the dead-shed not a tear Above the moss-stained, sculptured stone; But weep for those, whose living woes Still yield the bitter, rending groan. Grieve not to see the eyelids close

at that has no fevered start; Wish not to break the deep repose
That curtains round the pulseless heart.

But keep thy pity for the eyes That pray for night, yet fear to alcep, est wilder, eadder visions rise Than those o'er which they waking weep

Mourn not the dead—'tis they alone
Who are the peaceful and the free;
The purest olive-branch is known To twine about the cypress tree.

The Liberator.

PRACTICALNESS OF REPUBLICANISM CASTE IN SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES. PROVIDENCE, March 22, 1858.

DEAR MR. GARRIBON: The Daily Journal, the Delphi of the Republican The Daily Journal, the Delpin of the series casays to party in this region, in an editorial sortic, essays to break a spear with Abolitionism. It scouts the 'imthis day 'upside down.' When will man dare to do break a spear with Abolitionism. It scouts the 'imthis day 'upside down.' When will man dare to do
tright, and let God take care of 'expediency'? bility of the men engaged in it,' and claims for Republicanism the 'conservative, patriotic, manly and Christianity, sensible feeling of the country.'

Perhaps it is unfortunate that there are a few me mong us who are so unpracticable and unmanly as to have an incurable weakness for obeying the Golden Rule, and a deathless adherence to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence-men who have invested their capital in humanity rather than in polities or churchanity-men with whom truth, justice

The practicability of these two respective movements, in a national sense, I turn over to the Arguseyed leader of the Anti-Slavery enterprise—the Jeremiah of this age. But, let us see how 'manly' and practical this Republican party is here at home. It won't do for those living in glass houses to throw stones. This party claims to be the only consistent and persistent champion of human rights. The colored people have repeatedly sought redress for the grievances they have suffered in being defrauded of their rights as citizens, by the authorities of Providence, Newport and Bristol. Once and again they have laid their petitions at the feet of the General Assembly, praying that 'no scholar be refused admission to the public schools on account of his religion, race, or color.' This year, both the Senate and the House were Republican by a very large majority. Yet it was only through the efforts of an Abolitionis upon the Committee on Education that's minority re port in favor of the petitioners was brought before the House to be spurned therefrom by the Republican party. A Personal Liberty Bill was introduced, but fell to the ground for want of support. So far as we can judge from the bearing of this party towards the colored people, the Fugitive Slave Bill might be executed in Providence or Newport to-day.

Last year, this 'manly and sensible' Journal in an editorial leader, made a series of statements in regard to the interests of the colored people here and in Boston, which, unfortunately, were at variance with the facts. But when one of our most respectable citizens, a sufferer from the present usurpation, presented an answer to these erroneous assertions, he was refused a hearing, and was obliged to go over to the Democratic' Post before he could get freedom of speech. Is it 'manly' to fire at a prostrate foe, and then run behind the wall? The colored people here receive more genuine sympathy from the Democrats than from the Republicans. The latter promise the most, and perform the least. As Charles Lamb said of his friend Coleridge, the Republican party never permitted so to do, as most, if not all of them are fails only just when it has a duty to perform. It is ing to swallow it, and pull it out of his ear. After turning several somersets, he said he had forgotten that part of the trick. So this party takes the colored people under its especial charge until it secures their votes, but when called upon to yield them the rights of citizens, it proves false to its trust. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. The Church does not unbushel its light in this

darkness. A mother said to me, some evenings since, If it had not been for your ministers, our children would have had their rights.' She spoke the truth. Some of the ministers have nobly responded to the cause of the aggrieved from the beginning. Rev. Messrs. Wolcott, Conklin and Day have proved themselves men and Christians in this contest; but others voluntarily and persistently take the side of oppresing a skin lighter, in many instances, than the dark self.' was given in haste, not modelled with entire philosophical accuracy, and must be subjected to son metaphysical scoring before it can be obeyed-that God hath made of one blood all nations of men. must undergo some theological eliminations to be received with safety. Allowing that the usurpation is both unjust and unchristian, they say it is 'inexpedient' to repent of so respectable iniquity at present. The sum of their defence is the color, odor, and inferiority of the claimants. As if human Christian rights turned on the distinction of complexion between chalk and charcoal—as if 'Common Schools' could be graded on the principle of smell-as if it was not the especial duty of this institution, an institution which is the most effective leveller in our civilization, and which always levels up-as if its first and paramount duty was not to elevate the down-trodden 'little ones,' the despised 'least of these' among us! Away with such nonsense! Men need not be fools because they are ministers. As the Mississippi jury of inquest entered their verdict that the deceased died by the will of God or some other disease, so these oracles of religion seem to think that the colored children were forcordained to sit on the doorstep of public instruction, and forever to be the football of political and pious respectability upon the highways of

Christian civilization. This spirit of caste is also quite perceptible in many of the churches. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans' is as true in Rhode Island and adversities that the white race heap upon them, as it was in Palestine. The Samaritans now, however, get the highest seats in the synagogue. The colored people are thrust up into the galleries-into the third row at the theatre also; the devil's house and I have recently seen a statement, that the average God's have agreed in this particular, if in no other. property of the colored population of this State was Some months since, a lady of Newport invited a colored friend, who had just been received into her of the whites. For this property, more or less, they church by letter from Baptist Noel's church in England, where she had been to secure an education, to ment in which they are not allowed to participate; to sit with her in a slip she had rented for a year. A build school-houses and hire teachers for the educa meeting of the corporation was forthwith held, and a tion of white children, which are shut to their chil special committee chosen to reprimend her for an act dren as of equal right; and to build poor-houses for 'so against the customs of Newport.' As she did not the protection of white paupers, while they have no desist, nor 'go with the multitude to do evil,' at the right to the poor comfort of the pauper's home and end of the year, she received the following note: NEWPORT, Dec. 21, 1857.

MADAM—Your lease of pew, letter D., owned by the Corporation, having expired on the 6th inst., they decline renewing the same to you.

very respectfully yours, Treasurer Siz Principles Baptist Society Corporation

Having requested another pew, and received no answer-even while suggesting that they might add a cessive Sundays she provided herself with a seat upon to-day they remain as a basis for the now do a camp stool in the siele opposite her usual slip. Female heroism has not died out. It takes a woman to exhibit such true Christian obstinacy as that.

should come this way now, unless he took the gallery. 'His own' would receive him not. That Achilles of heretics in Music Hall has it right. Humanity is in advance of Christianity as expressed by the Church. There is more religious talk than there is religious walk. The tongue runs faster the strange the delusion under which professed Abolitionists act in sustaining the Republican party, when it is so apparently only a "white man's party," right only to the level of the iniquitous opinion of Judge Taney, that "colored men have no rights that white men are bound to respect."

en years, he had not countenanced caste among his stomers. So long has the gospel of human rights en more fully preached in the State Constitution d the cumibusees than it is in many of the churche and the omnibuses than it is in many of the churche to-day. So long have Christian clergymen upon the School Committees persisted in upholding a heathen-ish caste in defiance of the existing law. The world will have to step in, and set this matter right. Oh for pluck in the pulpit! Paul is trembling

Yours, for a Christian patriotism and a colorle

WORSE OFF AND MORE DEGRADED THAN THE BLAVES.

Marthono', Stark Co., (Ohio,) March 16, 1858.

PHIEND GARRISON: In Tile Liberaton of Peb. 20, is an extract fro letter of B. S. Jones in the Bugle, speaking of the olored people at Deer Creek, Ohio, where he had held meetings, which extract is by some blunder attributed to one of my letters.

I have not had the pleasure of a visit to the neighborhood till the other day, when I held an eve ning meeting at the school-house there, and was agreeably surprised to find that at least four lifths o my audience were colored people, who listened with great attention and interest, and evinced a degree of intelligence that I have not seen exceeded by any audience that I have been called to address in the four months that I have spent in Ohio. And in the place of uneasiness, whispering, and noisy interrup-tion, that are often exhibited among the younger portion of white audiences, there was the most respec ful attention on the part of the young, as well I learned, on inquiry, that about half the people

in that district were colored, many of them fugitive slaves, and all of them as thrifty, industrious, tem perate and intelligent as their white neighbors. Most of the heads of families are landholders, some of them owning large farms, which they had cleared, paid for, and brought under good cultivation, by their own industry. And having won the respecand confidence of the white people about them, they enjoy all the esteem and privileges of the community that they would if their skins were of a constitutional color. Their children attend the public school on terms of equality with the children of the pale faces, in defiance of Ohio statute law; and the arents attend the school meetings, and vote in the affairs of the district, with full freedom and fraternization with the other voters of the district, although the Constitution of the State, anticipating the Dred Scott decision, long since made the possession of a white skin a qualification for voting.

The officials of the township, however, are more aw-abiding, and do not allow them to vote in town or State affairs. I do not know as they would desire to vote in a slaveholding government, if they were disunionists. Still, it is not fair to presume that like that boy who borrowed a stick of candy, promis- they are so very much superior to the frailties of their white brethren, who are so strangely infatuated with a love of voting, that they oft-times override their avowed principles, in order to indulge in this exciting recreation; and how far these friends would be able to stand proof against this infatuation, if they were exposed to its temptations, can only be judged by calculating their relationship to other frail humans who are exposed.

A flourishing Literary Society is maintained in this district, with meetings twice a weck-one for discussions, and the other for the reading of original compositions, declamations, and other literary exercises. These meetings are very fully attended and sustained, with good interest and great profit old and young, male and female, colored and white, participating in the exercises without restraint or sion, trampling humanity beneath their anointed feet. With the Golden Rule upon their lips, and ment of talent and good cultivation that prevail prejudice. And I was told that the fine developthe love of Christ in their hearts, (!) they place the among the colored participants, add much to the flaming sword of their authority at the gates of the interest and profit of these meetings, and that without public schools, to turn every way to shut the path to this element, they could not be sustained at all. the tree of knowledge against all those guilty of hav- The discussions and compositions enter extensively upon the field of the various great moral reforms of Syrian complexion of Jesus himself. They seem to the day, and with the necessary result of a thorough think that the command, 'Love thy neighbor as thy- understanding of, and hearty interest in, the progressive movements of the age.

Besides this general association for literary im provement, the younger portion of the colored prople maintain a weekly meeting of a more private nature for the same general object.

A regular Temperance meeting is held once nonth, and well attended and sustained by all classes. There is also some kind of a mutual protection organization, to aid each other against the attacks of kidnappers, that is said to be very complete and formidable, with abundant arms in the hands of thos who know how to use them; so that an invasion of kidnappers would be very unsuccessful upon these people, who 'know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.

The natural result of these various appliances, so actively sustained, is a development of intellectual ability, and a mental culture, upon the part of both white and colored, that are not excelled, or often equalled, in other districts that I have visited, composed entirely of whites.

Many of these colored men are fine speakers and writers, as well as able debaters, some of whom go abroad at times as successful Anti-Slavery and Temperance lecturers.

On the whole, these colored people are an honor to humanity, and a fine example to many pale faces who affect to be of a superior race; for they show a development and ability, in spite of the various prejudices that place them upon an equality with, if not a superi-

ority to, any thing that the 'superior'(1) race could do in like circumstances.

from them by strong power, builds for the superior The old principle of 'no taxation without repr sentation, for which the fathers stirred the world seems not to have been arrived at in Ohio; and to the shame of Republicanism, be it remembered, that that party while two years in power in this State, did not wipe out these infamous clauses from the State Conseventh article to their creed, Humanity-for two suc- stitution, or enactments from its Statute books; and

the pauper's grave, in the poverty and distress to

which all are liable, which their own money, filched

TO THE PRIENDS OF UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION. _

of a higher, broader and deeper work of reform than we have hitherto been prepared definitely to engage in. The efforts of the past have been a suitable discipline and preparation for the deeper and more radi-cal work before us. Laboring to remove the grosser forms of injustice has brought us to a clearer percep-tion of the subtle and still more mighty evils to be overcome. Applying the higher law to systems and institutions in one quarter has made more clearly obvious to us the importance of measuring all systems

The exigencies of the case require, and the signs of ago, will save us from our own transgressions. . He the times plainly indicate, the importance of a deci- taketh away our sins." Preposterous absurdity! Just sive advance, and a determined assault upon the more as long as it is believed, mankind will not cease to do popular stronghold of iniquity.

it can be fairly demonstrated and indubitably proved, that our present commercial and financial systems are utterly iniquitous; blinding, corrupting and enslaving us all.

So long as these systems absolutely govern the are radically and fundamentally unrighteous, and human integrity is not possible in complicity with them. A movement must be started which will lead to a tinue to be until we cease to do evil and learn to do

thorough investigation of these systems, and such a well; when these truths are advocated, then will diffusion of truth in relation to them as shall dispel mankind have sufficient motive to seek the path of duthe moral darkness which prevails, and prepare the ty, higher aspirations for purity and righteousness. way for the change which Justice and the true interests of Humanity demand. It is a legitimate and indispensable John the Baptist

work; perhaps the last to be done prior to the establishment of Christ's kingdom upon earth. No one is fit or worthy to engage in it who has not counted EDWARD PALMER.

Perth Amboy, N. J., March 20, 1858.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION. SALEM, (Ohio,) March 22, 1858. FRIEND GARRISON:

T. W. H. expresses 'amazement' that I 'should re enter the controversy at this late date, when he long since so fully explained the matter to me in private. The reason why I asked the question now was, that interest in the prayers of this congregation, that he T. W. H. never, in private or otherwise, gave me the desired information; and he does not do it now. He says he cannot do it, because it does not exist in the Topeke Constitution or laws. I may admit that as teintrockers and the prayers of this congregation that he may safely effect by flight his escape from the south assess in the United States. He also asks that they will join him in a prayer to Almighty God, that his family, whom he has been compelled to abandon by the certainty of the congregation of the south assess in the prayers of this congregation. Topeka Constitution or laws. I may admit that, as tainty of being sold away from them, may be delivTopeka Constitution or laws. I may admit that, as tainty of being sold away from them, may be delivred out of the hands of the taskmasters, and restored to his bosom. and in some form, perhaps not in constitution or law, yet, nevertheless, as the enactment of the Topeka Convention, ratified by the Free State men of Kansas, and showing the animus of those men at that time. Whether they would do so infamous and wicked a thing now, or not, neither T. W. H. nor myself can tell. This, I think, we know, that they have never repudiated that action, and if it has become a dead letter, it has become so only by default, as perhaps

the Topeka Constitution itself has. What I want to get is the language of that act or esolution. The quotation T. W. H. gives from Lisne's proclamation does not give the language of the resolution, but only recognizes the fact that it was ratified. If T. W. H. cannot give it, perhaps some one else can. I should like to have the words, to prove more clearly the real animus than mere assertions can

rejoinder, would do it; and I thought it was his busifor me to inquire; but, as he has not done it, I will say, that the word 'white,' in the Topeka Constituall the charges that, as my memory serves me, P. P. brought against it, and divests T. W. H. of all right to attack P. P. in the form that he did, in a manner that 'amazed' me.

matter, and mean to give the facts as they stand, with the necessary conclusions. If T. W. H. can correct, or add to my information in this matter, I desire that he will do it. J. A. H.

WHY NOT PUBLISH P Castalia, Erie co., O., March 11, 1858. EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

By request of a great number of the respectable and influential citizens of Margaretta Township. have, at two different times, sent you a report of antislavery meetings held in this vicinity; and because o no notice having been taken of either of them in Tus LIBERATOR, we are left to the mortification of believing that you have, deliberately, treated us with the what church do you belong?'

I told him that I was a member of the Episcopal ontempt of silence.

More on account of our desire to multiply the evidences of our respect for the noble men who have favored us with their eloquence and power, during the past winter, than because of any other consideration, room, and as the time for commencing was very do we all feel deeply grieved at the ingratitude of near at hand, we needed the knowledge of the fact your course in this matter. We say 'ingratitude,' that 'sometimes' there were 'very interesting meetyour course in this matter. We say 'ingratitude,' that 's where,' to induce us to remain.

for some of us have been at no little trouble and existing up there,' to induce us to remain.

After placing a chair in the far end of the room. pense in securing a club for your paper in our township. When we think of the eloquence and power of
seated, leading her to it, he said to us: J. M. Langston, Esq., of Oberlin, as manifested here in his scathing denunciations of the slavery of this nation, and the abettors of that slavery, whether found in Church or State, and when we think of the mighty and effective efforts of Mr. Charles C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, during a stay of nearly two the brothers down stairs, and we thought you would weeks in this part of the State, (both by invitation of this community,) we cannot but feel deeply grisved that the only paper (having a circulation in this vicinity) that we expected had the independence and magnanimity to give expression to the sentiments of a sking me to be seated, turned to leave, remarking, nanimity to give expression to the sentiments of a sking me to be seated, turned to leave, remarking, nanimity to give expression to the sentiments of a sking me to be seated, turned to leave, remarking, that while we were waiting, we might like to have a sking me to be seated. generous community, should refuse to be the means little religious conversation by ourselves, but when of communicating, in a more public manner than has near the door was brought up by the lady saying,—

'I hope these are about the last days of these of communicating, in a more public manner than has near the door with the last days of 'these yet been done, the sincere gratitude we feel for the things,' and when we get in the other world, for noble efforts of these champions of the truth.

which we all profess to be striving, this distinction We wish to know your reason for thus slighting us.

T. R. DAVIS. Secretary of Margaretta Society of Inquiry.

REMARKS. 1. The tone of this letter is a little too

peremptory to be in good taste. 2. We have never tipulated to publish every thing sent to us, and we eserve to ourselves the right to dispose of communications as we may think proper. 3. The fact that a number of persons have clubbed together to take Tan Liberator in a given place is no reason why we should print any of their lucubrations, however meritorious. 4. We owe no debt of 'gratitude' to any such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, inasmuch as we have never yet personally of the Spirit, than a such such club, in such such club, in such club, i asked a human being to become a subscriber to our paper, nor have we ever urged its circulation in any of the thousand anti-slavery meetings we have attocommence the exercises, I bade adien to my companion, and returned to my business. tended or lectures delivered; and inasmuch as we are stisfied that, in regard both to the quantity and satisfied that, in regard both to the quantity and quality of the reading we furnish from week to week, every subscriber gets the full value of his money. 5. Such is the constant press of matter, (never before so overwhelming as now.) we are frequently obliged to suppress very acceptable communications solely for want of room, though we have ever granted the largest indulgence to correspondents. Finally—we have never received either of the letters that Mr. Davis says he has forwarded to us, but should undoubtedly have published them gladly, if they had come to hand.

THE PRESENT REVIVAL.

MR. GARRISON: The religious con ral more extensive than has occurred for twenty-five years. A revival of what? Not of holiness, but o sectarian excitement, a mental mania spreading like a contagion from town to town. Slavery, war, inbumanity, bigotry, crime, run riot where a Bible religion is proclaimed by priesteraft. Ministers fail to rebuk the most glaring evils, the darkest sins, yet multi tudes are said to be converted to God; which prove that however successful the fear of an awful eterm hell may be in inducing people to join the church and institutious by the same God-given standard.

It is every day becoming more manifest that our present Commercial system is identified with, if it is not the very foundation of the chattel stave system. Christ, who lived and died eighteen hundred years evil. And why should they! The god Mammon poular stronghold of iniquity.

However disinclined most now are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may however disinclined most now are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may however disinclined most now are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may however disinclined most now are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may however disinclined most now are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may however disinclined most now are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may how are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may how are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may how are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may how are to believe it, yet may be worshipped—we may be sensualists—we may how are to be a supplied of the control of t

and if we pray a little in the end, he will guarantee ons an entrance into heaven. When the Herald of True Reform shall arise, and proclaim to the world that in and by every transworld, it will continue to lie in wickedness; for they gression, both moral and physical, we ALONE are the greatest sufferers, we must receive our own punishment, the consequent misery is upon us, and will con-

May the day be hastened when each individual shall feel he must bear his own burdens; that it depends upon himself alone whether he ever enters the kingdom of heaven; that the righteousness of no sec ond person will ever carry him there, and that if he would possess a noble and godlike soul, crownthe cost, and fully determined that there must and ed with the graces of manhood, he must, by growth shall be RIGHTEOUSNESS, before there shall or can be and development, harmonize his whole being with the laws of God.

Marlboro', N. H.

APPLICATION OF THE TRUE TEST. At the Union Prayer Meeting, held in the old ohn street Methodist Church, in New York, on Friday last, a large number of requests were pre-sented, and duly responded to in the prayers offered. Among them was the following:

'A fugitive from the bondage of the South asks an HENRY M SMITH.

OLIVER JOHNSON, No. 138 Nassau street. Copies of the above request were presented at the

prayer meetings in Burton's Theatre and Fulton street, but not read at either of them. 'Comment is needless. LETTER FROM A COLORED MAN.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: On Friday last, for the first time during the resent religious excitement, I attended one of the

laily prayer meetings now so numerous in our city. corner of Fulton and William streets, on account of its convenient nearness, I went early, and on arriving there, took a seat near the door. Looking do it.

T. W. H. says that neither Parker Pillsbury nor myself questions the truth of his statements. I did deed as well as the majority of females present. She had, like myself, taken a not very eligible seat, sitting close to the wall. On going in from the sitting close to the wall. On going in from the Fulton street side, I found a notice on the door of rejoinder, would do it; and I thought it was his business to rejoin to the attack made on him. My quotation did not necessarily cover the ground occupied by the controversy between them, but was only called the controversy between them, but was only called in the room on the first floor, stating that a meeting was held in the room and also stating that the next floor was opened for the same purpose; and finding but few persons on the first floor, I went to the one above. I had sat there about ten minutes reading in one of the hymn books, when a man reading in one of the hymn books, when a man who had been in earnest consultation in the entry with two others, who were in the room at the time tion as a qualification for voters, makes it obnoxious to I entered, came in, and addressed the lady, who sat all the charges that, as my memory serves me, P. P. some distance from me, who immediately rose and followed him. The gentleman, then coming to where I sat, said to me:

'Brother! won't you take a seat with me?'

'I intend remaining but a short time,' said I and if you have no objection, will stay here.'

me, he said again, rather besechingly.

Without further hesitation, and fearing that the object of my visit might be thwarted, (which was to present a note from one in distress, asking an interest in the prayers of the meeting.) I followed him. He led the way up another flight of stairs to the top of the building, on the third floor, where he halted on the landing, and turning to the lady, said : 'I presume you are a sister in Christ?'
'I am,' said she.
'To what church are you attached?'

'To Mr. Garnett's, she answered.

'Ah!' said he, 'I am happy to see our colored friends taking an interest in the salvation of their immortal souls.' Then, turning to me, he said:
'You are also a dear brother, I suppose. To

"I am very glad to hear it," he added. "We

I hope you will not think anything, my dear sister and brother, of my inviting you up here; you

'Yes,' said the lady; 'I know all about these know how it is!'

things.'
'I had been spoken to,' said he, 'by a couple of 'I had been spoken to,' said

will be done away.'

'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'there will be no more of it there, I hope.'

After he had gone, the lady being left alone with

me, said:
This is the first time I have ever been to any of these meetings, and this shall be the last. I would not have come up here, had it not been that I did not want to show an unchristian spirit; but I don't think that I shall ever come again.'

I am yours truly, A COLORED MAN. New York, March 25th, 1858.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF BOSTON. One ite quarter of a century ago, it is thought, was considerably larger, in proportion to the entire population, than at the present time. The official statistics of population, however, show a small increase

for the last twelve years. In 1845, the total num-

ber of colored persons in the city was 1,842; in 1850, they had increased to 2,085; and in 1855, to 2,220; the increase from 1850 to 1855 being 78 less than from 1845 to 1850.

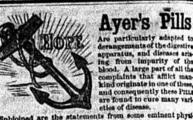
By the report of the City Registrar, in 1855, there were 29 births among the colored people, or one to 76 55-100 of the whole number; while

amongst the whites, there was one birth to 29 78-100 of the population.

In 1856, there was one birth to every 44 40-100 of the colored population; of whites, one to 27
48-100. In the same year, the deaths of colored persons were as one to 31 20-100; of whites, one to 38 88-100, or proportionately less births, and more

Another interesting fact is the gradual concen tration of colored people in one portion of the city. By the census of 1855, it appears that nearly 1,400 of the 2,220 colored persons in the city, resided in Ward 6, the number in that Ward having considerably increased from 1850, while in every other ward it had decreased. Next to Ward 6, Ward 1, in 1855, had the largest number of colored persons, 210; Ward 5 coming next with 194. In no other Ward was there one hundred.

There are a number of colored persons who have lived in Boston for three-quarters of a century and lived in Boston for three-quarters of a century and over. One of their number, old Mother Boston, in her youthful days a slave, is reputed to be upwards of one hundred and six years of age. In many cases they carry on business for themselves, adhering to it with perseverance and probity, and in this way have accumulated considerable property. They support a number of ministers, and generally attend whatever public school may be nearest to their residence, the special school for their use haring been done away with several years since.—Boston Traveller.



Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arisapparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict manking originate in one of these, and consequently these Priza are found to cure many variables of disease.

Subjoined are the statements from some emit clans of their effects in their practice. As a FAMILY PHYSIC.

Prom Dr. E. W. Carteripht, of New Orleans.

"Your PILLS are the prince of purges. Their excellent
qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild,
but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowls,
which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL SIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL BYER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Thendors Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billous confaints; than, any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely redolec that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DYSEPSIA — INDIOESTION.

From Dr. Heavy J. Kasar, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they see to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspensia and indipetion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHOZA — RELAX.

Dysentery - Diarrhota - Relax.

"Your PILLs have light a long irial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperions I have eye found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes then an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for blick dysentery and diarrham. Their augur-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.

n-Mrs. E. Stuart, who practises as a Phys in Boston.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pitts, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion 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 no other to my patients." CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Yaugha, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the curs of conferences. If others of our fraiernity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should Join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who smifer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe conference to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERFBIPLIAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUNORS

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

From Dr. Restiel Hall, Philosophia.

From Dr. Evolviel Holt, Philadelphia.

#You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Prits purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your estatements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry of the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They 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 HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOKACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FITS—&C.

— FITS — &C.

From Dr. Edward Eood, Baltimore.

DRAN DR. ATER: I cannot answer you select complaint.

I have cured with your Pitts better than to say all that we seer treat soith a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathactic in my daily contest with discuss on an effectual cathactic in my daily contest with discussions on an effectual cathactic in my daily contest with discussions. ease, and believing as I do that your Pil.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, ithough a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerest a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that five until fallow its incantions use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every outnote of it under his own eye, with invariable scorney and care. It is sealed and protected by law from conterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as general, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has eye known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Coronts, Couns, Hornesters, Affrika, Chort, Whoopine. Could, Brockettris, Incircist Consenting, and for the relied of consumptive patients in advanced stages the disease. As time makes these facts wider and being known, this medicine has gradually become the best roll ance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the America peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Currare Perconat is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lings. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their must intelligent physicians. If there is any depositence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can deposit on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business to know; in short, if there is any relance upon siy thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any tall other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but in thrings virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred of thousand of sufferers, could originate and maintain its reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies has been thrust upon the community, have failed, and best disearched, this has gained friends by every trail, confered cure too insurerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL LOWELL, MASS.

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AMOS BAKER, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall Rev. J. W. OLESTEAD, Editor of the Watches

end Reflector.

Rev. C. F. Barnard, Warren St. Chapel.

Prof. H. B. Hackett, Newton Theological Seminal,

Prof. Alvan Hovey.

Rev. O. S. Stearns, Newton Centre.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Philadelphia.

Rev. I. F. Bercher, D. D., Principal of Sarter

Jemale Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY DAMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the Sub House, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver Carvention, on Friday night, January 29, 1858. By THEODORE PARKER. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Brownfield street. Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's work

ther in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth. Mch26 tf