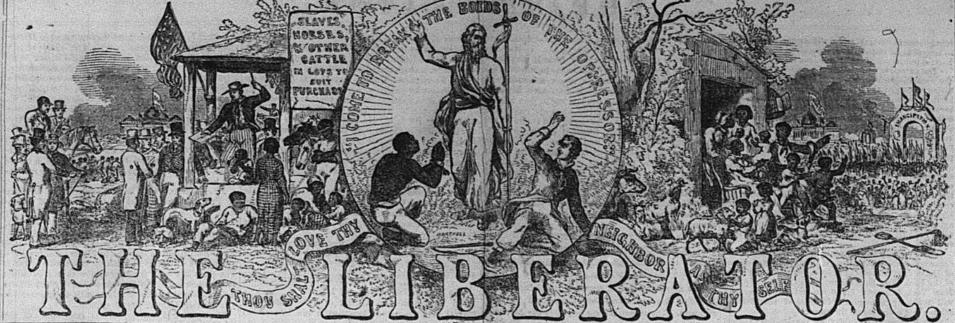
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

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he creed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. O Advertisements making less than one square ingreet three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soesties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the bots of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-END QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBERCK, and WENDELL



J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

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

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bend 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.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1586.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 13.

From the Boston Journal. THE LIBERATOR.

It is some time since we had a good hearty soring down from the Laberator. We used to calnext, and had come to regard it with philosophic week, and mar the bar we have sadly missed this periodic solding of late. We have been much in the position of the man who mourned for the loss of his wife, who was a notorious scold. He had become so abituated to being scolded that the world seemed yless without it. But our common scold is not It has only slept, and we are this week again realed to a bearty blowing up, and lest we should gain be neglected for so long a time, we shall deagain be neglected for so long a time, we shall de-part from our usual course, and acknowledge the infliction. Our offence is, opposition to the bill to nullify the fugitive slave law, which Mr. Garrison acknowledges to be unconstitutional. For standing y the constitution, we are treated to as many abuepithets as could conveniently be erowded into column, denounced as ' neither for slavery nor berty, neither for God nor the adversary,' and, to an the climax, the public generally are flatly inpence or virtue of the people, that The Journal has the largest circulation of any daily paper in New England, and makes the most money."

We do not propose to waste any arguments upon

for it will not listen to counsels of soleration and reason. But there is one observaan which we desire to make to those who are ready trample upon the Constitution, in order to make Museuchusetts the refuge for fugitive slaves instead of Canch. Our Constitution is one of compromises.
While the Northern States conceded the rendition of critices from labor, the Southern States, in deferescent the repugnance to slavery which existed at the North, relinquished the right which they had errised to import slaves from the coast of Africa.
If we spealy repudiate our constitutional obligations tugitive slave law, how can we rethe South to refrain from importing more ares? With what consistency can we say to South Carolina and Georgia—the Constitution and he laws prohibit the slave trade, you shall not re-If Massachusetts passes the bill which has en reported in the Legislature, she must abandon be power which the Constitution has placed in her sas a confederate State, to suppress the slave We may use moral sunsion, it is true, with brethren of the South, but we cannot insist pon enforcing what is to them an obnoxious provion of the Constitution, while we repudiate another ortion of the Constitution which is obnoxious to Looking upon the question at issue as one of linthrophy merely, surely it would be an act of when the result must necessarily be to reproduce all the flisries of the slage trade, and to add tens of thousands to the number of bondsmen in the land.

From the Boston Courier. MR. GRIFFIN'S BILL.

and of members of the Legislature

man, which in practical operation would be totally inconsistent with the liferty of anybody else. Alough Mr. Griffin, we believe, is a lawyer, he exbits not only an ingenuous, innocence of the prin-iples which lie at the foundation of all law, but also apparent unconsciousness that there is any virtue the Constitution and statute-book of the United tates. By the bill of Mr. Griffin, the act of Congress passed in 1793, and that of 1850, respecting ersons escaping from the service of their masters, re absolutely repealed. Any citizen of the United states who should venture, under the provisions of these acts, to arrest, imprison, or carry out of the ommonwealth any such escaping persons, is to be msell imprisoned therefor, during a period of from three to twenty years, according to the aggravation, appose, with which he exercises his legal rights force of the aloresaid acts. Can human folly and callies go further than this? Or is it only that It. Griffin thinks on this bubble to ride into Concress, and there, the inflated wind-bag having burst, sabside, like others chosen on the most ferocious resands, into exemplary tameness,—or like still others to cultivate highly affectionate terms with the just salamandrian of the fire-caters themselves? We know not-but such things have happened often

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ough. Still, the introduction of this bill leads us to consiler for a moment its utility, that is, its practical effects and operation, if it should pass. A little effects of the imagination, by way of forecast, so as consequences, is often useful in a legislator. impossible that some very strong-minded slavemay come here in the course of time, in anult of his fugitive domestic, though no instance carred, we believe, for the space of four or five ars. He will apply to a Commissioner of the States, who will grant a warrant, of course, as he has no choice in the matter, and will, perhaps, macrice it his duty to obey acts of the United States which have been supported by the complete the states which have been supported by the complete the states which have been supported by the complete the states which have been supported by the complete the states which have been supported by the complete the states which have been supported by the states where the states where the states States which, being clearly constitutional, even ar the decision of the Supreme Court of our own State, he will judge to be of paramount authority to a law of the State, which his common sense teaches im is and must be unconstitutional. He will theregrant a warrant. The Marshal, being equally t choice in the matter, will execute the rast. It the process of habeas corpus should be ap-plied to the case, the Court before which it is made turnable must necessarily restore the fugitive to be custody of the Marshal, supposing the proceedings are regular also, under the settled law of the bats at the custody of the Marshal, supposing the processor Court Sate, as adjudicated upon by its Supreme Court.

On the Marshal, or the Commissioner, then, be paished by imprisonment even for the shortest priod provided by Mr. Griffin, namely, only three mar, for acting in conformity with their duty in sediment to the law? Or if held to trial, and contact by neted by a jury of strongly developed colored pro-posities, would they not be forthwith discharged by the Court under the law, and the statute thus toposed by Mr. Griffin be rendered null and void? I such a result may be foreseen, the futility of passive such a Personal Liberty Bill becomes readily manifest.

his object at all, even were it not for the somewhat issuperable obstacles to which we have alluded. putting this class of impediments aside, what ould or could be the result of attempting to execute the a statute of the Commonwealth? We cannot such a statute of the Commonwealth? We cannot but think that the Government of the United States, the administration should be in the hands of those who have any sort of spirit or deference for law, would scarcely fail to protect its citizens from such an outrage as the bill now proposed contemplates.

Boston might in such a case be placed in the attitude of Charleston in nullifying times. For our own part, we have no desire to see it garrisoned with United States troops, or to behold a line of men-of-war drawn up for hostile purposes in its harbor. But we suppose the United States would see that its laws were executed, and those who executed them saved from harm,—and the passage of such a bill as that now before the Legislature, it is evident, would owner that how belore the Legislature, it is evident, would place us in precisely the same relations to it that the Mormons recently held, and justly exposed to the consequences of rebellion. And though we have no belief that blood would be shed,—since our abolition thing for bread. So, finding churches don't like tion,-yet we cannot but think that such a Personal Bill, if passed into a law, which would be no law, would, from a variety of untoward causes, of impracticable and unreasoning zeal!

From the Boston Post. MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CONSTITU-TION.

Deeply is it to be deplored that public opinion should be so stolid at the traitofous designs of the sectional party which now rules Massachusetts. We have cited and commented upon the disunion law proposed by the Committee on Federal Relations. It would seem that this act does not go far enough; for one of the trusted leaders of the party has proposed another act more thorough in its character; more direct in its application to law of Comments. Had no been prugent, if he would have heard to advice, he might have been with us yet. He knew to advice, he might have been with us yet. He knew heard to advice, he might have been with a very well that the church was really a very well that the church have been with the church have been with a very well that the church have been with the more direct in its application to laws of Congress, more practical. To show clearly the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation, it is only neces-sary to cite the words of the Federal Constitution and the words of the proposed law. The Constitution says,

'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be said Mr. Shiltey, delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

gitives from Justice and Persons Escaping from the Service of their Masters, or under or by virtue of an act of Congress, approved Sept. 18, 1850, entitled An Act to Amend and Supplementary to an Act Respecting Fugitives from Justice and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters, any person, for the alleged reason that such person owes service or labor.

without law or under or by virtue of any law now litionism.

existing, other than the acts of Congress referred to in the preceding section, any person, for the alleged reason such person owes service or labor as a slave continued: reason such person owes service of the construction of the State Prison for the term of his natural life, or the State Prison for the term of his natural life, or meeting-house, which the trustees very wisely re-

There would seem to be no occasion for argument as to the meaning of this act; the purpose Irankly avowed in it is to oppose a law of the United States; swear, on taking their oaths of office as legislators, that we are not as a church abolitionists, properly to support. If there be honesty in the party which speaking. As far back as the year eighteen hundred supports such proposition, on the occurrence of a fugitive slave case, there can hardly fail to be, here

view of this palpable violation of the Constitution of on the South, on co-equal sister States of this Union, and such war is suicidal to every instinct of country.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

adopts and endorses it. The Worcester organ says: and precise terms, declares:

'No person held to service or labor in one State

laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

From this language there can be no escape. African servitude is known to the laws of one half of the Republic as, at the time of the formation of the Constitution, it was common to all. The negro ing out for a place to preach; going clear to the State slave who runs away from Virginia, absconds fro service due under the laws of that Commonwealth. olition minister. The elder never removed his family; When he sets foot upon the soil of Massachusetts, so when he came back, he got hold of a little piece of he commits a trospass, if we choose to regard it as such; and at any rate is guilty of an unwarrantable intrusion. If he will thrust himself where he is not wanted, what right has he to complain if he shares influence now. It would have been a great mercy the fate of an interloper? If he throws himself upon for the church if he had lost it sooner, for he ruine our sympathies, what right have we to extend our in- our next pastor, as nice a man at first as any church dividual compassion, so far as to allow it to instigate could desire. But one sinner destroys much good us to a violation of the supreme law? The fugitive Elder Dunn, our next minister, it is said, was a slave is such; and being such, cannot, in abolition technology, be a free citizen of our own Common-wealth. He stands upon our soil without permission, minvited, and in contempt of the lanes of the State just got back from Ohio, when the interest commencfrom which he fled.' (!!!)

VIRGINIA. 'Mr. Letcher has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Petersburg Convention and to tell him twice, in the course of one evening, in the nomination of the Petersburg Convention and the letter accepting the nomination of the Petersburg Convention. or the Governorship of Virginia. On the subject to sit down. 'If you wish to talk about religion, of Slavery he says:

guage distinct and emphatic, that I regard the institution of domestic slavery, existing in Virginia about slavery?' continued Elder Dunn; 'if you think and the other slaveholding States, morally, socially alayeholding a sin, go to the slaveholder, and tell him and politically right. I trust that I will be found as ready to defend the institution, and to resist all . What did he say to that? 'inquired Mr. Shiltey. encroachments upon it, as any man in the common-wealth. In doing this, I will be defending and pro-tecting my own interests and property, as well as the interests and property of my fellow citizens.'

The Liberator.

MINISTERIAL TROUBLES AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

[From an unpublished Anti-Slavery Work.] · What became of your dismissed minister?' said

brethren are not fighting characters, and the main ministers that carry things too far, he took to pedpody of our citizens are not disposed for nullifica-dling books and preaching on temperance; that was the last I heard of him.'

'Why, don't you remember,' said Mrs. Seely, 'that remain a dead letter upon the statute-book. What we heard he had gone down East some where, was nonsense there is in every such forth-putting effort teaching school in winter, and working with his boys

> · I believe I did hear something of that kind, said the deacon, but no matter; he hurt his usefulness. Still, the elder had some good things about him, but never seemed to know where to stop when once ago-

ing. He was never careful enough upon exciting subjects. Had he been prudent, if he would have heard meeting in favor of temperance, but that was not

'He must have been an unreasonable man,' said Shiltey, with ill-concealed irony, 'to seek for more than a church resolution against intemperance.' 'We thought so,' replied the deacon, 'we thought

· You had peace, I suppose, after he left you!

Well, for a short time. You know if the devi can't work against the church one way, he will We now cite two sections of the act proposed in another. We soon got into deep waters, and have the House by Mr. Griffin, of Malden,—who is a been in them nearly ever since. When the elder left us, lawyer, and a favorite Republican orator and leader: we were destitute for some months, being determin-Sect. 2. Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry ed to get the right sort of a man, if it were a possible out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, under thing. By-and-by, we heard of an Elder Whitely or by virtie of an act of Congress, approved the 12th none of us knew any thing about him, but he was of February, 1793, entitled An Act Respecting Fualleged reason that such person owes service or labor as a slave to any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than gregation increased, and there were evident signs of three hor more than twenty years.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall arrest, imprison or carry out devil is always on the look-out; and the cloven foot of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, either

The old grandmother groaned deeply; the deacon

· A lecturer came round; wanted the use of the fused, thinking he would leave the place without leaturing; but no, he got the school-room; and Elder Whitely attended, to the grievance of many brethren. Constitution which Tegislators I would not have you infer from this, brother Shiltey, and, I think, thirty-six, we took a vote of the church n our midst, a collision between this State and the that slavery was an evil, and a very unfortunate thing for the country; and this cleared our skirts. Will not such nefarious propositions as these But we knew that the whole subject was itself exciarouse patriotic citizens to a sense of the duty which ting, and we knew it was being carried too far, and they owe to themselves and to their country? In we knew, moreover, that Infidels and Universalists, our country, what becomes of the protestations which Republicans make, that they do not mean to Well, brother Shiltey, it was understood that the real South of any of its legal rights? It is object of those men was the overthrow of the church, all a piece of hypocrisy. They do mean to violate and the dissolution of the Union. So, as Christians, these rights. They war on slaveholders, on slavery, we could give no countenance to such a work. However, Elder Whitely attended the lectures, and actenough to say that these propositions as to ually subscribed for an abolition paper. We said legislation are flatly unconstitutional; and this nothing, but just thought we would wait, and let the should rouse against them the patriotic element of thing work. It did work, sure enough, and soon enough; abolition hints could be detected in the sermons, and by-and-by out comes the elder with ' what-THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY, AND soever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' This was followed with many a The Boston Post copies and publishes as a leaded, hard saving about the bleeding slave, about maneditorial, the following atrocious stuff from the Wor-cester Bay State, gives it the most prominent place in the editorial columns of the Post, and of course make him worse and worse; the church would not "The Constitution of the United States, in clear come out, and the congregation began to fall away. We saw plainly that the elder's usefulness was destroyed, and, after prayer and consultation, we dismissed him.

'And what became of him?' said Mr. Shiltey. 'You will see him to-morrow,' said the deacon for he still comes to church, and when he can, puts in a word about slavery.'
'Then he remained in the neighborhood?'

'Finally, he did; after spending about a year look m of Ohio; but found few churches that wanted an ab-

warm-hearted preacher, and it was not long before there appeared signs for good. Elder Whitely had ed in the church. We knew he would be likely to attend, so we put brother Dunn on his guard. Well, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF as we expected, he came to meeting, and Elder Dunn said brother Dunn, 'we will with pleasure listen 'To avoid all misapprehension, I state in lan-but if you want to talk about abolition, you must go

> · What did he say to that?' inquired Mr. Shiltey · Just what might have been expected from a man possessed with seven devils. He shook his fist in the face of Elder Dunn, and said, "You are the slave-

a very angry, unchristian-like tone, he took his hat lady hastily left the room. and walked. "Thank the good Lord," said brother Mr. Shiltey felt strongly inclined to make a clean Dunn, "the enemy has fied; we can now sit together breast of it, at once, when the deacon's wife, who had in heavenly places." And we did have a precious thus far taken no part in the conversation, saidseason that evening. We had a solemn time; no 'I suppose I'm not like other folks; I think a good fewer than seven precious souls came forward, asking deal of some niggers; I think some of them are real the prayers of the saints, and saying, with tears, smart, and ought to be treated kindly in their place.' "What shall we do to be saved?" Well, five of those 'Sartin,' said the deacon, 'sartin, but the plaguy poor souls were set at liberty on the spot, in answer creatures don't know their place; treat them kindly, to earnest prayer sent up on their behalf. The next and you just spoil them. Look at Sal Daily, she was vening, we had a copious shower of divine grace, and treated kindly by every body, and what did it come many were convicted, while four were hopefully con- to?" verted. In fact, the village seemed to be moved by 'Sal Daily,' said Mrs. Seely, and it was evident her mighty rushing wind, and great grace was upon the wrath was rising, 'Sal Daily was a smart, active thurch. Whitely never came nigh our evening meet- wench-could handle herself better than some white ings any more, but every Sunday he and his family folks that I could name. When she worked for me, attended church. He said nothing to any one on the I seldom had to find fault, and she was just as neabas subject of slavery, and we were in hopes he had be- wax, keeping every thing neat and in its place.' gun to see his error. About twenty conversions had taken place, and all were going along in perfect har a good deal of white in her, may be two-thirds, just mony: although the special interest had now sub- black enough to spoil her. Every body treated Sal sided, still we were happy, enjoying its fruits. Pret- well, and you know how it ended." ty soon it was observed that Elder Whitely appeared to be on friendly terms with brother Dunn, and had been seen more than once giving him papers. Some of us had our fears, and not without reason; for, on belonged." Thanksgiving day, the elder made a clean sweep of 'I know how it ended, Mr. Seely. I know how both Church and State-preached the hottest aboli- it ended, and I hope that rascal-rich man's son Whitely had preached was not a circumstance to that Seely. 'I don't hope, that is, I don't wish any harm that sermon was. A number of the brethren met at But, I think that man will get his pay in his own kind my house that evening. We consulted together, and yet. Sal Daily was just as good in the sight of God saw that the case required prompt action. We all felt as he is, and, may-be, a little better. Treated kindas if we had been abused, and did not feel like paying ly! she added, while her lip curled, and her eye-Dunn was discharged. When the committee pre- church, as you tell about, I goes out for one, that you ing once more before the church-said he had done money can't bring back poor Sal Daily. A great ily complied with his request.'

'So he confessed that he had sinned?' said Elder own child out of the county-house?'

ot snowing to the church her unparalleled wicked- we have is Sal's word for it." ness in beholding with so much indifference the githe church could not get along with them, and most that, and the rascalhave been excluded. However, the church did not 'Hush, hush, Mrs. Seely; you know the thing is

· Like all other ultra-abolition products, no church vanted his talent. You see ministers and brown all over when they ain't sound, and churches are geting far more cautious than they used to be. Elder ounn spent some six months going from place to place : at last he took to doctoring, he having studied for a doctor before he was converted; and I guess he manages to live along, giving abolition lectures

'I see,' said Elder Shiltey, ' you have had trouble nough with the peculiar institution.'

Don't it beat all,' said the deacon, 'that we of he North should be so worried with a thing that we ave nothing to do with ? Slavery, has long arms,' replied Shiltey; but

hecked himself, wishing to hear more before discovering the cloven foot, as the deacon called it.

'The next man we had was Elder Crossburn, who inished his labors with us four weeks ago. Brother Crossburn was a man of the right stamp. We should have been glad to had him remain with us, but the Master had other work for him. He received an apcointment as agent of - Society, and we could not blame him for leaving us, as he had a large famifrom us. He was a very prudent man. Elder Crossourn would have nothing to do with topics that divide bject being the salvation of sinners, and the converion of the heathen to the religion of Jesus Christ. 'A most glorious object,' said Shiltey.

says nothing about slavery. This everlasting talk only be standing up for negroes, then stand it is." irritates the South, and you can't drive men no more than you can hogs; it ain't natural to be drove.'

away in their wickedness.' 'He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his heart, shall suddenly be destroved, and that without remedy.'

'In a scriptural sense,' said the descon, 'I suppose t's just so; but I speak of temporal things."

The grandmother, who had been all attention, and closely watching the face of the minister during the conversation, now said, 'I hope this is not a nigger preacher; I hope we shan't hear any more about the pesky creatures, now when we have got a figerative law that is to carry them where they belong.'

'A fugitive law, grandmother,' said the daughter, carcely able to restrain herself.

Well, said the aged disciple, 'I suppose it's the same thing. Elder Greenall used to say the law was a shadow or figure of good things to come, and the tie. It might not be amiss, however, to hear your good thing has come-and I have lived to see it, if general views upon things in a general way, continthey carry them all back. I'm sure. She added, af- ued Bexly. 'I suppose you are like all other good ter a short pause, 'I don't wish the tarnal creatures any harm, but they have no business to make such man, and a sound anti-slavery man? doings among the elect."

'Well, well, mother,' said the deacon, 'we are not going to be discouraged; the Lord will take care of 'That's just what we want,' said Bexly. 'If these

holder, sir; you and the church are by no means suiltless of your brother's blood; God, who is just, enemy comes in like a flood, the sea and waves—

"In the world ye shall have tribulation; when the shall neither be barren nor unfruitful. And, again, enemy comes in like a flood, the sea and waves—

"The last part of the sentence was lost as the old like after the things that make for peace. And

· Very well, said the deacon. 'You know Sal had

'Yes,' replied the wife, 'I know how it ended.' 'Was she a member of the church?' said Shiltey.

'Well,' said the deacon, 'I suppose she a-kind-a

ion sermon that we had ever had. All that Elder though he be-will come to as bad an end, said Mrs. non. I tell you it was the hardest kind of feed, to any body-I hope I don't, she said in a low tone. man for insulting us from our own pulpit. The which was really a fine eye-flashed a little, 'I tell usiness was got along with in short order, and Elder you what, Mr. Seely, if that man comes into the sented his dismission, he begged the privilege of speak- may depend upon. What care I for his money? His wrong, and wished to make confession. Well, of help to the church, you say; it's my opinion the ourse, we were glad to hear him say so, and we read- church has had too much of that kind of help already. If he is rich, why don't he go and take his

'We don't know that the child is his,' said the deacon; 'you know he never acknowledged it; all

'Deacon Seely,' said the wife, -and she fixed upon gantic sin and sum of all sins. But,' he continued, her husband's face a look of such searching earnest-I was myself ignorant, and for this cause I pray God that I may find forgiveness and mercy. By false

Ocean Seely, do you think that a woman, a mother easonings and unhallowed prejudice, I shut out the in the agonies of death, would speak falsely about ight. I was blind, but now I see. He then exhortd us all to speedy repentance, and a good deal more Seely, if you can believe such a thing! Sal Daily he said upon the subject. I must allow it was a very never went to the judgment with a lie in her mouth. feeling sermon, and it made some abolitionists; but Poor thing, she was a truthful girl. I'm satisfied of

lose much by their exclusion, for they were not the all got along with now-nearly forgotten. I have sort that paid much to the support of the ministry. much charity for Mr. Byner; I do think in my heart Well, said Mr. Shiltey, 'what became of Elder that he has met with a change—been the happy subject of renewing grace. The man is very gifted, and I should not wonder if, by-and-by, he should be found a chosen vessel of the Lord to carry the glad tidings of salvation to a dying world-should not wonder at all. As for Sal Daily, you know, Mrs. Seely, I have always said she ought not to have been neglected, however great her fault. You know I have always said so; haint I? I think she might have lived, if she had been properly cared for."

'If I had known her circumstances,' said Mrs. Seely, wench or no wench, she should not have suffered. But the poor thing was afraid of her life, because he threatened to kill her. I tell you again, he will get his pay. I don't believe a bit in his religion, if he does pay the highest subscription for the minister. I don't care if he does pray and cry, and talk in the meetings about being filled with the Spirit. I don't care. Deacon Seely: I believe he is a limb of the devil, after all. When he publicly confesses himself the destroyer of Sal Daily, and the father of her child; when he takes that child home to his own house, puts it under the care of his lady wife, and treats it as his first-born, then I'll believe in his religion.'

'Well, Mrs. Seely, you stand up bravely for the negroes,' said the deacon. 'It's my opinion that the word will come to an end before you get satisfied ly, and could get twice as much from the Society as about the religion of Mr. Byner. There is reason in all things, Mrs. Seely-remember that.'

'I don't stand up for the negroes, Mr. Seely,' said and distract the feelings of brethren; his one great the lady, 'all the negroes that ever I saw could stand up for themselves, just as good as some white folks can. But I tell you, Mr. Seely, what I stand up for; I stand up for rights, whether white or black; right Brother Crossburn,' continued the deacon, 'says, is right, any how. And more than all this, Mr. Seeand no doubt he knows, that the more that is done ly, I don't want to have the mean villany of men covabout slavery at the North, the longer before the slaves ered up. He is the meanest dog of dogs that will will be set free, and the harder is it for them now. take the advantage of a woman. White or black, The best friend that the slave has is the man that Mr. Seely; white or black, I don't care. And if that 'Come in,' said the deacon, in answer to a knock

at the door. And the next moment, Elder Shiltey 'And yet,' said Shiltey, 'the wicked are driven was introduced to brother Bexly and Mr. Sterns. 'We heard that the elder had arrived,' said Bexly,

so we thought we would run in a moment, and say, how do you do?" 'Very glad to see you,' said Shiltey, 'very glad to

see you. Hope we shall get better acquainted.' Brother Shiltey,' said the deacon, 'brother Bexly and Mr. Sterns are the other members of the hiring

committee; perhaps they would like to converse with you upon the subject of becoming our pastor.' 'Would it not be well to wait till you hear me preach?' said the minister; 'I might not please you.' 'I guess you can preach a little,' said Bexly; 'at

least, brother Leland says you can. We don't, of course, mean to come to any agreement now; it is possible you might not like us; best to try us a litministers of Jesus Christ, a peace man, a temperance 'All three, I think,' replied the minister, 'all

things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye good to me, and I loved to hear them talk.

if it be possible, as much as in you lies, live peaceably with all men. And, again, he will speak peace to his people, and pray for the peace of Jerusalem-'And again,' said the elder; 'there is no peace,

saith my God, to the wicked-the way of peace have they not known-they say peace, peace, when there is no peace-I come not to send peace, but a sword." 'It is just so,' said Bexly, 'the wicked flee when

o man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a

'It appears to me,' said Mr. Sterns, 'that all this is oing round about-not exactly to the point; it may all be very well in its place. I think the Bible says, · A place for every thing, and every thing in its place." I might go on quoting Scripture, but that would never bring us to an understanding. I am acting for others; and if the elder would not be offended, I should like to ask a few simple ques-

'No offence,' said Mr, Shiltey, 'I hold myself eady to answer proper questions on all occasions." What are your real sentiments on slavery?' inuired Mr. Sterns.

'That it is the sum of all villany,' replied the minis-

'That is exactly my opinion,' said Bexly. 'And mine,' responded the deacon.

Sterns looked at Bexly and the deacon, apparently good deal puzzled, but finally concluded they were laying possum, and so went on.

· We all agree that slavery is wrong, or a sin, if

ou like, but it's not a sin of ours. The North won't have to answer for the sins of the South, if I understand the Bible. 'That is about as I view the matter,' said Bexly,

every man shall bear his own burden. 'Every man shall die for his own sins,' said the

'Every tub shall stand on its own bottom,' said

have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darknes, but rather reprove them, said Shiltey. 'And so I say,' said Bexly, 'and so says our church

by a vote taken long, long ago. Thank the Lord, we stand straight on that point." Sterns again said he was acting for others; for that

part of the congregation that could not do their duty woting-that could not clear their skirts by a show hands. 'But, after all, the congregation has a say n the settlement of a minister; and as I am appointed to act for the society part of the church, I wish to be a little more specific; I wish to be faithful to my trust. Now you see, elder, we have had nothing but trouble with abolition ministers for years, and the society will not bear it much longer, that's certain. 'Then you don't belong to the church ? ' said Mr.

No, sir, I act for the society, who help support the minister, and I must say plainly they won't bear

'They won't bear to have preaching against the sum of all villane?

'They have had enough of it,' replied Sterns, 'and more than enough. Elder Crossburn was well liked by the society, and the church, too, and he never meddled with other men's sins, as it is called. He said he knew very well that slavery was in many respects wrong, but it was a something that the church

Brother Crossburn is a lovely brother,' said Mr. Bexly, ' and the great Head of the church has called him into a wider field of usefulness, while we can but mourn his loss.'

was not accountable for."

'If I understand Mr. Sterns,' said Shiltey, 'he wishes to know what course I would be likely to pursue on the subject of American slavery, should I become the pastor of the church."

'Exactly,' said Sterns, 'that hits the nail on the

'In the first place, Mr. Sterns, it might be well to inform you what course I would be likely to pursue in reference to yourself, for you tell me you are not a · I never told you that I was not a Christian. I

hope I know what religion is. I met with a change at the time of the great revival, before I was twelve years of age. I have always felt sure that I got religion about that time, although I have never felt it my duty to unite with the church.'

'You think you got religion when twelve years of age. Perhaps Mr. Sterns will tell us what makes him think so.'

'I suppose I know how I felt; I was old anough to know what my feelings were.'

'No doubt,' said Mr. Shiltev. 'I should, however, e very glad to learn how you felt; it is always pleasing to hear the means by which men are brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan

'I have no objection to tell you,' said Sterns; 'I hope I am not ashamed of religion when it stands by tself, but when mixed up with everything, I don't believe in it. When I was converted, it was down at the stone school-house, while elder Perkins was preaching. I was sitting by a window, and looking out upon a little grove of maple trees. All at once, the leaves of the maples looked as bright as silvery, and every leaf seemed to be praising God for his goodness. Well, I thought this very strange; and while

I was endavoring to make out what it meant, a most beautiful young woman, with wings, and a rainbow round about her head, stood before the window. She looked right in my face, and called my name three times, pointing with her finger up to the sky. I don't know how long she stood, but by-and-by she raised slowly up, up, until she appeared no larger than a little shining speck, and then disappeared altogether. I felt then -I felt-I don't know how I did feel-but I told Elder Perkins all about it, and he felt sure that I had met with a change. I did not sleep much that night, you may be sure; I was filled with love for

every thing, and every body.'
Did you love your neighbor as yourself, said-

Shiltey. 'I loved everybody, and Christian people looked

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· The young woman that you saw looking through the window resembled an angel, did she not?' said the Elder.

· Exactly like an angel, for all the earth, said Sterns, 'just as like as two peas; she had wings.' 'I think it must have been a scraphim,' said Mr. Shiltey, 'or a cherubim; or, it might have been one of Zechariah's women, who had wings like a stork. and carried the Ephah to the land of Shimah; or, it might have been the woman spoken of in Revelation, to whom were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness. I have never heard of angels having wings."

· Why!' said Mr. Sterns.

· Why!' said brother Bixly. . Why-why!' said the Deacon, 'don't angel

'Yes,' said Shiltey, 'and so do cannon balls, and s do fugitives from the house of bondage; but they ar

not provided with wings, and I am sorry for it." 'Do you say,' said the deacon, with a most comica face, 'do you say that angels hain't got no wings?

Not that I am aware of, said the minister; and if the fact of Mr. Sterns's conversion rests upon hi having seen an angel with wings, I must be permitted to doubt. I think the man is deceived, as are thousands who see great sights, hear glorious sounds, and feel an indescribable feeling. "If a man hath not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." "If a man says he loves God, and yet hates his brother, he is a liar, and the truth is not in him." I exhort Mr. Sterns, and all like him, to repentance, to speedy repentance; " for the wrath of God is realed from heaven against all the workers of iniquity." I admonish you, sir, a judgment is near to come, when the sinner shall be "turned into bell, with all the nations that forget God," and obey not the Lord Jesus Christ. Purify your heart, through a belief of truth, and bring forth fruit in accordance with an enlightened faith and understanding of what God has revealed and requires. Such is the course I should pursue with my friend Sterns, and all others, who, like him, may have seen angels with wings, or without wings, or heard the leaves of the maple trees praising God.

Don't you believe,' said the deacon, ' that men often see sights, and hear sounds, when they are converted? What do you make of Paul?

· If Mr. Sterns has been following the footsteps of Paul-I shall not object so much to his miraculous conversion; but, so far from this, he has not even made a public confession of faith in winged angels. The tree is known by its fruits. I must doubt the miracle.

· I don't care what you doubt, said Sterns. 'I don' say any thing against you; but as good men as you are don't doubt it. Elder Crossburn has known greater things take place at conversions than what happened to me. I don't care what a man may think of myself, nor how he puts it on to myself; but, as I am acting for others, I want to know your real-views on slavery.

Well, said Mr. Shiltey, 'to-morrow, the Lord willing, I will give you a specimen of my preaching, from which you will be able to gather somewhat of my views. I shall endeavor to use great plainness of speech.

From the New York Tribune, March 19. THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

If the people of this country, North and South could simply be brought to consider fairly and un-derstand fully the nature and influences of Human Slavery, and the views and purposes of the Republicans with reference thereto, the great struggle of our ago would be ended forthwith, and the next Presidential Election carried by the Republicans by the votes of the Slave as well as the Free States. We were beaten in 1856 mainly because, in about half of the country, our side of the question to be decided was not allowed to be presented or argued, and the people of the Fifteen States were kept wholly, and those of the remaining States partially, in darkness with regard to our objects, while the most infamous misrepresentations of those objects were freely circulated on every side. There was no section, no corner of the North, in which the champions of Slave Democracy were not at perfect liberty to present and inforce their views, without the smallest danger of interruption, much less personal injury; while throughout the Slave States, our speakers were allowed no hearing, our journals were destroyed in the post-offices, or their circulation obstructed by terrorism, and even our ballots were not allowed to be distributed at the polls. The Press of that vast region systematically misrepresented and reviled us; so that, while journals were, without impediment or objection, established in the North expressly to champion Slavery and its Extension, the enemies of Slavery were not, and are not yet, allowed a hearing at the South. To change all this is the evident duty of the hour. One of the most deplorable consequences of the state of things we have briefly depicted is a perpet-

eral but most unfounded conviction throughout the Slave States, that the Republicans are hostile to the South, and that their National Triumph will work injury if not ruin to that section. In vain do we disclaim any enmity or ill will towards the Southin vain do we repeat that we seek her renovation,
not her ruin—in vain do we demonstrate that the
triumph of Republicanism, even to the extent of the utter overthrow and disappearance of Slavery, would largely and rapidly increase the industry, wealth, population and power of the South, while increas-

ual iteration by the Pro-Slavery oracles, and

population and power of the South, while increasing also the energy, security and happiness of her people. The South does not hear us—her ears are shut against us—while lying spirits, in the shape of Satanic journals, are sent among her people to perpetuate and aggravate their mistaken views of acts and motives, and their consequent estrangement

Under these circumstances, a number of Free-State men have resolved to appeal to their fellowcitizens for the means of inaugurating the canvas of 1860 by printing and circulating gratuitously for the most part among the citizens of the border Free and Slave States—a very large cheap edition of Mr. H. R. Helper's Impending Crisis of the South, a work which, as the production of one born and reared to maturity in a central Slave State, defies the cavil that those who make the most outery against Slavery know next to nothing of it, save by hearsay. Mr. Helper is a North Carolinian, still a young man, who was led by the spirit of adventure to California, where he learned to con-trast Free Labor with that of Slaves, and to weigh one against the another. His conclusions are em-bodied in the work now under consideration, which seem—in part because of its Southern origin—bet-ter calculated for general circulation than any other yet issued. No man can candidly peruse it and not be convinced that Slavery is an enormous blu nde as well as a cruel wrong, and that its abolition is the indispensable basis of Southern advancement and

Mr. Helper's book has been hailed with enthu siastic approval by the Anti-Slavery, Press of all schools, and commended by many wise men as the best Republican text book. It has been extensively circulated and read; but its price (\$1) is such as to forbid its universal currency. It is now proto forbid its universal currency. It is now proposed to reprint it more compactly and cheaply, so that One Hundred Thousand Copies of it may be afforded for \$16,000, or sixteen cents per copy, and thus give it the widest possible gratuitous circulation, especially in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and the other border Slave States. It is confidently believed that such circulation will be a signal and seasonable prepara-tion for a Republican triumph in 1860, and for a speedy extinction of Slavery, at least throughout the present border Slave States. In support of this effort, the following appeals are addressed to Re sent border Slave States. In support of this publicans universally

New YORK, March 9, 1859. *Dean Sin: If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us, that no course of argument so successfully controverting the practice of Slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equalled that of the volume entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South How to Meet it," by Hinton Rowan Helper of North

No other volume now before the public, as we o ceive, is, in all respects, so well calculated to induce, in the minds of its readers, a decided and persistent

amount we propose to raise in such sums as you and other good friends of a good cause feel disposed to sub-

In all cases, when convenient, contributors to the cause will please make their subscriptions in the form of drafts, or certificates of deposit, payable to the order of the Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange place, New York City, our Treasurer and Disburser, who will regularly, through the columns of the *Tribune*,

acknowledge receipts of the same.

Every person who subscribes Ten Dollars or more, will, if timely application be made, be entitled to as

many copies of the compend for distribution as he may desire, not exceeding the number that the amount of his subscription would pay for at net cost.

'Subscribers' names, with the sums severally subscribed by them, in all cases where the amount is Ten

Dollars or more, will appear, alphabetically arranged, in the latter part of the compend.

Correspondence or personal interviews in relation to this enterprise, may be had with any one of the undersigned, who will be pleased to receive subscriptions in aid of its speedy consummation. 'An early response from you is respectfully solici-ted.'
WM. H. ANTHON,

WM. H. ANTHON,
Treasurer, 16 Exchange place, New York.
Samuel E. Sewall. Boston, Mass.
Seth Padelfold, Providence, R. I.
Wm. B. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Wm. Gunnison, Baltimore, Md.
Lewis Clephane, Washington, D. C.
Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall, Ky.
Frank P. Blair, jr., St. Louis, Mo.

· The undersigned, having been appointed a Con mittee in New York to aid in the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, on the plan proposed above, beg leave to recommend the object to the public, and ask their co-pression. co-operation.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange place, New York, directly, or through either of the undersigned COMMITTEE.

Charles W Elliott David Dudley Field, Charles A. Peabody, Wm. Curtis Noves,

Edgar Ketchum. Abram Wakeman, James Kelly, Benj. F. Manierre, James A. Briggs.

W. Sherman.

Benj. Stanton, Silas M. Burroughs,

. We, the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, do cordially indorse the opinion, and approve the enterprise, set. forth in the foregoing Circular :

Schuyler Colfax, Cydnor B. Tomkins, Anson Burlingame, Valentine B. Horton, John Covode, Freeman H. Morse. Owen Lovejov, David Kilgore, Sam. G. Andrews, Amos P. Granger. William Stewart, Edwin H. Morgan, Abraham B. Olin, Galusha A. Grow, Samuel R. Curtis, Sidney Dean, Josh, R. Giddings, Nath. B. Durfee. Edward Wade, Stephen C. Foster, John M. Parker, Emory B. Pottle, Calvin C. Chaffee, DeWitt C. Leach, Wm. H. Kelsey, Charles B. Hoard, Charles J. Gilman. John Fr Potter, Wm. X. Howard, Tim. Davis (Mass), John Thompson, John F. Farnsworth, Henry Waldron, Chaun. L. Knapp, John Sherman, William D. Brayton, Geo. W. Palmer, James Buffinten, Reuben E. Fenton, Dan. W. Gooch, Orsamus B. Matteson, Philemon Bliss, Henry L. Dawes, Mason W. Tappan, Justin S. Morrill, Richard Mott, Charles Case, Isl. Washburn, jr. George R. Robbins Ezekiel P. Walton, James Pike, John A. Bingham, James Wilson, Homer E. Royce, Wm. Kellogg. Sam. A. Purviance, Isaiah D. Clawson,

Francis E. Spinner,

Ambrose S. Murray,

Robert B. Hall. Edward Dodd, Mr. Helper is a native of North Carolina, who, as Human Slavery is the great primary curse of the South, impeding its progress in morals, intelligence, industry and wealth. This conclusion, with the facts on which it is founded, is embodied in his book entitled
"The Impending Crisis of the South"—a work everywhere received and hailed, by the advocates of Free Labor, as one of the most impres of the justice of their cause, and the vital importance of its triumph to our National and general well-being.

Were every citizen in possession of the facts embodied in this book, we feel confident that Slavery would soon peacefully pass away, while a Republican tri-

umph in 1860 would be morally certain.

'It is believed that this testimony of a Southern man, born and reared under the influence of Slavery, will be more generally listened to and professedly will be more generally listened to and professedly heeded, whether in the Slave or in the Free States, than an equally able and conclusive work written by a Northern man. And it is very desirable, therefore, that a cheap compend of its contents, fitted for gratuit ous circulation, be now made and generally diffused in those States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois—which are to decide the next Presidential

JOHN JAY, WM. HENRY ANTHON, THURLOW WEED, R. H. McCurdy,
Jas. Kelley, Chairman John A. Kennedy, of State Central Com., ABRAM WAKEMAN, VM. C. BRYANT, WM. CURTIS NOYES.

E. DELAPIELD SMITH. B. S. HEDRICK, JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

WM. C. BRYANT,

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : Sin: The following sums have been subscribed, since the date of my last report, in aid of the fund for publishing and distributing 100,000 copies of Helper's 'Impending Crisis of the South.'

Yours, respectfully, Wm. Henry Anthon.

New York, March 9, 1859.

Edwin D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y. Bradford R. Wood, Thurlow Weed. Wm. Curtis Noyes, New York City, Abram Wakeman, Horace Greeley, John Jay, B. W. Bonney, James S. Wadsworth, J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y., John Nesmith, Lowell, Mass. Samuel May, Boston, Mass., Cash Edward Harris, Woonsocket, R. I.,

John T. Norton, Farmington, Conn.
Marcus Spring, Eagleawood, N. J.,
O. B. Frothingham, Jersey City,
Benjamin Rush Plumley, Philadelphia, Pa., Wm. B. Thomas, "Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall, Ky.,

Stiles French, New Haven, Conn., Abner Beers, New York City, J. P. Blanchard, Boston, Mass., A Friend, by S. E. Sewall, -Bradford R. Wood, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph W. Clark, W. McCaulley, Wilmington, Del., Joshua T. Heald, S. F. M., Republicans of South Bend, Indiana,

Aaron White, Thompson, Conn., Ebenezer Ware, Hancock, N. H., James Freeman Clarke, Jamaica Plains, Mass C. W. Caines, Columbus City, Iowa, J. Meriam, Clappville, Mass., David Ryerson, Newton, N. J., A Clergyman-through Cassius M. Clay, Ky.

E. E. of N. C., S. N. Sherman, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Amount previously reported

The whole matter is thus submitted to the judgment, and commended to the liberality of all who believe Freedom preferable to Slavery. It will be seen that scarcely more than one hundred persons

repugnance to Slavery, and a willingness to co-operate in the effort to restrain the shameless advances and hurtful influences of that pernicious institution.

'The extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work in question, among the intelligent, liberty-loving voters of the country, irrespective of party or locality, would, we believe, be productive of most beneficial results; and to this end we trust you will assist us in carrying out a plan we have devised, for the gratuitous distribution of One Hundred Thousand copies of such a compend—which, if contracted for and published, will contain about two hundred pages, and be bound in pamphlet form.

'One hundred thousand copies of the contemplated pages, and be bound in pamphlet form.

One hundred thousand copies of the contemplated compend, which, on about two hundred pages, would contain very nearly all the matter now embraced in the regular volume (which sells for one dollar per copy) can be had, well printed on good paper, for sixteen cents each—\$16,000 in the aggregate. This amount we propose to raise in such sums as you and other good friends.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Debate on the Proposed Law against the Rendi tion of Fugitive Slaves.

(We give a pretty full report of the debate in th House of Representatives last Monday and Tuesday evenings. The report is compiled from the Bee, As vertiser and Journal, with some additions. The de bate was spirited; but it was instructive to perceiv how generally the enemies of a Personal Liberty Law had absented themselves from the discussion doubtless deeming it, as one of the Boston member called it, 'fancy legislation.' These traitors to free dom and humanity, whether present or absent, should not be forgotten by the people.]

MONDAY EVENING, March 29. The special assignment—the bill to secure freedo o all persons within this Commonwealth. Mr. Ray of Nantucket made a few brief remark

support of the bill.

Mr. Rice of Worcester was in favor of the substi tute offered by Mr. Griffin of Malden, which wen only to the extent of forbidding the unconstitutional rendition of fugitive slaves, He offered an amend ment to the title of the bill—so that it should read,
a bill to prevent the unconstitutional rendition of Mr. Cushing of Newburyport made a few remarks

expressing his regret that a fitteen minute rule had en adopted, as he had something to say in regard to it. At the early part of the session he had pressed the matter on the House, but it had been allowed to lie unnoticed till the present time. He had nothing to say at the present time on the merits of the bill He desired to hear first some affirmative reasons from the Committee on Federal Relations for the passage of the bill. He would move, however, that whe the vote be taken, it be by yeas and mays.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.
Mr. Rice of Worcester moved that the fifteen ninute rule be suspended, and that members be illowed to speak thirty minutes. Mr. Johnson of Abington opposed the motion

and the House refused to alter the time.

Mr. Borden of Fall River, chairman of the Com mittee on Federal Relations, advocated the bill .-He believed it was right and just; that it was de manded by the people of the State, and the time had arrived for us to declare that every man standing on the soil of the Commonwealth shall be a free man. He preferred the original bill to the substitute. Mr. Borden moved to make the penalty 'ter

years' imprisonment,' instead of five, as proposed.

Mr. B. had not concluded when his fifteen minutes had expired.

Mr. Wells of Greenfield moved that the gentleman be allowed to proceed and finish his remarks.

of each speaker fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bent of Chelsea moved to amend by allowing each member thirty minutes till the subject was disposed of.

Mr. Morris of Boston moved to extend the time

Mr. Cushing of Newburyport rose to a point of order: he thought the motions were out of order that the motion to extend to thirty minutes had already been pronounced upon.

Mr. Eldrigg of Canton hoped that the time would be extended. He did not believe that any

man could give all his reasons for voting pro or con in fifteen minutes. He wanted to hear the gentle-man from Newburyport on the subject, not only upon the constitutional questions involved, but on some of those conversions of his in the past to con-

Mr. Cushing replied, and said that he had not changed his views on this question. He did not propose to enter upon any personal question; he did not believe that any good would result from an explanation of all the public or private acts and opinions of his, during forty years; he did not think it the result of careful observation and extensive inquiry, would aid the House in understanding the merits of the reached the very obvious and just conclusion that ith the subject could be stated in fifteen minutes. but they could not be argued in a much longer time The Chair decided that the motion to extend the

time was in order.

Mr. Williams of Shrewsbury hoped the time would be extended.

Mr. Gifford of Provincetown hoped that the rule

would not be suspended. . Mr. Tucker of Boston opposed the motion to su pend. He did not care to suspend. He did not care to hear any speeches on the subject. The question was whether this House would or would not trample on the Construction of the United States. That

was the whole question, and his mind was already made up not to do any such thing.

Other gentlemen followed, in lavor and against

but the House refused to extend the time.

The amendment offered by Mr. Borden was no

The question then recurred on the substitute offer ed by Mr. GRIFFIN of Malden. Mr. Cusning of Newburyport moved to amend the

substitute by striking out the second section, and inserting ' nothing in the act contained shall be deemed to apply to a case of extradition of a fugitive from service under the Constitution and acts of Congres of the United States.'

Mr. Cushing said that the amendment he had pro-

posed went behind the bill offered by the committee and came close to the Constitution of the United States. The bill and the substitute practically reached the same end—the bill openly annulling the The bill and the substitute practically Constitution and the substitute acts of Congress which grow out of the Constitution; therefore the were both alike objectionable.

Ma. Cushing proceeded to argue the constitutional questions involved, and referred particularly to the case lately decided in the Wisconsin case, and stat-\$100 ing the course of that decision; that the united 100 voice of the Supreme Court had sustained that de 100 cision concurred in by Judge McLean, whose opin-100 ions and sympathies upon these subjects were wel

100 known.
100 Mr. Wells of Greenfield, said he was much obliged to the gentleman from Newburyport for the state ment he had made in regard to the Wisconsin de cision. He did not doubt that the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case, was a model one, as it had been called by the gentleman; its decisions were apt to be of that class; but its precise effect upor the State of Wisconsin was yet to be seen. Wis-consin was free, and unless he had mistaken the temper of the people of that State, she would always ee from the action of the fugitive slave law.

ment offered by Mr. C. by striking out the words. 'and acts of Congress of the United States,'
Mr. Cushing replied. He said that the Wiscon

Mr. W. in conclusion moved to amend the amen

25 sin case was not an action of the United State 10 against Wisconsin, but an action between individuals, brought in the courts of the United States. What was to be done, he could not say; but to him it was apparent that Wisconsin, since that decision, taking the back track-returning to her fealty to the Constitution.

Mr. Rice of Worcester, was glad the gentlems

had cited the Wisconsin case; it was just to the point. Mr. R. proceeded and gave a narrative of the matter. He said that the Supreme Court of the United Sates was only a political engine of great power, and when its decisions conflicted with State rights and individual natural rights, it was time for the people of the States to preserve their rights.

He asked the Clerk to read from the statutes of 25 1855, and claimed that that declaration was the sentiment of the people of the State, and the bill now before the House was only putting into legal form that declaration. He advocated the substi-

Mr. LOTHROP of Boston, contended that the Wis consin decision had no bearing on the question before the House. That decision might be constitutional; that was not the point at issue. The fugi seen that scarcely more than one hundred persons tive slave act was repugnant to the moral sense of have thus far subscribed about one-fifth of the sum the Northern community. He proceeded to derequired to print and circulate gratuitously One Hundred Thousand copies of Mr. Helper's work, though he owed his election to a seat in the House

Mr. Stearns of Chicopee opposed the bill. He thought if the General Government was as vile as was claimed by the advocates of the bill, it would be far more consistent to go out of the government The further consideration was then postponed to

to-morrow evening at 7 1-4 o'clock. Adjourned at quarter to 10.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30. The House re-assembled at 7 1-4.
On motion of Mr. Clark of Winchester, the

special assignment was taken—the bill in relation o fugitive slaves.

Mr. Bonden of Fall River, moved that the vote be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and that

taken at 5 o clock to-morrow alternoon, and that the general debate close this evening. Agreed to. Mr. Cushing of Newburyport, modified the amend-ment offered by him yesterday, to strike out the second section of the Committee's bill, and insert: Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to apply to a case of extradition of a fugitive from serunder the Constitution of the United States and acts of Congress duly enacted in pursuance thereof.'
Mr. Wells of Greenfield moved to strike out the last clause, commencing 'and acts.' Agreed to, 89

The amendment of Mr. Cushing was rejected.
The question recurred on the substitute offered by
Mr. Griffin of Malden.

Mr. Griffin of Maiden.

Mr. Griffin moved to perfect his bill by adding the words 'as a slave' after the words 'owing serwice or labor, in the first section. Agreed to.

Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, said he was in favor

of the substitute. He defended the petitioners against the charge of the gentleman from Newburyport, that they are 'evil disposed persons.' He be-lieved that Massachusetts is on the side of freedom to-day, as she was many years ago, when the gento-day, as she was many years ago, when the gen-tleman from Newburyport said she had nailed her flag to the mast on this question. Mr. H. read an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Cushing on the question of the public lands, in which the position of Massachusetts on questions of constitutional liberty was eloquently stated. The reading of this extract was received with applianse. Mr. H. proceeded to speak of the position of Massachusetts in the days of the Revolution. He then read some further extracts, among which was one eulogistic of Nathan Dane and the ordinance of 1787. Does the gentleman from Newburyport (asked Mr. H.) take the back track and th slave law. Before he had finished his remarks, his time had expired.

Mr. Drew of Kingston made an appeal to th

House to vote for the bill. He held that it was his luty to vote for this bill, in order that he might not violate his oath to support the constitution of Mas achusetts which runs parallel with this law. Mr. WILLIAMS of Shrewsbury advocated the sub-

in the State, that there never might be another slave on the soil of Massachusetts. The difficulty was our connection with the Federal government-three tions by stating what was treason in the sight of the Constitution, showing that it had no foundation. The second objection was that it nullifies the law. This was answered by the fundamental principles on which all law was founded. On this point Mr. W. quoted from Blackstone, in regard to natural rights. The third objection was that it was a nullification of the Constitution.

He read from the Constitution, and asked when

the people of this State resigned the right of trial by He had tried to read the decision of Chief Justice Taney on the Dred Scott Decision, but his heart revolted at it, it was so repugnant to his feel-In all cases where the question was between ings. unrighteous law on the one point and the consciences of men on the other, the path of duty was plainconscience, duty to God was beyond all human enactments.

Mr. Jounson of Abington, said that he had not formed his views of slavery from books, from novels the South, in city and country, and he unhesitatthat God had ever suffered to scourge mankind. He said he was not sorry that a lengthy discussion had taken place on this bill. It was proper that 16,000 petitioners should be respectfully treated, though they formed but a small fraction of the population. He should yield to no man in his feelings of detesta-tion for the system of slavery. It was a robber in our national politics, ever acting upon the aggressive. A bill for the punishment of atheism has been before this Legislature. If anything, said Mr. J. could justify atheism, if ever I could for a momen be induced to doubt the existence of God, it would be because such an unmitigated curse as slavery is suffered to continue in the world. He had always voted with the political party which took the strong-est ground for freedom; the liberty party, the free est ground for freedom; the heavy sarry, the soil party, the republican party. He went on to announce the principles of the republican party on the slavery question. This party differed from the Garrisonian party in their estimate of the constitu-tion and of the value of the Union. It was attached to both, and proposed to do its work under the constitution. He found no fault with the abolitionists, and would not speak a disparaging word of the Anti-Slavery Society. That Society is right, said Mr. Johnson; it is right in its principles, all right; and we cannot gainsay those principles, or the arguments by which they support their position. But with their extreme views they cannot obtain an ascendancy in the government. Now what is the We have already on the best course to pursue? statute book the Personal Liberty Law of 1855. principle, but nothing more. The present law is effectual, and will serve for the every slave who may hereafter come here. Having thus an effectual law and a public sentiment to back it up, is it politic to pass this bill? Let us look at it practically. Here Mr. Johnson's time ex-

Mr. Borden of New Bedford, said he did not be-Is there a man here who will reunconstitutional. fuse to help a fugitive slave on his way to freedom? Not one. Yet if we do aid a slave, we violate the Not one. Yet if we do aid a slave, we violate the law, which the gentleman from Newburyport says has been declared constitutional. We violate the law in our hearts every day, and should violate it individually every day, if an opportunity should occur. Yet we fear to put our individual opinions into the shape of law. The law of 1855 is as much a violation of the constitution as this is. Those who passpoint until his time expired. Mr. Cusning of Newburyport said it was not his

purpose to speak this evening, unless the debate di-verged from general into personal topics. But the verged from general into personal topics. But the gentleman from Barnstable had imposed a necessity upon him to speak. He had nothing to retract of what he had said 20 years ago. He would say it again if it was pertinent to the occasion. Every man is placed in contradictory positions under different circumstances, and he trusted that if there was ever occasion to defend Massachusetts, the ability of said act shall apply so far as applicable to ty to delend her would be vouchsafed to him, as he all cases arising under this act.

was sure the will would be. Does it follow that

Any person who shall remove from this Comm

to votes of colored citizens, he could not support the bill because he believed that it nullified the Constitution of the United States. He wanted to present, as a State, a clean record in 1850.

Mr. Eldridge of Canton moved that the vote on the question be taken on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, and that it be further discussed to-morrow evening.

Mr. George of Groveland addressed the House, advocating the bill. He said it had been said on the floor of the House that these petitioners were foolish—not knowing what they asked for, or else knowing, desirous to have the State do unconstitutional acts; but the petitioners embraced intelligent men—clergymen, citizens in the highest walks of life.

ber to forget.
Mr. Cushing's time having expired, Mr. Giffort

Mr. C. moved to strike out the second section and proceeded, on that motion, with his speech. He related how this extradition clause passed into the Constitution of the United States, and became a monument of the good faith of the United States. The same law was incorporated into the Missouri compromise act. No portion of the United States was dedicated to freedom, but with the reservation of the extradition of fugitive slaves.

The speaker knew the earnest convictions of the records of Massachusette, and believed they did

people of Massachusetts, and believed they did wrong in the pursuit of an abstract right. knew that a man who squarely met this incurred disfranchisement in Massachusetts. He would meet the result, for he spoke from conscientious convictions as well as others.

He would not trouble the House to express

attachment to the Union. But he would say that its dissolution would transfer from Europe to this country the dire spectacle of threatening and impending war. He alluded to the authors of this measure,

were open and avowed disunionists, and who had introduced this measure, not for the purpose of helping the Republican party, but for distracting it and destroying it. He closed by saying that he knew it was unwise for him to speak; it would be better to leave those of the Republican party who knew how unwise the measure is, to deal with it. But

he could not avoid doing his duty.

Mr. Griffin of Malden, said it seemed to him that the gentleman from Newburyport had wandered more widely from the real question than anybody who had spoken before him. He next allu the remarks of Mr. Johnson, and said that if the mission of the Republican party was to creep into the custom-houses and post-offices by avoiding this question, it had better die at once. (Applause.) The words of freedom were upon that gen lips, but the whole tenor of his speech was that it is policy to postpone this question. That is the cry of the tempter. He fer one preferred the many way in which the Democratic party met the ques

Passing from this point, Mr. G. said it was not the back track, and repudiate this doctrine now?

Returning to the immediate question, Mr. H. expressed himself in favor of Mr. Griffin's bill. Conleved that the Constitutional clause relating to gress has no authority whatever to pass any fugitive fugitive slaves, does refer to fugitive slaves, but that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject.

Mr. G. proceeded to read the following propose

tions upon which he stood in this controversy:

1. Each member of the Legislature is bound by his oath to interpret the fugitive slave laws accord ing to his understanding of the Constitution. Th decisions of courts concerning it are merely testi mony bearing upon its constitutionality, deserving more or less consideration according to the characstitute, and gave his reasons for so doing. The end more or less consideration according to the charac-sought, he said, was to secure liberty to every man ters of the tribunals from which the decisions

II. Congress has no power to legislate respecting the rendition of fugitives from labor, inasmuch as prominent difficulties. The first objection was that that power has been reserved to the several States, it was treasonable. Mr. W. replied to these objection and not conseded to the confederation. Consequent ly any law enacted by Congress on that subject must e void, binding upon no one. III. The laws of 1793 and 1850 are unconstitu-

tional and void for these additional reasons : . 1. Trial by jury is not preserved, though it is the right of both claimant and slave.

2. Petty officials are by it clothed with judicial

functions in defiance of constitutional provisions. 3. Evidence is admitted and made conclusive defiance of the ' law of the land.' IV. The proposed legislation will throw an efficient protection around the slave, and place the manstealer beyond the succor of the federal courts.

Mr. G. quoted from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, Webster, and others in support of his proposition Mr. G. next alluded to the recorded opinions of the best of our members of Congress, Charles Sumner, Horace Mann, Mr. Rantoul, Gen. Wilson, Mr.

Adams, all of whom held the same opinion. and newspapers, but from personal observation in the South, in city and country, and he unhesitatingly pronounced it the meanest, the worst curse this very year is committed to an act in violation of bill relating to fugitives from justice, in direct con-flict with the act of 1793. The gentleman from

Newburyport consented to its passage.

Mr. Cusmino. The gentleman is mistaken. I

Mr. Griffin. At any rate we had no such warm lefence of the Constitution as we have had to-night. It had been admitted, observed the speaker, by gentleman from Newburyport, that the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law was a debateable matter at the commencement of this session. If this was so, then he (Mr. Griffin) did not interpret his oath to be subject to a subsequent decision of Judge Taney. What were General Wilson, Charles Sumnd Charles Francis Adams in Congress for but to advocate those sentiments which we propose to enact into a statute in this Commonwealth? If we have the right to legislate concerning fugitives from justice, we have the same right concerning fugitives from labor. He said that Charles Sumner had always maintained the unconstitutionality of the fugitive slave law; for that he had been stricken down; and now, if the Legislature did not embody the sentiments of the people, it would be skulking the question, leaving their Representatives in Congress without support on the positions they had taken. The argument of Mr. G. was able and convinzing.

Mr. WELLS of Greenfield, next spoke, chiefly in

reply to the speech of Mr. Cushing, in respect to constitutional questions which had been raised and which secures every thing we need or want. To constitutional questions which had been raised and pass this law would perhaps be a triumph of abstract discussed. He then spoke of the picture of civil war raised by the gentleman from Newburyport, and said that when Franklin Pierce took the presidential chair, the country was peaceful-that the measures of his administration precipitated the only danger of civil war which this country had ever seen—the dan-gers which at one time existed in Kansas, and which were brought into existence by the violation of that compact which the gentleman now asks us to observe. lieve the passage of this act could harm the repub-lican party. He believed the republican party would to talk to us about disunion. Talk of civil war! go forward, and take higher ground than it had yet said the speaker, the only danger of that kind which taken. Mr. B. went on to comment upon the fears has been imminent existed upon the plains of Kanthat have been expressed that we shall do something sas, and the administration of Franklin Pierce was responsible for the horrors there enacted. (Applause.)

Mr. Wells thought that, in spite of either of the proposed laws, the United States government, if it set about it, could carry back slaves, and he had some desire to make legislation constitutional if possible. He would rather act treason than enact it. The sentiments of Massachusetts, as a whole, undoubtedly is that no slave shall be carried out of her tion of the constitution as this is. Those who passed it, and who uphold it, know that it is practical nullification of law. Now it is best to say what we mean, and stand by it. Mr. B. said he did not believe that the clause in the Constitution had any reference to the fugitive slaves. He argued this point until his time expired.

Any person arrested in, or brought into this Com-monwealth under pretence that he is held to service or labor in any other State, shall forthwith be carried before some Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Massachusetts loves liberty, she is for this wealth any person under pretence that such person because Massachusetts loves liberty, she is for this bill? The question is whether we will fulfill a solem compact. The Union of the States is not only the tower of our strength as regards foreign nations, but the charter of our own liberties. Massachusetts has done, in the act of 1855, everything she can do. Why pass this? Is there any purpose to indulge an hysterical passion for doing something, we know

Mr. Tucker of Boston made a brief speech in op-Mr. Tecker of Boston made a orier speech in up-position to the bills before the House.

Mr. Borden of New Bedford gave notice of ortals

The vote on the Bill was taken on Wednesday afternoon last, with the following result: On the afternoon last, with the Mr. Wells of Greensell Yeas, 84, Nays, 132; and it was rejected. Onthe Yeas, 84, Nays, 152, and Griffin, of Malden (pallished by us last week) Yeas 124, Nays 90; and h was voted so to amend the Bill. On ordering the was voted so to amended, to a third reading the rote Bill, as thus and the Bill was declared stood Year 106, Nays 109, and the Bill was declared REJECTED BY THE HOUSE. We shall pulish the Yeas and Nays, in full, next week. Just preing to taking the final vote Mr. Wells, of Greenfield, at. ed to be excused from voting, saying that a negative vote would place him in seeming opposition to a trusto which he 'had' devoted his life,' while he read not vote in the affirmative, as he believed the Bill is amended, fraught with the greatest evils to the cause of freedom. The House refused to excuse his. and Mr. Wells, with several others from whem a de ferent action was looked for, voted to defeat the like

Liberator The NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

BOSTON, APRIL 1, 1859.

CLERICAL CALUMNY

Jane Taylor-whose works were held in high a. teem by pious people half a century ago, as being well suited to stir up their pure minds by way of reces. brance of the things they were most apt to forest and neglect-wrote a small book called Profession to Principle.' It passed through many editions, received much commendation, and may still be found on the upper shelves of the libraries of elderly people of a serious turn, but is little rend at the present day. San it contains nothing against slavery, and is a work of sedative rather than exciting character, we suggest the American Tract Society to publish a new relian of it for the special benefit of the clergy, who seem be preëminently under the dominion of the eng which it opposes. Judging by the lenguage of the Reverend gentlemen, ever since philanthropy has been doing those works of Christian reform which the church left undone, they have held ' profession' to be the most essential element, the sine qua non of part cinle.

The latest instance of the verbal expression expression idea—it is constantly expressed in the action of clergy-we find in an account, given by the Worreser correspondent of the Atlas and Bee, of an address in livered in the Union church, Worcester, on the coning of the 17th inst., by Rev. Henry T. Cherry Jewett city, Connecticut, in explanation of the iles of the new 'Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States,' which he had just helped to manale ture. Among the reasons given by this gentlemen for the formation of such a society, was the following:

. 2. There never has been any distinct Christian of church Anti-slavery society. The American Auto-Slavery Society did a great pioneer work, and in originators were men of whom the country might we proud, but it never was distinctly Chri latterly it had come to be mainly guided by mentruly and thoroughly anti-slavery inclined and far having our fullest sympathy, but notoriously in avowedly rejectors and opponents of the fundaments of Christianity. In view of this fact, the "Cham Anti-Slavery Society" meets a long-felt want."

The 'long-felt want' here spoken of has been been by the Reverend gentleman and his associates with exemplary fortitude. They have so effectually kept their, desires in subjection as to have refrained, many years, from all outward and visible manifest tion of them. The last faint approach towards such manifestation was seen in this city in May 1857, who it was announced in the Transcript (and also by written notice posted in the vestibule of the hall when the New England Anti-Slavery Convention were bill ing their Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting) that Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting ' would be held ! Boston, and held (of all places in the world) in Per Street church. At this meeting-in which the church-member of

Boston showed themselves ready to come together in the examination of slavery to the full capacity of the house, when the clergy called them -thete was det dance of strong denunciation of slavery, without ence to organize or act for its immediate abolition or even the attempt to follow up the impressin then made by the appointment of subsequent meetings The strongest speech on the occasion was made by Rev. George B. Cheever; the only suggestion mid for action against slavery, in any part of the meeting was made in this speech; and this was a declarated that the voting that all children of slaves should be ben free after forty years would be 'THE SIMPLEST EXECT OF THE WHOLE INIQUITY TRAY COULD IT AM CRIVED OF. The selection of a mode of emancipation so very gradual as this for unqualified subsy-th declaration, by a minister least tainted with compa mise of all the holders of the Christian Apti-Saver meeting, that he would be perfectly satisfied to learn the existing four millions of slaves in bondage threat their whole lives-is significant and noteworthy; be the question to which we wish now to direct the # tention of our readers is - what were the points of & versity, between the Anti-Slavery meetings the simultaneously going on in the Melodeon and in Part

to designate it, by way of contrast-the Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting." The actual points of diversity between the Ner-England Anti-Slavery Convention and the Path

Street Church, which caused the holders of the land

meeting were thesewhich has lasted twenty-seven years, and is to last at l slavery is abolished, devoting two days every year the work of discussing principles and measure, b raising funds, to incite the people of the United Sums to earnest and persistent warfare against slaver.

The latter was a single afternoon meeting, maling no arrangement, and expressing no desire, for sef further action upon its subject.

2. The former was free to all speakers, seeking the aid of all those who wished to oppose slaver.

The latter was not free at all, and permitted noboly to speak except clergymen, who had previously be selected and invited by other clergymen.

3. The former vindicated, enlarged and strengther ed its established system of operations for the date sion of these ideas and purposes: SLAVEHOLDING # A SIN AGAINST GOD.—No COMPROMISE WITH SLATES! -No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS !

The latter warmed its hearers with fervid declaration, and then left their awakened interest to cool and evaporate, without even the attempt to direct it is

4. The former called itself, as usual, an Anti-Savery Convention.'

The latter christened and advertised itself a 'Chris tian Anti-Slavery meeting.

Now, since the points just mentioned are the only points of difference between these two meetings, must be some or all of these upon which is found the claim of the latter to be considered (in itself, and also by contrast with the former) a Christian medical

But, in every one of these points, that is to saf, is systematic persistency, in freedom, in thoroughess in practical efficiency, and in appellation, as it sees to us, the Park Street meeting was less satisfacted and less Christian than the other. Yes, even in 17. pellation. For the advertised title of the Park Surst meeting would necessarily repel all who do not these to adopt, or who do not think themselves authorised to adopt, the name of Christian, distinguishing both

This judgment is corroborated by the fact that n gher seeting formally claimed by advertisement as Christian Anti-Slavery' has been held from May 1857 nil the advent of the society recently formed at

A meeting with this name was indeed advertised t behild in Boston on Wednesday afternoon of 'annibe been in Bosses of the before that time came, was countermanded, for a specified reason, and since then, nothing has been heard of it. The indifference which did not care to appoint another . Christian Anti-Sherry meeting in the whole year 1858 is only Sirvey meeting in the visite year 1898 is only a advertised one, which was, substantially, that those elegymen who had been selected by their clerical breitren as safest to represent, at the proposed meeting, what they called 'Christian Anti-Slavery,' had referred to speak at the anniversary of a pro-slavery erganization—the American Tract Society! which was to be held on the same evening.

In the light given by these antecedent movements of Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever and his associates in loston, let us look at the position of the new organignon formed by that gentleman and his associates at Worcester, as expressed, (in the quotation above by Dr. Henry T. Cheever in that city, in the first meeting held under the auspices of the . Church Asti-Slavery Society of the United States,

This Reverend gentleman says - There never has been any distinct Christian or Church Anti-Slavery 'And again-the American Anti-Slavery Society . . never was distinctly Christian. And again. The American Anti-Slavery Society . had latteris come to be mainly guided by men . . notorously and avowedly rejectors and opponents of the fundamentals of Christianity."

Passing by the inevitable professional assumption of Rev. Henry T. Cheever, that the adjectives . Christian' and 'church' are absolutely so identical is meaning that each of them necessarily implies the other-we remark that it is unfortunate for the Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States' that the chosen representative of its ideas and policy begins his work, in its yery first meeting, by misrep-

In view of the constitutional basis, the entire history and the entire official action of the American Anti Slavery Society, it is utterly absurd, as well as grossly false, to say that it has ever been other than 'dis-

Neither can the Rev. Henry T. Cheever be allowed unquestioned, to smuggle into this case the theobrical peculiarities of himself and his little sect, assaming that they are to be counted among the !funmentals of Christianity."

If thristianity is to be analyzed, to be defined by asummary of its constituent parts, we stand upon the summary made (and presented, as such, to his distiples) by its first great teacher, Jesus of Nazareth, in these words: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely, this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.' We decline to accept the assumption that any 'fundamental articles remain to be added to this statement ; and if the statement needs any commentary, we prefor to take that of Jesus Limself, who plainly taught that love to God was to be manifested by good works to the neighbor, and that the neighbor was any man who needed help that we could give.

We therefore call upon the Rev. Henry T. Chee

ver to produce his evidence of these three things : where has the American Anti-Slavery Society, it its official action, ever violated . ither of these fur

mentals of Christianity? Where has ever failed to act in accordance wit

Where have its leaders and guides ever avowedly

Until this representative of the Church Anti-

Slavery Society' shall prove, or retract, these charges, we brand him as a false witness and wilful calumni-

IF THE NEW TEMPERANCE MELODIST : consisting f Glees, Songs, and Pieces, composed and arranged for the use of the various Temperance, Organizations in the United States and Canada. By Stephen Hubbad, Author of 'Wesleyan' Sacred Harp,' 'Musical Gens, &c. This is an excellent collection, well adapted to promote the noble cause it has in view, published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston. The form of it is neat and convenient, and the typogra-

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MEETINGS ON FAST DAY .- On account of the illness of Mr. Garrison, (who has been confined to the house the past week, and, though improving, finds himself unable to speak in public at present,) it will be necestry to make some changes in the speakers announced to attend the County Meetings in Plymouth and Worcester Counties on Fast Day. Mr. PILLSBURY may be relied upon, we believe, to be at Leominster, and Mr. Herwood at Abington. We hope that C. C. Brazensu will be able to be at Leominster, in which tes Wenderl PRILLIPS will attend the meeting at Abington; but of these latter arrangements we cannot how speak with certainty .- s. M.

SEYOR CASSURES. By advertisement it will be perceived that the Pionist Casseres has postponed his cert to Monday evening, April 4th, at Mercantile lish. This is done to oblige Mr. Carl Zerrahm, whose benefit takes place on Saturday evening. Senor C. is specially deserving of the most liberal support of all she appreciate rare artistic merit and genuine worth; and we hope to see the hall crowded on Monday evenag. Gov. Banks, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. G. S. Hillard, Hon, Rufus Choate, Charles Hale, Esq., Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Wendell Phillips, Esq., &c., are among his patrons.

F For the past fortnight, the Editor of the Liberear has been too unwell to attend to his editorial duies. There are many things demanding his critical actice; especially the disgraceful action of the Masachusetts Legislature upon the question of slavelunting in this Commonwealth-action which will exrite surprise, disgust and indignation in every part of the State; for it is in utter disregard of the voice of THE PEOPLE. But a day of reckoning is to come!

EXCITEMENT AT HOLLY SPRINGS. We are informthat a merchant of Boston obtained a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts on the Governor Mississippi, for the body of a merchant at Holly Spings, who was charged with obtaining goods under the pretences from the Boston merchant. The proper writ was granted by the Governor of Mississippi to an agent of the Boston merchant. Armed with this writ, the agent of the Boston merchant. with this writ, the agent proceeded to Holly Springs

t week, and made the arrest.
On his arrival there, his business was soon found out, a public meeting called, and resolutions adopted to the effect that Massachusetts having always resist to the effect that Massachusetts having always resist-ed the recidition of slaves, had no right of any sort of 'requisition' upon the people of Mississippi, and that the agent of the Boston house be notified to leave, or he would be 'trotted through.' Of course, he left, burnt all his 'requisition' prpers, and promised never to return.—Trivesiler, 29 inst.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PEDERAL RELATIONS.

ourselves, touching those things wherein we are out- of the Old Bay State, white though he may be? raged by the Dred Scott Decision.

That Decision was brought to the consideration of which body, however, though acceptable as far as it Counsellor and Attorney of the Circuit and District among other reasons, your memorialists this year re- which, Mr. Morris presented himself before Justice

ture, -- accept this clause of the Constitution in its hands of the Legislature of Massachusetts. legitimate interpretation, it is not necessary to array In many other departments of the government many of the numerous and undisputed authorities, have precedents been established in favor of United gathered both from the history of our country and States citizenship of colored Americans. the precedents of its governmental officials, -as proofs that colored Americans are citizens of the United izen to engage in the slave trade. Can people of color States.

This matter, though in another form, (relating to colored citizens obtaining passports when travelling in foreign countries,) was before the General Court in 1857, and the Committee on Foreign Relations then submitted an able report, (Senate Document, No. 172.) prolific in facts of colored American citizenship. I will, however, cite two opinions, and these from eminent Massachusetts men, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December, 1820.

And, first, from Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, who argued that protection and allegiance involved citizen-ship, a clause in the compact being, virtually, that ship. 'If,' said Mr. Otis, 'he (the colored man) 'No citizens of the United States shall be excluded from ship. 'If,' said Mr. Otis, 'he (the colored man) possesses these rights, and stands in this relation to the State, he is a citizen. In Massachusetts, many to which such citizens are entitled under the Constitupersons of color stand in this relation to the State, and he should believe, until the contrary was shown, that the same was true in every State in the Union.'

Second. Hon. William Eustis said- In Massachusetts, free people of color constituted and were in fact an elementary part of the Federal compact. They were as directly represented as the whites in the initiatory process, and from their votes in common with those of the whites emanated the Convention of Massachusetts by whom the Federal Constitution was received and ratified.'

Is not this proof that colored persons are citizens of the United States?

It was so thought by Rev. Hosea Easton, a colored son of Massachusetts, whose sentiments, uttered several years since, are to-day accepted by all with whom he is identified in the Old Bay State, and throughout the Union. He said-

'The colored people who are born in this country are Americans in every sense of the word—Americans by birth, genius, habits, language, &c. They are dependent on American climate, American ali-ment, American government, and American man-ners, to sustain their American bodies and minds. ners, to sustain their American bodies and minds. The withholding the enjoyment of any American privilege from an American man, either governmental, ecclesiastical, civil, social, or alimental, is in effect taking away his means of subsistence; and, consequently, taking away his life. Every ecclesiastical body which denies an American the privilege of participation in its baselits because his design. ticipating in its benefits becomes his murderer. Every State which denies an American a citizenship, with all its benefits, denies him his life. The claims the colored people set up, therefore, are the claims of Americans. Their claims are founded in an original agreement of the contracting parties, and there is nothing to show that color is a consideration in the

to Great Britain, the colored people were slaves; but when America revolted from Britain, they were held no longer by any legal power. There was no efficient law in the land, except martial law, and that regard-ed no one as a slave. The inhabitants were governed by no other law, and except by resolutions adopted from time to time, by meetings convoked in the different colonies.

Upon the face of the warrants by which these district and town meetings were called, there is not a word said about the color of the attendants.

In convening the Continental Congress of the 4th

of September, 1774, there was not a word said about to increase this army to twenty thousand men. Now, it is well known that hundreds of the men of which

another distinguished Massachusetts man, confirma- shrine. The amor patrix has always burned vividly tory of our position. I allude to Justice Curtis, who, on the altar of his heart. He loves his native land. in dissenting from Chief Justice Taney, laid down the its hills, and valleys green. following impregnable doctrine:-

First-That the free native born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States. Second— quence, as well as Spartan brevity, of a well-known That as free colored persons born within some of the colored elegence. Rev. Peter Williams— We are States are citizens of those States, such persons are also citizens of the United States. Third-That every such citizen, residing in any State, has a right to sue well as foreigners. Not a few of our fathers suffered and be sued in the federal courts as a citizen of that and bled to purchase its independence. We ask only to State in which he resides."

This question has been comprehensively and unanswerably stated by George D. Wells, Esx., in hif man-sent prosperous condition. We ask only to share equal y, earnest and eloquent presentation of our Memorial privileges with those who come from distant lands to to the Legislature. He says-

'It does seem to me, that if a man is a citizen of a The coes seem to me, that it a man is a citizen of a school-district, he is a citizen of the town in which that school-district is situated; if he is a citizen of a four stones taken from the Monument which once town, he is a citizen of the county which embraces that town within its limits. If he is a citizen of a county, he is a citizen of the State which includes that county; if he is a citizen of a State, he is a citriant fertility, of flourishing commerce, and the
izen of that confederation of States which includes of social happiness, meet your view, forget not thou that State, and which governs it with a common government. And, therefore, it is impossible for me to determine how a man can be a citizen of a State, ings. and not a citizen of the United States; how the faith and allegiance which a man owes to his State can be the white inhabitants of Massachusetts, so do we otherwise than due to the United States government ment under which he lives. That is the way the and through you, the Legislature, to remember that matter strikes me; and I cannot see it in any other

And allow me, in behalf of the Memorialists, to Feeling assured, gentlemen of the committee, that say, that is the way in which the matter strikes us, and we cannot see it in any other light.

without protection or redress as citizens of the United vain. States; and until that decision be reversed, or an entire change be wrought in the structure of the Supreme Court, (of which there is no hope,) or Massa- To the Editor of the Liberator : chusetts be divorced from the Union, they must I observe that the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in stand deprived of those privileges and immunities his article on the Condition of the Free Colored Peo which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of ple, states the property of that portion of this people their country.

General Court, that, by the laws of the Southern Parish, President of the old Pennsylvania Society for States, they are still prohibited, under the severest Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, that propert penalties, from visiting any of those States, for any was set down at \$1,350,000 more than twenty year purpose, however laudable, on any pretence whatever; ago. It may be safely put at \$ 2,000,000 now, with that a considerable number of the colored citizens of out including Churches, estimated at the time above Massachusetts have already been seized in Southern mentioned to be worth \$114,000 more. ports, while engaged in lawful undertakings, thrust into prison, and sold into interminable slavery; that thank you for transferring it to your columns. the attempt of Massachusetts legally to test the validity of the laws under which these hapless victims were thus seized and enslaved, was instantly and brutally repulsed by South Carolina and Louisiana, followed by the enactment of laws, on their part, making it a penitentiary offence for any commissione of Massachusetts, or of any other State, to endeavor

to seek legal redress in such cases. I stand before you to-day the victim of the vio- her after all she has suffered here! How much cause lated rights of United States citizenship. I was born we have to hang our heads in shame for our coun on, Beacon Hill, within a stone's throw of the spot try!"

REMARKS OF WILLIAM C. NELL, where I now stand; freeborn-my mother being of Massachusetts stock, and unable to trace my geneal-'n support of the Memorial of Colored Citizens of ogy back to slavery. Yet, because my father's birth-Massachusetts, protesting against the Dred Scott place happened to be in a Southern city, I am prohibited this day from visiting near and dear relatives, unless at the risk of fines and jail imprisonment. ME. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMIT- ask, why should not my rights be held as sacred un-TER: We feel happy in being permitted to speak for der the Palmetto banner as those of any other son

At a meeting of the Bar of the county of Suffolk in 1850, on motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, my asthe General Court at its last session; the action of sociate Mr. Morris was admitted to practice as a went, was suggestive, and not remedial; for which, Courts of the United States; in accordance with Sprague of the United States District Court, who, it We believe that Decision, by which the United is presumed, had ample evidence of his color, and States Supreme Court declares that we are not, and was duly admitted to practice in the courts of the cannot become citizens of the United States, is in United States; and yet, gentlemen of the Commitpalpable violation of the 1st section of Article 4th of tee, though thus officially recognized as a citizen of the Constitution of the United States, which express- the United States, Mr. Morris, like myself and others ly declares- The citizens of each State shall be en- who wear an unconstitutional complexion, are ostratitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens cised from visiting, as other citizens, the capital of in the several States.' Believing that you, gentle- our common country, or the States in one half of the men,-as also a very large majority of the Legisla- Union. For these outrages, we ask redress at the

The act of May, 1820, makes it criminal for a citdo it? And yet penal laws are construed strictly.

Colored men have obtained passports, copyrights, letters patent, etc., together with other official recognition of their citizenship.

Impressed colored seamen have been claimed by the National Government as citizens of the United States; and kidnapped colored citizens have been restored to home and recedom by action of the Executive of their respective States. Indeed, the admission of Missouri into the Union

(in 1820,) hinged upon the question of colored citizenthe enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities tion of the United States.' And it was not until this position was taken, that President Monroe declared the admission of Missouri into the Union to be com

But American pro-slavery and colorphobia care nothing for precedent or right; substituting caprice for the one, and might for the other.

Gentlemen, the colored citizens of Massachusetts have little to complain of, so far as her statutes are concerned. Here we stand equal before the law, except as to the military clause. And though the names of colored freeholders are not put into the jury box, we believe both of these omissions to be in violation of our constitutional rights.

In the struggles between our own, our native land and its enemies, colored Americans have shared the labors and braved the dangers equally with white Americans as citizens of Massachusetts and as citizen of the United States. The first blow in the American Revolution was struck by a colored person-Crispus Attucks- who fell the first martyr on the fifth of March, 1770, thus ushering in the day which history has selected as the dawn of the American Revolution. At Lexington, also, and especially at Bunker Hill, where Peter Salem, a colored man, turned the tide of battle by shooting Major Pitcairn. Colored soldiers were participants on the various battle-fields from these to Yorktown, besides signal service at New Orleans, and haval exploits on the lakes in the war of 1812, which war was undertaken because of the impressment of three seamen, two of whom were colored, -satisfactory proof at least that they were American Americans, have been universally acknowledged as passports to perennial fame, while for us Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, rules that we colored men have no rights that white men are bound

In front of the venerated Hancock Mansion, at the close of the Revolutionary War, John Hancock, in person, presented a colored volunteer company of soldiers an appropriate Banner, bearing his initials, as a tribute to their courage and devotion throughout the struggle.

General Washington then, as also General Jack son since, awarded colored soldiers many tributes for color. At a subsequent meeting, Congress met to get in readiness twelve thousand men, to act in any emer-their gallant and patriotic services in 'the times that arded tried men's souls.' And Chief Justice Story, in to Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, alluding to the subject, regretted that he had not compiled a volume of facts in relation to the bravery this army was composed were colored men, and re-cognized by Congress as Americans.' of colored soldiers; facts which can be piled Olympus high in proof that the colored American has ever But, happily for us, we have the potent voice of proved loyal, and ready to die, if need be, at Freedom's

Gentlemen of the Committee, we are here to-day to protest against this inequality. In the touching elocolored clergyman, Rev. Peter Williams- We ar natives of this country; we ask only to be treated a well as foreigners. Not a few of our fathers suffered be treated as well as those who have fought against it We have toiled to cultivate it, and to raise it to its pre-

enjoy the fruits of our labor. From early childhood I have loved to visit the towered from Beacon Hill summit, these lines :-. Americans, while from this eminence scenes of luxuunty; if he is a citizen of a State, he is a cit- riant fertility, of flourishing commerce, and the abode who, by their exertions, have secured to you these bless

> In the spirit with which these words are revered by the colored citizens of this State, ask you, gentlemen we, too, have at least done our part to secure to our beloved Commonwealth these blessings.

you are ready to do all in your power to shape the legislation of Massachusetts for the more perfect secu-But this righteous doctrine has been rejected by rity of her colored citizens, our appeal is submitted to the Supreme Court, and your memorialists are left you in full confidence that it will not be made in

AN UNDER-ESTIMATE.

residing in Philadelphia, at \$800,000. In the statis Your memorialists also beg leave to remind the tical account prepared and published by the late Dr

I am much pleased with the article in question, an

Extract of a Letter from a devoted anti-slavery woman in Rhode Island : -

"I am rejoiced at the reception Sarah Remond meeting in England, and the good she is doing there. She well deserves the former, and the latter she is admirably fitted for. How cheering it must be to

SOUTHERN GALLANTRY AND HOSPITALITY .- The New York Commercial Advertiser gives us an account of the brutal and disgraceful manner in which a lady of Brooklyn has lately been driven from Aiken, S. C. She had been spending the winter at a hotel there, with a sick daughter, who required a mild climate. with a sick daughter, who required a mild climate.—
Some weeks ago, she wrote a letter to a brother in western New York, in which she spoke of the evils of alavery. This letter was published, and some one sent a copy of the paper to the postmaster at Aiken. A public meeting was immediately called, and a committee appointed to ferret out the writer. A Northern gentleman who, as an invalid, happened also to be at the hotel, was suspected, and was threatened with lynch law if he did not confess. As, of course, he could only persist in a denial, he would probably have suffered accordingly, had not the lady nobly come forward to exonerate him by acknowledging the letter as her own, affirming at the same time that she was not privy to its publication.

The citizens then turned their wrath upon her, and she was peremptorily ordered to leave the place in she was peremptorily ordered to leave the place in the size of the evils of the will give a Concert at MERCANTILE HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 2d. He will be assisted by

MRS. J. H. LONG.

MR. CHARLES B. ADAMS,

MR. G. GOVE,

MR. LOUIS COENEN, VIOLINIST.

Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the Music Stores, and at Jones Chickering & Sons.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Particulars in programme.

she was peremptorily ordered to leave the place in forty-eight hours. The lady pleaded for more time on behalf of her sick daughter, but the citizens of Alken knew no such humanity. She asked for liber-ty to remain until her husband could arrive to escort her and her sick child. But the citizens of Alken her and her sick child. But the citizens of Alken-knew nothing of gallantry or courtesy. The order was imperative, in spite of the earnest pleading of the woman, wife and mother. Nor was this all. The landlord of the hotel ordered the mother and sick daughter to "leave his premises in half an hour." What further occurred between the lady and the in-human citizens of Aiken, South Carolina, we are not informed. But we learn that on Wednesday morning informed. But we learn that on Wednesday morning last, her husband received a letter apprising him of her situation, and on the afternoon of the same day he started for the South, and met his wife and daughter at Columbia, on their way home.

The Capture of Africans in Telfair.—Their Subsequent Discharge. The following extract from a letter received yesterday, by the editor, from a highly respectable citizen of Telfair county, will be found to contain full particulars of the received Africans in Work.

ricans in Worth county, and the circumstances under which they were discharged from custody by the United States Deputy Marshal:

'John F. McRae, of this county, Deputy U. S. Marshal, having been instructed by the Marshal to capture any Africans he might find passing through the county, was informed that there were thirty-six in charge of one or two men, on their way to the Al abama line. He summoned a posse of ten men, some of our best citizens, pursued and overtook the negroes n Worth county, arrested them as U. S. Marshal, under his instructions, and brought them to Jackson-ville and put them in jail, and sent an express to the Marshal, at Savannah, reporting the arrest, and his action in the matter. The negroes remained here until the answer from the Marshal came, which stated that he had telegraphed and written to the authori-ties at Washington, and had received no answer re-specting the Africans then known to be in the country; that the Government knew of the Africans being in the State, and had given him no orders, and
that his advice was to turn them loose, and let them proceed on their way. When this letter came, and ed within the last half century, as the arrest had been made by the authority of the In point of interest and delineation of character we United States, and in good faith, the negroes were say, without fear of contradiction, that it is not equal-released; the persons in charge of them paying for led by anything that has emanated from the press for the provisions they consumed, and medical attention to those that were sick. One or two of those assisting in the arrest retook the negroes, and demanded payment for their outlay and trouble, threatening to carry the Africans to Gov. Brown if it was not paid. A compromise was made to the satisfaction of the parties, and "the last of the Wanderer's cargo" were allowed to depart in peace. The negroes disliked very much to leave, as they had been treated very kindly by the citizens.—Savannah Republican, 22d fiction. We annex a few extracts from the many

TESTIMONIAL TO GIDDINGS .- The colored people of New-York and Brooklyn last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets presented to the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, a fine American gold watch, as a testimonial of their confidence and gratitude. A large Bible was also pre-sented to him in behalf of the ladies of the Giddings and Jeliffe Association. The church was crowded, principally by colored people, and the proceedings were constantly interrupted by applause. The Rev. Dr. Cheever opened the meeting with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Garnet made the presentation, and Mr. Giddings responded, telling some stories of fugitive slaves in Ohio, which excited the audience intensely. He said that war had been declared by the Supreme Court on the blacks, and black men must meet it.— He did not counsel war, but he would say, as he had said in the House of Representatives to slaveholders and doughfaces, that if he were a slave and God gave him the power, he would gain his liberty if he had to travel from Mississippi to Malden upon the dead bodies of slaveholders. He counseled resistance to any and all attempts to enslave. In Ohio, he said, they had elected a Supreme Court which would support and protect the liberty of her citizens at the ex ase of any conflict with the officers of the United pense of any connect and Tuesday. States .- N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday.

MEETINGS ON FAST DAY.

To ABINGTON.—A quarterly meeting of the curiosity, and thrilling emotion.' Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Fast Day, April 7th, in UNION HALL, North Abington, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing af-ternoon and evening.

BOURNE SPOONER, President, SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

LEOMINSTER .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society, for the choice of officers, &c. &c., will be held at Leo-minster, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, April 7th, (Fast Day.) commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day.

JOEL SMITH, President.

RHODE ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

An Anti-Slavery State Convention, for Rhode Island, will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE, on Thursday and Friday, April 21st and 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the day first named, to which we invite all the friends of Human Liberty in the State to come, either in person or by their del-

Many eloquent and faithful advocates of the caus are expected to be present, whose names, with fur-ther particulars, will be announced hereafter. ALPHONZO R. JANES.

> ASA FAIRBANKS, THOMAS M. HATAWAY, ELIZABETH B. CHASE, ANNA T. FAIRBANKS, PELIG CLARKE. WILLIAM CHASE, SOPHIA L. LITTLE, Committee

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in the State of Rhode Island, as follows:

Valley Falls, Sunday, April 3. Monday, " 4. Sunday, " 10. Monday, " 11. Manville, Pawtucket, Newport,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Marloro', Sunday, April 3d, all day and evening.
Subjects: Afternoon-God manifest in the flesh in every man, woman and child. In the evening-The llving Present and the dead Past. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Low-ell, at Wells Hall. next Sunday evening, April 3d,

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq., will address Rev. Theodore Parker's congregation on Sunday forenoon next, April 3, st Music Hall, on 'Martin TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE.

A robust and able-bodied fugitive slave from the South—a carpenter, who has worked many years at house-building framing and finishing house building, framing and finishing—wants a place.
Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 21
Cornaill, or, by letter, to FRANCIS JACKSON.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a few miles from town, a colored woman, to do chamber and par-lor work. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. A colored man, who can come well recom

mended as a gardener, can hear of a good situation in the State of New York by an *immediate* applica-tion to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. in the State WANTED-Situations in the country for colCONCERT

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES. (PIANIST,)

and at Jonas Chickering & Sons.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Particulars in programme.

FREE LECTURES

EVERY WEEK.

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON BY MISS S. D. CARMAN.

Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other

MY PRICED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Choice Fruit and Flowering Trees. SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES, BED-DING-OUT PLANTS, &c.,

Le Is now ready, and will be mailed to any ad-Mass. Carriage of packages paid to Boston, or New York. M. B. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass

THE MUSTEE. 487 pp. Price, \$1.25. WE beg leave, through this circular, to call your

Editors, clergymen, and literary men generally have vied with each other in bestowing upon it laudatory comments superior to those received by any week since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

hundreds of notices we have received in its favor, and will leave the public to decide for themselves, after

having read the opinions of others :-From Rev. T. Starr King. recollections of the interest of the story (the Mustee,) the nobleness of its purpose and sentiment, and the careful preparation and labor which the style and structure of the work evince, and which I owe to a perusal of the manuscript some months ago, are still fresh; and it is from the impulse of these that I heartily thank you for the copy you have sent me; and I commend the book, so far as my words can avail, to the community.'

From Wendell Phillips, Esq. 'I have read the Mustee with an interest which deepens as the story advances. Mr. Presbury has made skilful use of his materials. His plot is excel-lent, and his characters cannot fail to awaken the heartiest sympathy.'

From R. Shelton McKenzie, Esq. Very well written, with an interesting plot, and well distinguished characters. We hope to meet the author again.'

From the Taunton Gazette. 'An extremely interesting tale, told with a good degree of art, and no waste of paper.'

From the New Hampshire Patriot. · Equal in highly wrought interest and dramatic effect to anything we recollect in the range of modern fiction. Can be read only with 'bated breath,' eager

Written with great care, and possesses uncommon interest and value."

From the Salem Observer. 'As a work of fiction as well as one of superior moral aims, it possesses great value."

From the Hartford Courant. Powerfully written. The characters well drawn nd the incidents well told." From the New Hampshire Palladium

"A fascinating work, and does honor to the head and heart of its author. Its style is one of great force and purity.' From the Boston Post.

'The story is naturally told, and we heartily com mend it to our readers and the public. From the Providence Post. An excellent story.'

From the Boston Recorder. Above the ordinary class of novels, and adjusted the taste of numerous readers.'

From the Providence Tribune. The Mustee is a book that will go through the family before it g. es to the library, and, when read will not be forgotten. It will bear reading a second From the Schenectady Star.

'The author wields a vigorous pen, and the story cannot fail to interest.' From the Christian Freeman. One of the best books of the season.'

A story of absorbing interest. From the Charlestown Advertiser. A novel of uncommon ability,-readable and en ertaining in an uncommon degree.

From the Bangor Jeffersonian.

The characters all well drawn.' From the Bangor Whig and Courier. Attractive even to the mere lovers of something

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

From the Congregationalist. Well wrought up, and of a high degree of merit. From the Daily Advertiser.

'The plot exhibits decided artistic skill,-the lan guage manly and chaste, its sentiments sound, and its style bold and vigorous. From the Home Journal.

'Very excellent.' SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,

PUBLISHERS. 110 Washington street, Boston. Copies mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carreaux) would inform her kind and liberal patrons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing. Ladies waited on at their residences, either in o

out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to Hair dressed in the latest style.
the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence,
the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence,
Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for yourOctober 8. ored boys and girls. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Worcest

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

ing complaints : -- Schofulous Complaints, Erup-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDIOESTICN, ERYSPE-LAS, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

or the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and aluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many prep-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

AYET'S CAUNATUC FIRS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles,
Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver
Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum,
Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for
Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can
take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in
the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price, 25 cents per Eox; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Eox; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMEMICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which 'flesh is heir to.' But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation have succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensa-DYSPEPSIA!

with all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted, that until the appearance of the Ozygenated Bitters, a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now, under the influence of these Bitters, the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

Read the following, which the subscriber requests

An Obstinate and Inveterate Case of DYSPEP-SIA Cured by the Oxygenated Bitters. The following, from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives, ought to satisfy all those

us to publish for the benefit of the afflicted :

of little faith : WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston: Sins-Nine years since, I was attacked by that curse of all diseases, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fulness, and bloating of the bowels imme-diately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nausea, vomiting,

in the stomach, often occasioning nausea, vomiting, acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burden.

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost health, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle, I was entirely cured; and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make use of this remarkable remedy.

THEO. CALDWELL. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON.

and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every March 25-4tis town in New England.

BREAD.

WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST, • We have seen bread so prepared, and can testify that it was light, highly palatable, and very desira-ble.'—Boston Herald.

'The disuse of yeast, salarratus, soda, and all health-destroying mixtures in bread-making is an item that will recommend itself to every house-keeper."—Boston Traveller.

"We recommend this work, because we know, from happy experience, that it gives directions how to make the best bread we ever tasted.'—World's Crisis. This light, delicious bread (with flour and water

only) can be prepared for baking in a few minutes, and may be eaten warm without injury. We mail the above, with other receipts for healthful cooking, &c.,) for 10 cents; cloth covers, 15 cents.

Your address merely, and one dime, will insure you, by return of mail, the above little work. Persons interested are invited to call and see this delisons interested are invited to call and see this deli-cious bread at Temperance House, 18 and 20, La Grange Place. February 18.

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GREAT SLAVE AUCTION AT SAVANNAH Sale of Four Hundred and Twenty-Nine Men. Women and Children.

From the New York Tribune of March 9.

The largest sale of human chattels that has been made in Star-Spangled America for several years took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last at the Race-Course, near the city of Savan-Georgia. The lot consisted of four-hundred and thirty-six men, women, children and infants, being that half of the negro stock remaining on the old Major Butler plantations which fell to one of the two heirs to that estate. Major Butler, dying, left a property valued at more than a million of dol-lars, the major part of which was invested in rice and cotton plantations, and the slaves thereon, all of which immense fortune descended to two heirs, his sons, Mr. John A. Butler, sometime deceased, and Mr. Pierce M. Butler, still living, and resident in the City of Philadelphia, in the free State of Pennsylvania. Losses in the great crash of 1857-8, and other exigencies of business, have compelled the latter gentleman to realize on his Southern investments, that he may satisfy his pressing creditors. This necessity led to a partition of the negro stock on the Georgia plantations, between himself and the representative of the other heir, the widow of the late John A. Butler; and the negroes that were brought to the hammer last week were the property of Mr. Pierce M. Butler, of Philadelphia, and were in fact sold to pay Mr. Pierce M. Butler's debts. The creditors were represented by Gen. Cadwallader, while Mr. Butler was present in person, attended by his business agent, to attend to his own interests.

The sale had been advertised largely for many weeks, though the name of Mr. Butler was not mentioned; and as the negroes were known to be a choice lot and very desirable property, the atten-dance of buyers was large. The breaking up of an old family estate is so uncommon an occurrence that the affair was regarded with unusual interest through-For several days before the sale every hotel in Savannah was crowded with negro speculators from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, who had been attracted hither by the prospects of making good bargains. Nothing was heard for days, in the bar-rooms and public-rooms, but talk of the great sale, criticisms of the business affairs of Mr. Butler, sale, criticisms of the business anairs of Mr. Butler, and speculations as to the probable prices the stock would bring. The office of Joseph Bryan, the negro broker, who had the management of the sale, was throughd every day by eager inquirers in search of information, and by some who were anxious to buy, but were uncertain as to whether their securities would prove acceptable. Little parties were made up from the various hotels every day to visit the Race Course, distant some three miles from the city, to look over the chattels, discuss their points erry, and make memoranda for guidance on the day of sale. The buyers were generally of a rough breed, slangy, profane and bearish, being for the most part from the back river and swamp plantations, where the elegancies of polite life are not, perhaps, developed to their fullest extent. In fact, the humanities are sadly neglected by the petty tyrants of the rice fields that border the great Dismal Swamp, their knowledge of the Iuxuries of our best society comprehending only revolvers and kindred delicacies.

Your correspondent was present at an early date

but as he easily anticipated the touching welcome that would, at such a time, be officiously extended to a representative of the Tribune, and being a modest man withal, and not desiring to be the recipient of a public demonstration from the enthusiastic Southern population, who, at times, overdo their hospitality and their guests, he did not placard his mission and claim his honors. Although he kept his business in the background, he made himself a prominant of the contraction of the cont nent figure in the picture, and, wherever there was anything going on, there was he in the midst. At the sale might have been seen a busy individual, armed with pencil and catalogue, doing his little armed with pencil and catalogue, doing his little utmost to keep up all the appearance of a knowing buyer, pricing 'likely nigger fellers,' talking confi-dentially to the smartest ebon maids, chucking the round-eyed youngsters under the chin, making an occasional bid for a large family, (a low bid—so low occasional bid for a large family, (a low bid—so low that somebody always instantly raised him twenty-five dollars, when the busy man would ignominiously retreat,) and otherwise conducting himself like a rich planter, with forty thousand dollars where he could put his finger on it. This gentleman was much condoled with by some sympathizing persons, when the particularly fine lot on which he had fixed his eye was sold, and lost to him forever, because he happened to be down stairs at lunch just at the interesting moment.

WHERE THE NEGROES CAME FROM.

The negroes came from two plantations, the one a rice plantation near Darien in the State of Georgia, not far from the great Okefonokee Swamp, and the other a cotton plantation on the extreme northern point of St. Simon's Island, a little bit of an island in the Atlantic, cut off from Georgia main land by a slender arm of the sea. Though the most of the stock had been accustomed only to rice and cotton planting, there were among them a number of very passable mechanics, who had been taught to do all the rougher sorts of mechanical work on the plantations. There were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers and blacksmiths, each one equal in his various craft to the ordinary requirements of a plantation; thus, the cooper could make rice-tierces, and possibly, on a pinch, rude tubs and buckets; the carpenter could do the rough carpentry about the negro quarters; the shoemaker could make shoes of the fashion re quired for the slaves, and the blacksmith was adequate to the manufacture of hoes and similar simple tools, and to such trilling repairs in the blacksmithing way as did not require too refined a skill. Though probably no one of all these would be called a superior, or even an average workers. ref, or even an average workman, among the masters of the craft, their knowledge of these various trades sold in some cases for nearly as much as the man—that is, a man without a trade, who would be valued at \$900, would readily bring \$1,600 or \$1,700 if he was a passable blacksmith or cooper.

There were no light mulattoes in the whole lot of

the Butler stock, and but very few that were even a shade removed from the original Congo blackness They have been little defiled by the admixture o enerate Anglo-Saxon blood, and, for the mos part, could boast that they were of as pure a breed as the best blood of Spain—a point in their favor in the eyes of the buyer as well as physiologically, for too liberal an infusion of the blood of the dominant race brings a larger intelligence, a more vigorous race brings a larger intelligence, a more vigorous brain, which, anon, grows restless under the yoke, and is prone to inquire into the definition of the word liberty, and the meaning of the starry flag which waves, as you may have heard, o'er the land of the free. The pure-blooded negroes are much more docile and manageable than mulattoes, though less quick of comprehension, which makes them preferred by drivers, who can stimulate stupidity much easier than they can control intelligence by

None of the Butler slaves have ever been sold before, but have been on these two plantations since they were born. Here have they lived their humble lives, and loved their simple loves; here were they born, and here have many of them had children born unto them; here had their parents lived before them, and are now resting in quiet graves on the old plantation that these unhappy ones are to see no more forever; here they left not only the well-known scenes dear to them from very babyhood by a thousand fond memories, and homes as much loved by them, perhaps, as brighter homes by men of brighter faces; but all the clinging ties that bound them to living hearts were torn asunder, for but one half of each of these two happy little communities was sent scattered to the four winds, to the shambles, to b and the other half was left behind. And who can tell how closely intertwined are the affections of a little band of four hundred persons living isolated from all the world beside, from birth to middle age? Do they not naturally become one great family, each man a brother unto each?

It is true they were sold 'in families;' but let us see: a man and his wife were called a 'family;' their parents and kindred were not taken into acthe man and wife might be sold to the pine woods of North Carolina, their brothers and sisters scattered through the cotton fields of Alabam and the rice swamps of Louisiana, while the parents and the rice swamps of Doussians, while the parents might be left on the old plantation to wear out their weary lives in heavy grief, and lay their heads in far-off graves over which their children might never weep. And no account could be taken of loves that were as yet unconsummated by marriage; and how many aching hearts have been divorced by this summany acting nearts that been directed by this sum-mary proceeding, no man can ever know. And the separation is as utter, and is infinitely more hopeless than that made by the Angel of Death; for then the

loved ones are committed to the care of a merciful Deity; but in the other instance, to the tender mercies of a slave-driver. These dark-skinned unfortunates are perfectly unlettered, and could not communicate by writing, even if they should know where to send their missives. And so to each other, and to the old familiar places of their youth, clung all their sympathies and affections, not less strong, perhaps, because they are so few The blades of grass on all the Butler estates are outnumbered by the tears that are poured out in agony at the wreck that has been wrought in happy homes, and the crushing grief that has been laid on loving hearts.

But, then, what business have 'niggers' with tears? Besides, didn't Pierce Butler give them a silver dollar apiece? which will appear in the sequel. And, and as it is, it was all necessary, because a gentleman was not able to live on the beggarly pittance of half a million, and so must needs enter loved ones are committed to the care of a merciful

tance of half a million, and so must needs into speculations which turned out adversely.

HOW THEY WERE TREATED IN SAVANNAH. The negroes were brought

The negroes were brought
lots, as many at a time as could be convenient taken care of, the last of them reaching the city the taken care of Mr. J. Bryan, Auctioneer and Negro Broker, who was to feed and keep them in condition until disposed of. Immediately on their arrival, they were taken to the Race Course, and there quartered in taken to the Race Course, and there quartered in the accommodation of the santlemen attending the five years since she had any children. She's done breeding, Ireckon.'

In the intervals of more active labor, the discussion of the reopening of the slave trade was comsion of the reopening of the slave trade was comsion of the reopening of the slave trade was comsion of the reopening of the slave trade was comsion of the reopening of the slave trade was comsion of the reopening of the slave trade was comsion of the reopening of the slave trade was companion. was necessary to prevent their becoming ill and un-salable. Each 'family' had one or more boxes or bundles, in which were stowed such scanty articles of their clothing as were not brought into immediate requisition, and their tin dishes and gourds for their food and drink.

It is, perhaps, a fit tribute to large-handed munifi-THE SALE.

THE SALE.

The Race Course at Savannah is situated about three was no extra charge for the negro man's clothes; they went with the man, and were not charged in the bill. Nor is this altogether a contemptible idea, for many of them had worldly wealth, in the shape of clothing and other valuables, to the extent of perhaps four or five dollars; and had all these been taken strictly into the account, the same of could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances, and could not afford to less the same long distances. total of the sale would have been increased, possibly, portunity. If the affair had come off in Yanke a thousand dollars. In the North, we do not neces sarily sell the harness with the horse; why, in the South, should the clothes go with the negro?

In these sheds were the chattels huddled together being rice and beans, with occasionally a bit of bacon and corn bread, Their huge bundles were scatcon and corn bread, Their nugs states at or tered over the floor, and thereon the slaves sat or so limited that there were not enough buyers to warof their future fate. On the faces of all was an expression of neavy grief; some appeared to be resigned to the hard stroke of Fortune that had torn them from their homes, and were sadly trying to make the best of it; some sat brooding moodily over their sorrows, their chins resting on their hands, their eyes staring vacantly and their hands, their on their condition. They weather, began to tell on their condition. sorrows, their chins resting on their hands, their cyes staring vacantly, and their bodies rocking to and fro, with a restless motion that was never stilled; few wept, the place was too public and the drivers too near, though some occasionally turned aside to give way to a few quiet tears. They were dressed in every possible variety of uncouth and fantastic garb, in every style and of every imaginable color; the texture of the garments was in all cases the texture of the garments was in all cases coarse, most of the men being clothed in the rough coarse, most of the men cents for the slaves. The their res cloth that is made expressly for the slaves. The dresses assumed by the negro minstrels, when they give imitations of plantation character, are by no means exaggerated; they are, instead, weak and unable to come up to the original. There was every variety of hat, with every imaginable slouch; and wariety of hat, with every imaginable slouch; and there was every ent and style of coat and pantaloons, made with every conceivable ingenuity of misfit, and tossed on with a general appearance of perfect looseness that is perfectly indescribable, except to say that a Southern negro always looks as if he could shake his clothes off without taking his hands out of his reclear. The means track the foundation is stingt. his clothes off without taking his hands out to his clothes off without taking his hands out to he sable witnesses.

Was instantly the sable witnesses.

The room in which the sale actually took place.

The room in which the sale actually took place is almost every case, some attempt at finery. All were gorgeous turbans, generally manufactured in an instant out of a gay-colored hand-kerchief by a sudden and graceful twist of the fingers; though there was occasionally a more elab-orate turban, a turban complex and mysterious, got-raised about two feet and a half high, on which up with care, and ornamented with a few beads or bright bits of ribbon. Their dresses were mostly coarse stuff, though there were some of gaudy cali-coes; a few had earrings, and one possessed the treasure of a string of yellow and blue beads. The little children were always better and more carefulindia-rubber, and has wonderful powers of suction. sale, and those that were old enough to have posi-ance he is the very opposite of Mr. Bryan, tive powers of locomotion were perpetually crawling ance he is the very careless in his dress away from their mothers, and getting under the people who didn't belong to them; if a man stood

their fingers. before the sale. They were brought in thus early, that buyers that desired to inspect them might enjoy that privilege, although none of them were sold at private sale. For these preliminary days their shed was constantly visited by speculators. The negroes were examined with as little consideration as if they had been brutes indeed; the buyers pulling their mouths open to see their teeth, pinching their limbs to find how muscular they were, walking them up and down to detect any signs of lameness, making them stoop and bend in different ways that they might be certain there was no concealed rupture or wound; and in addition to all this treatent, asking them scores of questions relative to their qualifications and accomplishments. All these

still for a minute, he was certain to have a baby

hanging to each leg—like a crab. They didn't ob-ject to being knocked down, and rolled over, or be-ing pitched across the room, or any trifle of that

but it seemed to disconcert them to step on

The following curiously sad scene is the type of a

score of others that were there enacted:
'Elisha,' chattel No. 5 in the catalogue, had ta ken a fancy to a benevolent-looking middle-aged gentleman, who was inspecting the stock, and thus used his powers of persuasion to induce the benevo-lent man to purchase him, with his wife, boy and girl, Molly, Israel and Sevanda, chattels Nos. 6, 7, and 8. The earnestness with which the poor fellow pressed his suit, knowing, as he did, that perhaps the happiness of his whole life depended on his success, was touching, and the arguments he used most pathetic. He made no appeal to the feelings of the huver, he rested no hore on his charity and kind. buyer; he rested no hope on his charity and kindness, but only strove to show how well worth his dollars were the bone and blood he was entreating

him to buy.
'Look at me, Mas'r; am prime rice planter sho' you won't find a better man den me; no better on de whole plantation; not a bit old yet; do mo work der ever; do carpenter work, too, little; bet ter buy me, Mas'r, I'se be good sarvant, Mas'r. Molly, too, my wife, Sa, fus' rate rice hand; mos as good as me. Stan' out yer, Molly, and let the

Molly advances with her bands crossed on her bosom, and makes a quick short curtsy, and stands mute, looking appealingly in the benevolent man's face. But Elisha talks all the faster.

face. But Elisha talks all the faster.

'Show mas'r yer arm, Molly—good arm dat, mas'r—she do a heap of work mo' with dat arm yet. Let good mas'r see yer teeth, Molly—see dat, mas'r, teeth all regular, all good—she'm young gal yet. Come out yer, Israel, walk aroun' and let the

gen'lm'n see how spry you be.'

Then, pointing to the three-year-old girl who stood with her chubby hand to her mouth, holding on to her mother's dress, and uncertain what to make of the strange scene.
'Little Vardy's only a chile yet; make prin

by and-by. Better buy us, mas'r, we'm fus' rate bargain '-and so on. But the benevolent gentle-

Similar scenes were transacting all the while or

wise than as a modest woman should do. Their conversation and demeanor were quite as unexceptionable as they would have been had they been the highest ladies in the land, and through all the insults to which they were subjected, they conducted themselves with the most perfect decorum and self-insults to the subject of the subjoined characteristic dialogue was heard more than once repeated:

Well Calcard Lesen you looking they at the subjoined characteristic dialogue was heard more than once repeated:

that its re-establishment is a consumation devoutly to be wished, and one red-faced Major or General of Corporal clenched his remarks with the emphatic ssertion that 'We'll have all the niggers in Africa over here in three years-we won't leave enough for

these been taken strictly into the account, the sum long distances, and could not afford to lose the opland, there would have been a dozen omnibusse running constantly between the city and the Race Course, and some speculator would have bagged a a nice little sum of money by the operation. In these sheds were the chattels huddled together on the floor, there being no sign of bench or table.

They are and slept on the bare boards, their food which had sufficient Yankeeism to charge double and which had sufficient Yankeeism to charge double and

treble prices.

The conveniences for getting to the ground were not enough buyers to war reclined, when not restlessly moving about, or gathered into sorrowful groups, discussing the chances the advertised time. They dropped in, however, a few at a time, and things began to look more en-

creatures, with much of their baggage, awaiting their respective calls to step upon the block, and be was instantly hailed with grins of delight from all

immediately joined the room of the negroes, and communicated with it by two large doors. The sale room was open to the air on one side, commanding wete placed the desks of the entry clerks, leaving room in front of them for the auctioneer and the

At about 11 o'clock, the business men took their places, and announced that the sale would begin. Mr. Bryan, the negro-broker, is a dapper little man. ly dressed than the older ones, the parental pride coming out in the shape of a yellow cap pointed like a mitre, or a jacket with a strip of red broad-cloth round the bottom. The children were of all sizes, the youngest being fifteen days old. The babies were generally good-natured; though when one would set up a yell, the complaint soon attacked the others, and a full chorus would be the result. A young negro baby looks like an animated bit of india-rubber, and has wonderful newers of suction. goods, he merely superintended the operation, and saw that the entry clerks did their duty properly They were very prevalent in the long show-room where the stock was all congregated the day of the serves a word of description. In personal appear instead of scrupulous, a larg away from their mothers, and getting under the feet of visitors. They have a passion for climbing, and made stremous exertions to scale the legs of fierce one. He is a rollicking old boy, with an eye ever on the lookout, and that never lets a biddir nod escape him; a hearty word for every bidder who cares for it, and plenty of jokes to let off when the business gets a little slack. Mr. Walsh has a florid complexion, not more so, perhaps, than is becoming. and possibly not more so than is natural in a whis their fingers.

The slaves remained at the race-course, some of them for more than a week, and all of them four days before the sale. They were brought in thus early, all in all, the pecliness and the redness combined, he that haves that desired to inspect them might be the hard the sale. looks much as if he had been boiled in the same por

with a red cabbage.

Mr. Walsh mounted the stand, and announced th terms of the sale, 'one-third cash, the remainder payable in two equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be secured by ap proved mortgage and personal security, or approve cceptances in Savannah, Ga., or Charleston Purchasers to pay for papers.' The buyers, who were present to the number of about two hundred, clustered around the platform; while the negroes, who were not likely to be immediately wanted gathered into sad groups in the background to watch the progress of the selling in which they were so sorhumiliations were submitted to without a morning and in some instances with good-natured cheerfulness—where the slave liked the appearance of the rain came pouring in; the bar down stairs ceased for a short time its brisk trade; the buyers lit fresh for a short time its brisk trade; th cigars, got ready their catalogues and peneils, and the first lot of human chattels was led upon the stand, not by a white man, but by a sleek mulatto, nimself a slave, and who seemed to regard the selling of his brethren, in which he so glibly assisted, as a capital joke. It had been announced that the ne-groes would be sold in 'families,' that is to say, a man would not be parted from his wife, or a mother from a very young child. There is perhaps as mucl policy as humanity in this arrangement, for thereb child. There is perhaps as much many aged and unserviceable people are disposed of who otherwise would not find a ready sale.

The first family brought out were announced

the catalogue as NAME. AGE. REMARKS. Prime Cotton Planter. 1. George 27 Prime Rice Planter. Boy Child. 3. George

Boy Child. The manner of buying was announced to be, bidding a certain price apiece for the whole lot. Thus George and his family were started at \$300, and were finally sold at \$600 each, being \$2,400 for the four. To get an idea of the relative value of each one, we must suppose George worth \$1,200, Sue worth \$900, little George worth \$200, and Harry worth \$100. Owing, however, to some misappro-hension on the part of the buyer as to the manner of bidding, he did not take the family at this figure. and they were put up and sold again, on the second day, when they brought \$620 each, or \$2,480 for the whole—an advance of \$80 over the first sale.

Robert and Luna his wife, who were announce

as having 'goitre, otherwise very prime,' brought the round sum of \$1,005 each. But that your readers may have an idea of the exact manner in which things are done, I append a couple of pages of the catalogue used on this occasion, which you can print verbatim :

99-Kate's John, aged 30; rice, prime man. 100—Betsy, 29; rice, unsound. 101—Kate, 6. 102—Violet, 3 months. Sold for \$510 each.

103-Wooster, 45; rice hand, and fair mason.

104-Mary, 40; cotton hand. Sold for \$300 each. 105-Commodore Bob, aged; rice hand.

105—Kate, aged; rotton.
107—Linda, 19; cotton, prime young woman.
108—Joe, 13; rice, prime boy.
Sold for \$600 each.

100—Bob, 30; rice. 110—Mary, 25; rice, prime woman. Sold for \$1,135 each.

111-Anson, 49; rice-ruptured, one eye. 112-Violet, 55; rice hand. Sold for \$250 each. 113-Allen Jeffrey, 46; rice hand and sawyer steam mill. 114—Sikey, 43; rice hand.

115-Watty, 5; infirm legs. Sold for \$520 each. 116-Rina, 18; rice, prime young woman. 117-Lena, 1. Sold for \$645 each.

118-Pompey, 31; rice-lame in one foot, 119-Kitty, 30; rice, prime woman. 120-Pompey, Jr., 10; prime boy. 121-John, 7. 121—John, 7. 122—Noble, 1; boy. Sold for \$580 each.

341-Goin, 39; rice hand. 341—Goin, 39; rice hand.
342—Cassander, 36; cotton hand—has fits.
343—Emiline, 19; cotton, prime young woman.
344—Judy, 11; cotton, prime girl.
Sold for \$400 each. 345-Dorcas, 17; cotton, prime woman

346-Joe, 3 months. Sold for \$1,200 each. 347-Tom, 22; cotton hand. Sold for \$1,260. 348—Judge Will, 55; rice hand. Sold for \$325. 349—Lowden, 54; cotton hand. 350—Hagar, 50; cotton hand. 351—Lawden, 15; cotton, prime boy. 352—Silas, 13; cotton, prime boy. 353—Lettia, 11; cotton, prime girl. Sold for \$300 each.

354-Fielding, 21; cotton, prime young man. 355-Abel, 19; cotton, prime young man. Sold for \$1,295 each.

356-Smith's Bill, aged; sore leg. 357-Leah, 46; cotton hand. 358-Sally, 9. Withdrawn.

359-Adam, 24; rice, prime man. 360-Charlotte, 22; rice, prime woman. 361—Leah, 1. Sold for \$750 each.

362-Maria, 48 : rice hand. 363-Luna, 22; rice, prime woman. 364-Clementina, 17: rice, prime young woman, Sold for \$950 each.

365-Tom, 48: rice hand. 366-Harriet, 41; rice hand. 367-Wanney, 19; rice hand, prime young man.

369-Infant, 3 months, Sold for \$700 each.

It seems as if every shade of character capable of being implicated in the sale of human flesh and blood was represented among the buyers. There was the Georgia fast young man, with his pantaloons tucked into his boots, his velvet cap jauntily dragged over to one side, his check full of tobacco, which he bites from a huge plug, that resembles more than any thing else an old bit of a rusty wagon tire, and who is altogether an animal of quite a different breed from your New York fast man. His ready revolver or his convenient knife is ready for instant use in case of a White neck-clothed, gold-specheated argument. tacled, and silver-baired old men were there, resem-bling in appearance that noxious breed of sancticons we have at the North, who are perpetually leaving documents at your door that you ever read, and the business of whose mendicant life it is to eternally solicit subscriptions for charitable associations, of which they are treasurers. These gentry, with quiet step and subdued voice, moved carefully about among the live stock, ignoring, as a general rule, the men, but tormenting the women with questions which, when accidentally overheard by the disinterested spectator, bred in that spectator's mind an almost irresistible desire to knock somebody down. And then, all imaginable varieties of rough backwoods rowdies, who began the day in a spirited manner, but who, as its hours progressed, and their practice at the bar became more prolific in results, waxed louder and talkier and more violent. were present, and added a characteristic feature to the assemblage. Those of your reader when he ber, with peculiar feelings, Legree, the slave-driver and woman-whipper. That that character is not over-drawn or too highly colored, there is abundant testimony. Witness the subjoined dialogue: A party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her well does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I can be a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does have a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does have a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does have a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does have a party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject does have a You may say what you like about managing nig-

that's the best way.' And this brute was talking to gentlemen, and his remarks were listened to with attention, and his asertions assented to by more than one in the knot of listeners. But all this time the sale was going on, \$1,200 easy, mas'r, an' fus'-rate bargain at that.' and the merry Mr. Walsh, with many a quip and jest, was beguiling the time when the bidding was slow. The expression on the faces of all who stepped on the block was always the same, and told of more anguish than it is in the power of words to express. Blighted homes, crushed hopes and broken hearts was the sad story to be read in all the anxious faces. ome of them regarded the sale with perfect indifference, never making a motion save to turn from one side to the other at the word of the dapper Mr. Bryan, that all the crowd might have a fair view of their proportions, and then, when the sale was accaring to cast even a look at the buyer, who now held all their happiness in his hands. Others, again, strained their eyes with eager glances from one buyer to another as the bidding went on, trying with earnest attention to follow the rapid voice of the auctioneer. Sometimes, two persons only would be bidding for the same chattel, all the others having resigned the contest, and then the poor creature on the block, conceiving an instantaneous preference for one of the buyers over the other, would regard the rivalry with the intensest interest, the expression of his face changing with every bid, settling into a balf smile of joy if the favorite buyer persevered unto the end and secured the property, and settling down into a look of hopeless despair if the other won

just get my pistol, and shoot him right down; and

"Who's going to bid on that nigger, if you keep steps upon the stand.

But now a most unc

practice any deception in the case—the parties were not to be wronged in any way; he had no desire to face. not to be wronged in any way; he had no desire to palm off on them an inferior article; but the truth of the matter was, that Daphney had been confined only fifteen days ago, and he thought that on that account she was entitled to the slight indulgence of a blanket, to keep from herself and child the chill ir and the driving rain.

Will your lady readers look at the circuit of this case? The day was the 2d day of March. Daphney's baby was born into the world on St. Daphney's baby was born into the world on St. Valentine's happy day, the 14th of February. Since her confinement, Daphney had travelled from the plantation to Savannah, where she had been kept in a shed for six days. On the sixth or seventh day after her sickness, she had left her bed, taken a railroad journey across the country to the shambles, was

there exposed for six days to the questionings and insults of the negro speculators, and then on the fifteenth day after her confinement was put up on the block, with her husband and her other child, and, with her new-born baby in her arms, sold to the highest bidder.

highest bidder.

It was very considerate of Daphney to be sick before the sale, for her wailing babe was worth to Mr.

Butler all of a hundred dollars. The family sold for \$625 apiece, or \$2,500 for the four.

BOB AND MARY.

This was a couple not quite a year married, and were down in the catalogue as 'prime.' They had no children yet; Mary, with a reprehensible lack of that tender interest in Mr. Butler's affairs that had been exhibited in so eminent a degree by Daphney, had disappointed that worthy man's expectations, and the baby as yet was not. But Bob and Mary sold for \$1,135 apiece, for all that.

In another instance, Margaret, the wife of Doctor George, who was confined on February 16, though the name of hexelf and family were inverted in the

the name of herself and family were inserted in the catalogue, did not come to the sale, and, consequently, they were not disposed of at all. As Margaret's baby was fully four days old at the time she was required to start on her journey to Savannah, we can only look at her refusal to go as a most culpable instance of perversity. Margaret should be whipped, and branded, and otherwise kindly admonished of her great sin in thus disappointing the reasonable expectations of so kind a master. reasonable expectations of so kind a master. Mr. Butler bore with her in a truly Christian spirit, and uttered no reproach—in public at least. It was the more unkind of Margaret, too, because there were six in the family who would have brought,

probably, \$4,000, and all were detained from the sale by the contumacy of misguided Margaret. While on the subject of babies, it may be men-tioned that Amity, chattel No. 316, wife of Prince, chattel No. 315, had testified her carnest desire to contribute all in her power to the worldly wealth of her master, by bringing into the world at one time chattels Nos. 317 and 318, being a fine pair of twin boys, just a year old. It is not in evidence that Amity received from her master any testimonial of his appreciating her good behavior on this occasion, but it is certain that she brought a great price, the four, Prince, Amity and the twins selling for \$670 apiece, being a total of \$2,680.

Many other babies, of all ages of babyhood, were

sold, but there was nothing particularly interesting about them. There were some thirty babies in the lot; they are esteemed worth to the master a hun-dred dollars the day they are born, and to increase in value at the rate of a hundred dollars a year till they are sixteen or seventeen years old, at which age they bring the best prices. THE LOVE STORY OF JEFFREY AND DORCAS.

Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, marked a ' prime cotton hand,' aged 23 years, was put up. Jeffrey being a likely lad, the competition was high. The first bid was \$1,100, and he was finally sold for \$1,310. Jeffrey was sold alone; he had no incumbrance in the shape of an aged father or mother, who must necessarily be sold with him; nor had he any children, for Jeffrey was not married. But Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, being human in his affections, had dared to cherish a love for Dorcas, chattel No. 278 and Dorcas, not having the fear of her master befor her eyes, had given her heart to Jeffrey. Whether what followed was a just retribution on Jeffrey and Dorcas, for daring to take such liberties with their master's property as to exchange hearts, or whether it only goes to prove that with black as well as white the saying holds that 'the course of true love never did run smooth,' cannot now be told. Certain it is that these two lovers were not to realize the consummation of their hopes in happy wedlock. Jeffrey and Dorcas had told their loves, had exchanged their simple vows, and were betrothed, each to th other as dear, and each by the other as fondly beloved, as though their skins had been of fairer color And who shall say that, in the sight of Heaven and all holy angels, these two hearts were not as closely wedded as any two of the prouder race that call them slaves?

Be that as it may, Jeffrey was sold. He finds out his new master; and, hat in hand, the big tears standing in his eyes, and his voice trembling with emotion, he stands before that master, and tells his simple story, praying that his betrothed may be bought with him. Though his voice trembles, there is no embarrassment in his manner; his fearhave killed all the bashfulness that would naturally the assemblage. Those of your readers who have read 'Uncle Tom'—and who has not?—will remember, with peculiar feelings, Legree, the slave-driver and woman-whipper. That that character is not own, and his tale is told in a frank and maily

of managing refractory 'niggers'; some were for severe whipping, some recommended branding, one or two advocated other modes of torture, but one huge brute of a man, who had not taken an active part in the discussion, save to assent with approving nod to any unusually barbarous proposition, at last broke his silence by saying, in an oracular way, Young mas'r. We love each other a heapdo, really, true, mas'r.'

gers; I'm a driver myself, and I've had some experience, and I ought to know. You can manage ordinary niggers by lickin' 'em, and givin' 'em a taste carnestness of his love, he has forgotten to base his hot iron once in awhile when they're extra of the hot from once in aware the burning the burning plea on other ground the hor, made on trembling ugly; but if a nigger really sets himself up against him, and continues, with his voice not trembling plea on other ground till now, when he bethinks now, save with eagerness to prove how worthy of many dollars is the maiden of his heart:

· Young mas'r Dorcas prime woman—A 1 wo nan, sa. Tall gall, sa; long arms, strong, healthy man, sa. and can do a heap of work in a day. She is one de best rice hands on de whole plantation; worth The man seems touched by Jeffrey's last remarks and bids him fetch out his gal, and let's see what

she looks like.

Jeffrey goes into the long room, and presently re-turns with Dorcas, lobking very sad and self-pos-sessed, without a particle of embarrassment at the trying position in which she is placed. She makes the accustomed curtsy, and stands meekly with her hands clasped across her bosom, waiting the result. The buyer regards her with a critical eye, and growls in a low voice that the 'gal has good p'ints.' tion of her working abilities. He turns her round makes her stoop, and walk; and then takes off her turban to look at her head that no wound or disease be concealed by the gay handkerchief; he looks at her teeth, and feels of her arms, and at last announces himself pleased with the result of his observations; whereat Jeffrey, who has stood near trembling with eager hope, is overjoyed, and he smiles for the first time. The buyer then crowns Jeffrey's happiness by making a promise that he will buy her, if the price isn't run up too high. the two lovers step aside and congratulate each other on their good fortune. But Doreas is not to be sold till the next day, and there are twenty-four long hours of feverish expectation.

Early next morning is Jeffrey alert, and hat in

The family of Primus, plantation carpenter, consisting of Daphney, his wite, with her young babe, and Dido, a girl of three years old, were reached in due course of time. Daphney had a large shawl, which ahe kent carefully wranted round har infant. due course of time. Daphney had a large shawl, which she kept carefully wrapped round her infant and herself. This unusual proceeding attracted much attention, and provoked many remarks, such as these:

'What do you keep your nigger covered up for? Pull off her blanket.'

'What's the matter with the gal? Has she got the headache? What's the fault of the gal? Ain't she sound? Pull off her rags, and let us see her.'

'Who's going to bid on that nigger, if you keep steps upon the stand.

And a loud chorus of similar remarks, emphasized with profanity, and mingled with sayings too indecent and obscene to be even hinted at here, went up from the crowd of chivalrous Southern gentlemen.

At last, the auctioneer obtained a hearing long enough to explain that there was no attempt to practice any deception in the case—the parties were

So Dorcas is sold, and her toiling life is to b spent in the cotton fields of South Carolina, while Jeffrey goes to the rice plantation of the Great Swam And to-morrow, Jeffrey and Dorcas are to say

their tearful farewell, and go their separate ways in life, to meet no more as mortal beings. But didn't Mr. Pierce Butler give them a silver lollar apiece? Who shall say there is no magna-

me. I knows you would have done it if you cook thank you, mas'r—thank you—but—it s—but, hard '—and here the poor fellow breaks down hard —and here the poor renow breaks down en-tirely and walks away, covering his face with he battered hat, and sobbing like a very child. He is soon surrounded by a group of his colors friends, who, with an instinctive delicacy most as looked for, stand quiet, and with uncovered had

about him.

Anson and Violet, chattels Nos. 111 and 112 were sold for \$250 each, both being old, and Alax being down in the catalogue as 'ruptured, and a having one eye.' Violet was sold as being set Her disease was probably consumption, which mposition gave rise to the following feeling convention between two buyers:

tion between two buyers:

'Cheap gal that, Major.'

'Don't think so. They may talk about berbeit sick; it's no easy sickness she's got. She's got consumption, and the man that buys her'll have to be a doctorin' her all the time, and she'll die in her than three months. I won't have anything to do with her—don't want any half-dead niggers about

THE MARKET VALUE OF AN EYE. Guy, chattel No. 419, 'a prime young man, sold for \$1,280, being without blemish; his are was twenty years, and he was altogether a fine are cle. His next door neighbor, Andrew, chattel X. cle. His next door neighbor, Andrew, chattel % 420, was his very counterpart in all markets points in size, age, skill, and everything sate that is had lost his right eye. Andrew sold for only \$1.040, from which we argue that the market value of the right eye in the Southern country is \$240. AN UNEXPECTED MARRIAGE.

When the family of Mingo, consisting of his wile two sons and a daughter, was called for, it was a two sons and a gaugiter, was causeling, it was nounced by the auctioneer that chattel No. 12.

Dembo, the eldest son, aged 20, had the evening be fore procured the services of a minister, and been joined in wedlock to chattel No. 404, Frances, and that he should be compelled to put up the bridered groom in one lot. They were called up, and as was a constant that he should be compelled to put up the bridered groom in one lot. be expected, their appearance was the signal for and ley of coarse jokes from the auctioneer, and of make remarks from the surrounding crowd. The peaks married pair bore it bravely, although one refact gentleman took hold of Frances's lips, and polled them apart, to see her age.

This sort of thing it is that makes Northern blod

boil, and Northern fists clench with a laudable to sire to hit somebody. It was almost too much fer endurance to stand and see those brutal slave-driven pushing the women about, pulling their lips apar with their not too cleanly hands, and commiting many another indecent act, while the husland, fathers and brothers of those women were compeled to witness these things, without the power to resur the outrage.

Dembo and Frances were at last struck of in

\$1,320 each, and went to spend their honeymones a cotton plantation in Alabama. THE CASE OF JOSHUA'S MOLLY

The auctioneer brought up Joshua's Molly and family. He announced that Molly insisted that ske was lame in her left foot, and perversely would will lame, although, for his part, he did not believe; He had caused her to be examined an eminent physician in Savannah, which medial light had declared that Joshua's Molly was not lame, but was only shamming. However, the gentlemen must judge for themselves and bidacordingly. So Molly was put through her pass, and compelled to trot up and down along the stag. to go up and down the steps, and to exercise her feet in various ways, but always with the same a-sult, the left foot would be lame. She was faally sold for \$695.
Whether she really was lame or not, no one know

but herself, but it must be remembered that to a slave a lameness, or anything that decrease is market value, is a thing to be rejoiced over. A man in the prime of life, worth \$1,600 or therabouts, can have little hope of ever being able, by any little savings of his own, to purchase his liber But let him have a rupture, or lose a limb, or sistain any other injury that renders him of much less service to his owner, and reduces his value to \$300 or \$400, and he may hope to accumulate that san, and eventually to purchase his liberty. Freden without health is infinitely sweeter than health without freedom.

And so the Great Sale went on for two long days, during which time there were sold 429 mea, women and children. There were 436 announced to be sold, but a few were detained on the plantations by sickness.

At the close of the sale, on the last day, seen baskets of champagne were produced, and all were invited to partake, the wine being at the expensed the broker, Mr. Bryan.

The total amount of the sale foots up \$303,856-

the proceeds of the first day being \$161,480, and of the second day \$142,370. the second day \$142,370.

The highest sum paid for any one family we given for Sally Walker and her five children, who were mostly grown up. The price was \$6,180.

The highest price paid for a single man was \$1.

750, which was given for William, a fair carpeter The highest price paid for a woman was \$1.25, which was given for Jane, cotton hand, and hoss

servant.' The lowest price paid was for Anson and Violet, a grey-haired couple, each having numbered non-than fifty years; they brought but \$250 spice.

MR. BUTLER GIVES HIS PEOPLE A DOLLAR APPLE Leaving the Race buildings where the scene are have described took place, a crowd of negros wer seen gathered eagerly about a white man. Las man was Pierce M. Butler of the free city of Philaman was Pierce M. Butler of the free city of the delphia, who was solacing the wounded hears the people he had sold from their firesides and the homes, by doling out to them small change at the rate of a dollar a head. To every negro he had sale who presented his claim for the paltry pittage, be gave the munificent stipend of one whole dollar. specie; he being provided with two canvas lap of 25 cent/ pieces, fresh from the mint, to give an al-

ditional glitter to his generosity.

And now come the scenes of the last partings
of the final separations of those who were akin. who had been such dear friends from youth that no ties of kindred could bind them closerwere all in all to each other, and for whose bleeding hearts there shall be no earthly comfort-the part ing of parents and children, of brother from brother and the rending of sister from a sister's boson; and O, hardest, cruellest of all, the tearing asynder oying hearts, wedded in all save the one cremon of the Church, these scenes pass all description; it's

not meet for pen to meddle with tears so holy.

As the last family stepped down from the block, the rain ceased; for the first time in four day the clouds broke away, and the soft sunlight fell on the scene. The unhappy slaves had many of them bea already removed, and others were now departing

with their new masters.

That night, not a steamer left that Southern port. not a train of cars sped away from that cruel city that did not bear each its own sad burden of these unhappy ones, whose only crime is that they are not strong and wise. Some of them maimed and wounded, some scarred and gashed, by accident of by the hand of ruthless drivers—all sad and sarrowful as human.

ful as human hearts can be.

But the stars shone out as brightly as if such things had never been, the blushing fruit tree poured their fragrance on the evening air, and the scene was as calmly sweet and quiet as if Man had never marred the glorious beauty of Earth by decid of cruelty and wrong.

FNOW READY. E

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