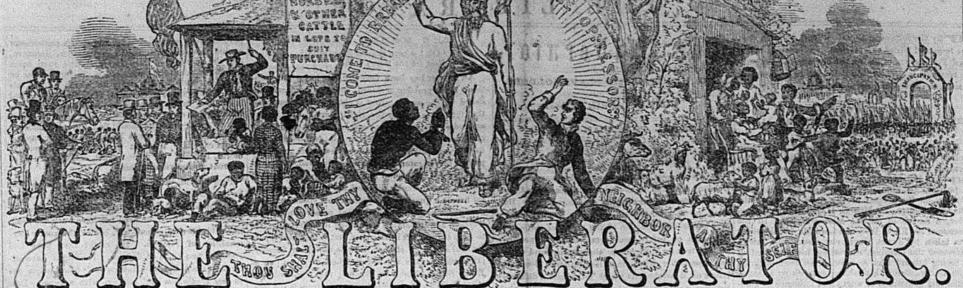
wareted, (rost pain,) to the General Agent. G Advertisements making less than one square in thest times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, 1 100 Ag Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soes are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Pinanmmittee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-EVO QUINCT, SANCEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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 con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

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

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

surrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MIGHT. 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 look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8. 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1587.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 14.

From the Spartanburg (South Carolina) Spartan-GOOD SUNDAY READING.

a the course of an eloquent sermon, delivered to agregation on the 25th anniversary of his gringregation on the Lotter admitters try of his dra Unitarian elergyman of much ability, as of the duties proper of the pulpit, and the standay religious ser-

At length, after much experience and observation, addingnent was made up, my course was taken.—
il sen no geod, but often ill, effects result from dog the pulpit for political discussions and social I had no reason to expect that any solutions. I had no reason to expect that and the solution of I might be able to accomplish, by the treatest of souther thems, would counterbalance the ent of souther thems, would counterbalance the ent of souther I was doubtful of my and of secural risk doing. I was doubtful of my hilly to discuss them with sufficient knowledge, on, impuritality and force, to lead to any agetted result. I was afraid of bringing into the mactairs another fire than that caught from the senf (nod-of speaking in another spirit than that maked at the feet of Jesus. I determined to know a the pulpit me other kingdom but the spiritual agion waich cometh without observation '-no however high and pure its avowal platform. the company of Christ's confessed and loyal disals-ar philanthropy but the Christian charity the smartth long, and is kind; which envieth of saunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not bhreitself ansemly, is not easily provoked, think-shaceil; beareth all things, hopeth all things, educat all things, and never faileth'—no instrumetality of reform but the regenerating words of fid-no sure hope for humanity but in the power

and preaching of the cross of Christ. But one consideration weighed upon my mind marphyrially than any other. It was the connecof the pu'pit with the Sabbath day a day which I blisse it to he absolutely necessary to the true willre of our busy, restless, striving, struggling usple to concentrate to its legitimate uses-to set part for spiritual rest, refreshment and consolation that the whole community, as far as possible, may be brought under its peculiar influence of peace, oscillation and religious joy. I regard the Sabbath
-indepen year's experience deepens the feeling—
as a day sacred to tranquillity of soul, to peaceful hoight and harmonious emotion-to thankfulness and hope and love and joy—to the forgiveness of in-jors, the forgetting of distinctions, the cessation of all histilities, the interruption of all debates—to find approaches to our heavenly Father, and frater-

es towards our fellow-men. A blased time of truce-by the general consent the Christian church in all ages-a blessed time frue, the common privilege, the common inheritance, the sacred right of all; the full enjoyment of which by his brother man, of whatever name or rak or party, or shade of opinion, no individual Caristian pulpit should be the last to wish or venture to violate. A blessed senson of armistice; when the whit flug should wave from the tower of hinds of men as they meet and pass in the ets, though yesterday they may have battled as sing partizans in the forum ; or to-morrow they

possing pirticular in the forain; or or distributions are says arrayed against each other at the polls.

A blessed day of jubiles, when all shall be llowed to lay down their implements of toll, to merge from the confinement of the shop, to rest n menial offices, to put off the garb of labor and the habres of service, and put on the holiday attire, wand their way towards the open gate of some mable tabernacle of Hosts, or walk forth in the Ms or pablic squares with easy pace and quiet d, to inhale the incense of morn or even, and in the silent worship of nature in its more spaas and houstiful temple-when not only such est and such liberty as this shall be the privilege of all but rest and freedom also to the mind and heart rum all the excitements of the week; from all agitating discussion and embittering controversies; from the repetition of every day's political debate; from the indiction of listening in the church to feeechoes of the harangues at the hustings; from entry watchword of party, which, acting like a warerr upon slumbering animosity and prejudices, will to the heart of its peace, and despoil the soul of its

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most needful and sweet enjoyments.

I have regarded and treated the Sabbath as such a day of truce, of armistice, of jubilee. I have bold upon my congregation as a company, not soly of men and young men, but also of women and maidens and little children; of all ages and wittims, of all varieties of political opinion, in all the different stages of moral and spiritual develpment; not only citizens of an earthly common-walth, but candidates also for a heavenly; who hare come up to the temple to praise, to pray, to my an hour of devotion; to be impressed with a tose of the presence of God, to imbibe the spirit of ses, to be enlightened by the pare, peaceful, mer-cial and beneficent 'wisdom which is from above.' I have doubted, therefore, my right to turn the wake tide of thought in all these minds into the change of a discussion for which many of them are entirely apprepared, which would be most uncon-going to the state. goill to the state of feeling of others, which would assaited to the religious wants of not a few, and a which some have come to the place of worship be for a season diverted. I have doubted my ght to revive disputes and distinctions, from the e of which it is the duty and ought to be also the desire of those who are ordinarily most afextsi by them, to be delivered in the sanctuary. hare doubted my right to spoil any man's enjoy-nent of that house of prayer, which he himself has helped to build and to sustain for his own and his children's devotional duties, by forcing him to listen b a one-sided debate against his political creed, and making him feel as if he had been dragged against his will into the caucus hall of an opposition party. and the preacher, on the Sabbath day, should im-Christian sermon, I should feel grieved and mortified.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO CHOATE.

THE 'DUME DOG' OF ESSEX STREET CHURCH. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Nehemiah Adams (better known as . South-side Adams) over the Essex street church, in this city, considerable length, glorifying his pastor, in that he bever reminded him of his sins in the past week, or varned him against the prospective sins of the week to come, and setting forth his idea of the duty of a minister of the Gospel. We make the following extracts from a report in the Traveller :-

There is another reason, which I, committing noboly, running the risk of differing from many of rou, laymen and clergy, but assuming to act for " side from the charge of the mile 11th version

nobody but myself, with your permission, will proceed to give, as a reason, why a sober, conscientious and thoughtful layman might well have attended the worship of this church. And that is, permit me to say, that we have every one assuredly felt, as we came here from Sunday to Sunday, and took our seats in our pew, that we should hear nothing in the world but religion preached from that pulpit, and no manner of politics, State or national, directly or indirectly. We came here, if we came as we professed we did, to hear of those things which pertain to religion, to the salvation of the soul, and to the rest everlasting. And I may be permitted to say for myself, that I have uniformly found it to be true, and I have uniformly reconciled-if I needed to reconcile-my own attendance upon this church, by the consideration of that truth-I have uniformly found it to be true that I heard nothing; was assailed by nothing, was secularized by nothing, was de-fended or attacked by nothing which I had done, nothing for which I had voted or acted in the political world without. All of us spent the week be fore; and all of us were obliged to spend the week afterwards, more or less in that same heated, neaving, political world; there we acted, there we had to debate, there we lost our temper; but I thank my pastor that I am able to say, in the presence of so many, and such respectable clerical friends as those I see about me, that never in an introductory prayer, never in a hymn, occasionally, or in the or-dinary course of public worship selected, never by any illustration in any sermon, by any train of asso-ciation, right or wrong, carried back into the world, that I had left, and which I should have been willing, for that day at least, to have forgotten forever. Of religion, and a correct moral personal life-of these I came to hear, and of these alone have I ever

heard at any times I have no manner of doubt that there are a great many pulpits in Boston, of which the same thing might be said. 1-do not personally know that it might not be said of every one. I know that it can be truly said of this, and I am thankful to be able to thus publicly state that I know it to be true. And now, since I have mentioned this subject, my

friends, may I be permitted, without presuming to complain of anybody, or to dictate to anybody, and still more without assuming to myself to preach concio ad clerum, or to preach at all, may I be per mitted, on behalf of uninstructed and unprofessional laymen, to say one single word to serious elergymen, on the duty of a rigorous abstinence from pol and from any element which has been connected, in any way, with active party politics, on the Lord's I need not say that I have a great deal too much personal respect and love for the profession, in all its denominations, that I too perfectly appreciate the past and present transcendent good they have done to their country and to man, to wish, even if I had it in my power, to abate a tittle of the just respect that is due to them, or to impair in the least degree the just influence which they have acquired and which they possess in this community, still less to intrude into that secret and elevated circle of private judgment which is every man's right. But I will say, I repeat, in behalf of laymen, once more, that it is exactly because we love and honor them, it is exactly because we would do every thing we can, not merely to pay the alloted salary, but every-where to preserve to them the influence which the There is sometimes upon their lips th selection of their field of duty has entitled them to exert, that I take the liberty, in the presence of

some of them, to say something.

Permit me then to suggest, in the first place, that he who preaches on politics, or on any topic in the least degree connected with practical party politics, in the pulpit, lays himself under the suspicion, at least from many, many laymen, that his motives are not entirely unobjectionable, and that thus he does something, or does much to unfit him for the full and perfect performance of the great duty to which he has been solemnly called. I do not say that such man is not a very bold man : I do not say that he is not a very sincere man; I do not say that he is not as hold and sincere as an old prophet standing up before a king, and in the eloquence of an expir ing nation, denouncing his sins, and the sins of his

But I mean to say, that he runs a great risk of being suspected, not to be bold and not to be sineere at all. He runs the risk of being suspected, and he is suspected of denouncing a slaveholder, not because he hates the slaveholder, or feels that he has any thing to do with the business, but because some rich man in his congregation hates slaveholders, and be cause he pleases him by denouncing them. the risk of being suspected, not of being brave against a danger which is a thousand miles away, but of being a coward, and bowing down before a supposed danger that is very near him. He runs the of being suspected, not of being bold, to chillenge a man who cannot do him any harm, but of challenging that same man because he is afraid that another, who can do him barm, may be within the reach of his voice. He runs the risk of being suspected, not of braving a danger that may arise from distant region, and a distant public sentiment, but of being afraid of a public sentiment at hand, that may take the form of a danger, that may risk his salary, or by possibility induce the chance of calling a council of dismission. And thus it comes to pass, as I submit, and as I have heard it many times remarked, that this suspicion unfits him to do the duty which we expect of a minister of the gospel, and thus of doing something to violate that great trust which he took upon himself with so much solemnity at his ordination, to let no man despise the ministry so far as he was concerned, and to preserve it for its proper influence in the noble speciality

which has been assigned to it. Permit me to give, as a second reason, in the pursuit of this same course of thought, that intelligent persons, and very many intelligent persons, are too apt to think that the preacher of politics in the pulpit really does not know his business, and that he is really above or below, or one side of it, and does not understand his business. We listen to him as we ought to listen, to the uttermost extent of the protestant theory of independent private judgment, when he interprets the Scriptures, when he teaches us morality; when he testifies of eternal providence, and 'vindicates the ways of God to man;' when he teaches us that we are all sinners, that our natures are alike degraded, that the retributions of a common eternity are before us all. We listen to him with respect, and with nothing less than reverence; there his studies and his profession have fitted him for it; there he stands upon his own ground, and within his own charmed circle; there he is master, last week. Hou. Rufus Choate made a speech of we prize, and for that exactly we pay him. But when he has left that ground; when he has taken up the occupation of politics, is not his occupation wholly gone? is not his power of instruction sub-

rays of light, as Barke beautifully expresses it, material prosperity can be any equivalent or com-billities upon other subjects, and the abolitionists come to be refracted, when they go into such a medium as this; how far history shapes all systems Confederation—better be without ships, commerce, the horrors of anarchy, are of no moment at all, practical statesman, although he is better and holi-

er and higher. In saying this in the presence of clergymen, do I disparage the clergy? No more, my friends, you will agree with me, than the honest schoolmaster, Greek verb in mi-exactly because it was not his speciality. Suum cuique sua in arte credendum est. You remember how finely Goldsmith recognizes that rule in his 'Retaliation.' Speaking of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who stood at the head of his profession, the most tolerant, the most modest, the most enquiring men, Goldsmith describes him as ex-hibiting that same character at the Club, in soci-ety, everywhere; but he says that whenever any who was conversing with him, began to talk

Of their Raphaels, Correggios and stuff, He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff."

Let me ask my clerical friends, again speaking for laymen—whether they think it to be quite fair play between man and man, to catch a parishioner in his pew, silent and still, by custom, decorum, and the manners of New England, and turn upon him every eye in the congregation, for the politics he practices, and for the party to which he has attached himself? Is it quite right-as a clerical friend now in my eye expressed it in a sermon some-time ago, in every word of which it gives me pleasure to agree-that he should find himself suddenly plunged as a man finds himself in a snow bankinto a caucus? I put it to you, is it fair, manly, to treat an individual man? But while I hate and despise all manner of cant in religion or in politics, and while I do not think the ad hominem argument a very good method for the discovery of truth, in logic or out of it, let me, in the hearing of some of the clergy, venture to suggest, that the preacher, of whatsoever faith, who thus overflows his banks upon any element connected in the remotest degree with the party considerations or organizations of the day, runs a great chance of hindering the salvation of that very soul which he has been ordained to pro-

the truth, closes his ear to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely as that day. I repeat, preacher of politics has robbed him of that Sunday. be reserved for another time.

From the Boston Courier.

not understand. But we are not obliged to understand it. By a man's own conscience must be be justified or condemned. Mr. Garrison's position we can understand; and it is at least manly, intelligible, and consistent. He treats with just contemns

right to set up a particular virtue, or a particular and ice. will agree with me, than the honest schoolmaster, who was himself a clergyman, disparaged Frederick class of virtues, as supreme and paramount to all the Great at the time when the whole world was ringing with his victories, by expressing a doubt whether, after all. His Majesty could conjugate a Greek verb in mi—exactly because it was not his so, if thereby it secured advantages of the highest servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points, justified in doing servation, and sensibility on other points. value and importance, which otherwise it could not their reluctant and enforced assent to a fugitive manity, by and through the union of these States, think, and think justly, that the Union is these blessings could not have been secured but by ties to it at the time it was made. paying that price. This is a position which we cannot stop to argue; and if we could, it would be but al Freedom Bill in the House of Representatives is, of the Union, and set up for yourselves?' three- to be kept. quarters of them at least would vote to stay where they are. And in our judgment they would be morally right in doing so. Starting with the position that Massachusetts was

morally justified in purchasing the blessings of union title, together with a substitute offered by Mr. Grif-by an agreement to surrender fugitive slaves, we fin of Malden, is now before the House of Represenby an agreement to surrender logitive staves, we fin of Malden, is now before the House of Representation once made the compact, she is bound to execute and maintain it. The latter proposition is almost a corollary from the former. If it be right to make cost of the bill is a misgomer. The ostensible object of the bill is, to prevent the renan agreement, it is wrong to break it; if it be right dition of fugitive slaves under the Constitution and to break an agreement, it was wrong to make it. laws of the United States, but it is scarcely neces-There is no manliness, no consistency, no morality sary to remind our readers, that cases of this sort in the position into which Massachusetts would be are now so rare that to seriously provide against that very soul which he has been ordained to promote and secure. They tell us every one of them, that the salvation of the soul is the highest concern of man; they tell us, every one of them; that nothing on earth or in heaven can be compared with it, to the individual in its consequences.

There is sometimes upon their lips that tremendous expression—whatever it means in the original—the salvation of the soul is precious, and it ceases forever.' And yet do they not endanger that soul forever? The layman has no chance, except on Sunday, and they rob him of that Sunday; through the week, he has been anxious, busy, troubled, and he comes here on Sunday, as a man goes into his operations and treated—that of agreeing to pay the price, but at the same time individual in its consequences. If the clause in the Constitution respecting the surrender of fugitives taints the whole instrument with moral imaginary enemy. We have had two fugitives slave cases in ten years, and it is quite improbable that for ten years to come we shall see another clause in the Constitution respecting the surrender of fugitives taints the whole instrument with moral leprosy and death, let her reject the whole. Let her leave the Union, if she will and can. But to remain in the Union, to enjoy the protection of the national government, to have the infinite and incalled the proposed by the proposed by many the proposed by the recovery of his slave clause in the constitution respecting the surrender of fugitives taints the whole instrument with moral important important important in the original case. If the clause in the constitution respecting the surrender of fugitives taints the whole instrument with moral important important in the graph of fugitives taints the whole instrument with moral important in the clause in the Constitution respecting the surrender of fugitives taints the whole instrument with moral important important important important important important important intention of the salvation of the soul is figure and the proposed forced if this bill should be passed—that of agreeing them under a sounding title like this, is fighting an e comes here on Sunday, as a man goes into his pact she will keep, and how much she will throw house at night time, for rest and instruction. The Sunday is all he has, and you take away that Sunday is all he has, and you take away that Sunday; it is for you of that profession to say, it is for us to say, on behalf of the laymen, whether that is or contempt. There is a strange combination of Catinature is and that the law for securing free-dom will, if enacted, be as imperative and idle as that by which it is claimed that freedom is endangered. The friends of the bill, however, treat the matter as one of practical importance, and urge its is not consistent with the character of a preacher of Religion. Remember the very first words he hears in a hymn morally right to enter into an agreement to surrenlikely to have some important and tangible result; in prayer, the very first words no nears in a nymn and any selected to be sung, however well it may be sung der a fugitive slave, if the blessings of union and a and we shall, therefore, in our objections to it, conand by whatever choir, the very first illustration in common country could not be secured on any other sider the measure, not as a political manifesto, but the sermon to which he may listen, sends him away terms—supposing it to be also established, that it is as a statute—as a provision, designed to be active, gloomy and irritable, turns the whole service into a a duty to keep a compact once made, if we keep the loomy and irritable, turns the whole service into a a duty to keep a compact once made, if we keep the and not simply dormant.

olitical mockery, and awakens a train of reflection benefits purchased by such a compact,—we next. The law now upon our second control of the law now upon our seco that renders him from first to last inaccessible to proceed to lay down the position that no confederate union between slaveholding and non-slaveholding sovereignties can be made without some such agreehen, Sunday is all that such a layman has, and the ment; but the further discussion of the subject must

From the Boston Courier. Our editorial on Monday concluded with a INDIFFERENCE TO TREASON.

Nothing more strongly marks the morbid state of the public mind in Massachusetts, than the entire areathy with which the bill recently introduced by Mr. Griffin has been received. The provisions of this out a provision, in the shape of a compact, for the Mr. Griffin has been received. The provisions of this out a provision, in the shape of a compact, for the bill embody, to an extent as yet unknown in any restoration or reclamation of fugitives from service. State, the principle of open resistance to the authority of the United States; in other words, it is a fagitive slave grows out of, and is created by, treason deliberately proposed, and not at all unlikely the Constitution of the United States. This is to be deliberately enacted. It sends to the State true; but it is not the whole truth. So long as Prison, for twenty years it may be, a man who re-claims a fogitive from service under a law of the United States which the Supreme Court of our own State have pronounced to be Constitutional! Of and the Constitution be the better for the operapractical consequences of such a measure tion. But be this clause what it may-dislike it are nothing, for until legal and political chaos comes as we may—it is but the expression of a general again, no Court in Massachusetts would hold such law—the embodiment of an inevitable necessity a law to be Constitutional, or allow it to be enforced. laid upon those who undertake to form a federal The evil of such an enactment would consist in union upon the conditions and under the circumirritation it would create in other quarters, and stances we were in when the Constitution was tion of the United States, within the limits of Masretaliatory spirit and retaliatory measures it adopted. In other words, slaveholding States will sachusetts, as regards fugitive slaves, shall be a penal the irritation it would create in other quarters, and stances we were in when the Constitution was Of course, in a widely extended never form a federal union with free States, unless offence. confederacy like ours, there are and must be many the latter will agree to surrender fugitive slaves, acts of the National Government which are unpopu-lar in particular localities. Suppose it comes to be This is a proposition resting upon ultimate and bated under the name of 'nullification,' and to a settled thing that each State, by formal and deliberate enactment, may nullify, and thus render, so
far as it may, inoperative upon its own soil, every
law of Congress distasteful to its people, what is the
value of the Union and of the Constitution? It will
then he include high this direction even the efforts of Southern
States. Upon the merits of all measures having
self-consciousness. We appeal in support of it
value of the Union and of the Constitution? It will
you please—which slavery is admitted to give birth
when he include high time to collect the manner. then be indeed high time to calculate the value of the Union. The example of Massachusetts is particularly dangerous, because of that moral and intellectual plants. What Burke says is perfectly once used in a legislative resolve, addressed by Massachusetts are the masters of slaves. What Burke says is perfectly once used in a legislative resolve, addressed by Massachusetts. ticularly dangerous, because of that moral and interlectual elevation of our people on which we justly
pride ourselves. If Massachusetts is wholly insensipride ourselves. If Massachusetts is wholly insensican we expect any thing better of Arkansas? If
Boston nullifies, can we cast a stone at the fillibustmation of fugitive slaves would be a confession of
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mation of fugitive slaves of the restoration or reclaare the supreme law of the land, anything in the Conmation of fugitive slaves would be a confession of
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politics, the workings of our special confederated system, the laws and conditions of our very artificial nationality, will be permit me to inquire whether or not his deep studies, aliumde et diverso intuitu, have enabled him to know anything at all of these? As an educated man, as a religious man, as a student of general morals, he will know all about the obligations, origin, and general direction of the constitutions, origin, and general direction of the constitution of the const

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science. He will have learned from his Bible that the Constitution, and yet is ready to go quite as far the race of man is of kindred blood, all of it, and he will have learned from his Bible, or from nature, will have learned from his Bible, or from nature, that all men stand on an equality of right, and responsibility, and duty before God.

But how ar these glorious generalities are modified and formation of the Constitution, and yet is ready to go quite as far as Mr. Garrison himself in nullifying it.

The gound on which Mr. Garrison and those who start, his answer and defence are ever ready; couche dark, his answer and defence are ever ready; couche dark, his answer and defence are ever ready; couche dark, his answer and defence are ever ready; couche dark or goes far beyond the existing personal liberty law.

We suppose that the author of this substitute defends his measure from the charge of direct conflict and let, the consequences take care of themselves, and let, the consequences take care of themselves, and let, the consequences take care of themselves. There are hundreds and thousands of men in Massachusetts who have as much sensibility on the substitute is preferable to the bill of the constitution, in the fable, who fell into a well while gazing at a star, his answer and defence are ever ready; couche dark in the specious fallacy, that we must do right.

The gound on which Mr. Garrison himself in nullifying it.

We suppose that the author of this substitute defends his measure from the charge of direct conflict and let, the consequences take care of themselves. There are hundreds and thousands of men in Massachusetts who have as much sensibility on the substitute with the laws of the difference is, that these men have some sensition of the Constitution, and defence are ever ready; couche dark of the chirch and has shaped our system; how far, for example, the acquisition of a territory—a new fact—by the common blood and common treasure, makes it proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against some—does he know aught of this? These things and know of any moral obligation, and of our daty in this some—does he know aught of this? These things and know of any moral duty higher than that of the mention of an archy, are of no moment at all, compared with the horrible and unspeakable iniquitions than agree to send back a fugitive slave. To this consistencies are the natural result of the mention of an archy, are of no moment at all, compared with the horrible and unspeakable iniquitions than agree to send back a fugitive slave. To this consistencies are the natural result of the mention of a territory—a new fact—by the common blood and common treasure, makes it proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against particular respect, we do not at all assent. We do not at all assent. We do not at all assent. To this consistencies are the natural result of the mention of a territory—a new fact—by the common treasure, makes it proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all, or shut it up against proper to lay it open to all open to pertain to practical statesmanship, and he is no founding and maintaining government; or, as the rays of feeling into a burning point, and leaves all Constitution of the United States says, 'to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare.' We deny that any man or any body of men have the right to set up a particular virtue, or a particular and ice. The fanatic is harder than granite, and

> have gained. In other words, we maintain that the slave law on the ground that only at this price can blessings which have accrued to liberty and but the blessings of a federal union be secured. They were and are important enough to make it morally worth this price; and having agreed to pay it, they right for the non-slaveholding States to agree to surrender fugitives, if it were perfectly certain that in the sense in which it was understood by the par-

> a waste of time. The decision of this question so far as it goes, a good sign; but we fear there is comes from a region of one's nature into which ar- still enough of mistaken and fanatical feeling among comes from a region of one's nature into water are still enough of mistaken and matter feeling among guments can hardly penetrate—from those primal our people to make this exposition of our views not moral instincts which lie at the very depth of the moral nature. But we believe that a large majority of the people of Massachusetts are now of this way of thinking. We believe that were a Convention called this day, and the question were put to them in somewhat this form— Will you stay in the Union with the Fugitive Law, or will you, because of your insuperable repugnance to this law, go out terms : and that the compact, when made, ought

From the Boston Dally Advertiser, March 28.

A BILL ' TO SECURE FREEDOM.'-Our readers are already informed that a measure bearing the above

remedy are too visionary to merit the attention of the Legislature; and that the law for securing free-

The law now upon our statute book, known as the personal liberty law,' strictly forbids any State officer to take any part in proceedings under the fu-gitive slave law; but the sections of that statute which prohibit rendition generally, seek to avoid the appearance of hostility to the Constitution, by adopting the precise terms used in that instrument removal from the State of any person who is not ' held to service or labor ' by the ' party measure. The bill offered by the committee generally, that whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry out of the Commonwealth, any person, ' for the alleged reason that such person owes service or labor as a slave, to the party claiming him,' shall be punished by imprisonment. The penalty is not directed towards persons acting under any particular statute, which the majority of the committee on Federal Relations may think unconstitutional, but towards persons acting in any other way, under that statute or not,—under as well as in opposition to the Constitution, -and therefore if it means anything, it means that to carry out in any form, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitu-

The object of the bill is, therefore, clearly to acand which must surpass in this direction even the efforts of Southern

ers of New Orleans or Mobile?

How any one who has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States can give his hand to such a measure as that which Mr. Griffin has introduced, is one of those moral mysteries which we cannot understand. But we are not obliged to understand it. By a man's own conscience must be be.

Description and Symposium 1

0.11048.nullify the Constitution itself. & But to what purpose is any such legislation? The sentiment of Massachusetts on the slavery question is not so ambiguous as to require expression in this form; and no practical result can be expected from either of these bills, if passed into laws. The people of this Commonwealth do not and ought not to regard their allegiance to the common Constitution so lightly. as to be content with an attitude of rebellion and dishonor, nor will they sanction an open refusal to comply with the obligations of the Constitution, while they enjoy its benefits.

To what are we drifting? To what lengths will Northern fanaticism carry us? We had thought that the treasonable 'Personal Liberty Bill capped the climax of folly, and that sectional madness could go no farther. We see our mistake, and feel that unless an uprising patriotism overthrows the rampant spirit of Northern fanaticism, it will not stop short of absolute disunion. If the Constitution is to go unheeded—if Congressional enactments are to be spurned and set at nought-if Massachusetts assumes to legislate for the Union, and dictate the legislation of the United States Conress-how long can the Union subsist? The Resublicans claim to be Union-loving and Constitu-ion-abiding: why do they then in their State legislation, in effect, ignore the very existence of any civil power higher than themselves alone?

The Republican Committee on Federal Relations, the Massachusetts Legislature, have reported a bill abrogating the Fugitive Slave Law, and ning the severest penalties to whoever shall assist n its execution!

Everybody must see that this falls nothing short of positive and bold nullification, the parallel of which this country's history cannot afford. Those who are urging the passage of this bill of abominations admit its unconstitutionality, and glory in the supremacy of their 'higher law.' By it, any officer of the United States, who, clothed with official authority, shall attempt to execute a constitutional law which has been in existence since our Union vas formed, becomes a high criminal, and subject to the pains of a five years' imprisonment! And it is supported by those fanatics who eternally prate of Southern aggression,' and who are charging upon the South a disregard of its constitutional obligations! Republicanism is showing its hand, and Massachusetts must suffer the infliction she has courted. The Republican party will yet vie tri-umphantly with Garrison and the Boston Liberator in its contempt of the Union and the Constitu-

Is Massachusetts prepared for this point-blank nullification, and will she thus ignore the terms of our national compact? If not, she must sternly repudiate the party which has brought her to this unfortunate pass .- Lawrence Sentinel.

No man of ordinary intelligence can fail to perceive, that if such a bill becomes a law, Massa-chusetts distinctly announces her determination not only to nullify a law of Congress, but to resist and override the Constitution of the United States. True, this is not the first time that the Republican Legislature in this State have shown their disregard that Constitution. True it is, that the tendency of the doctrines of the Republican party is to the de nial of States' rights, the violation of constitutional bligation, and the disruption of the Union.

But the provision quoted from the bill now before the Legislature, indicates that Massachusetts Republicanism is growing more rampant-it is throwing off all disguises—and shows itself just as it is, full of sectional hate, and determined to compass its ends, at all hazards to the Constitution and the Union .- New Bedford Times.

THE ' BILL TO SECURE FREEDOM.'-In an article on the attempt now being made in this State to nullify the fugitive slave law by an act of our Legislature, the New York Herald says :

. The Liberator finds fault with the Massachusetts Legislature for having taken no action on the subject, and admonishes them that the eyes of the people are upon them. Now, as the journals of Massachusetts have not dared to protest against this barefaced assumption on the part of a few traitorous fanatics to represent the people of that State, we, in the name of the freemen of Massachusetts, do protest against it, and assert that this treasonable faction does not represent the people of that commonwealth.

The Herald need not distress itself about this matter. So careful a reader of the Liberator must surely have seen that the fault which the latter finds with the Massachusetts Legislature for having taken no action on the subject,' is 'as moonligh unto sunlight, as water unto wine,' compared with the denuncions it has leveled at this paper for recommending, when the subject was first reported upon

that no action should be taken.

Since that time, other leading papers have condemned the bill. Had there been any apprehension that either of these measures were likely to be adopted. ed, we have no doubt that the general voice of the press of Massachusetts would have been raised in opposition. But when it was seen how small a pro-portion of what we may call a petition-signing peo-ple showed any sympathy for any measure of the kind proposed, and that its active champions were almost whelly confined to the ranks of those who have manifested an equal zeal in abusing the dominant party in this State and the Constitution of the United States—the prospects of the scheme were generally felt to be on a level with its deserts.—Bos-

LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE Legislation in Relation to the Fugitive Slave Law. The time of the House has been occupied, for two evenings, with a desultory and generally dry debate, on the proposition to enact some new laws, designed to render the Fugitive Slave Law inoperative in this Commonwealth. These are measures, the intrinsic rightfulness of which, if considred with reference to the effect they may have upon the rights of humanity, or the principles on which they are based, no man can deny; but whose rightfulness and propriety may be seriously questioned when considered with reference to the relations sub-sisting between the States and the general government. We have not cared to discuss this question, but we will not wait till after the Legislature has passed upon it before expressing our opinion—it is never our practice to dodge or evade any responsi-

bility, however slight.

Were we called upon to vote on this particular question, in its present shape, we should vote against it; because no such declaration is needed now, to define or affirm the position of Massachusetts on the great issues between the slave power and its opposite; because such an act will add

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nothing to the strength or fervor of the popular detestation in which slavery is held in this State; because we have already a personal liberty law which is amply sufficient to protect the liberties of which is amply sufficient to protect the florries of all persons within our borders, and to test all ques-tions of jurisdiction that may arise; because there is no reason to apprehend that the writ of habear corpus will be denied to any man by Massachusetts judges, no matter how many decisions the Supreme corpus will be denied to any man by Massachur judges, no matter how many decisions the Supi Court of the United States may promulgate: cause we do not believe 'that any attempt will ever be made to seize and carry away any person, claimed as a slave, within this State; and finally, because we believe the Fugitive Slave Act to be utterly un-constitutional and void, ineffably detestable and inhuman, an act which any man has a right to disobey, and therefore an act which requires no counter or annulling legislation to make it imperative, but or annuling legislation to make it imperative, due only the individual repudiation and defiance of every citizen who so regards it, each acting on his own responsibility. For these reasons, we would not legislate on this subject, but leave the whole matter and all cases that may arise to the people of Massachusetts, who will take good care that her soil is not again made a hunting ground for fugitive slaves, nor her name dishonored by an act of oppression or acquiescence in the tyranny of others. For these reasons, we should vote against any such measures, as we would against any other unnecessary, useless, and impolitic proposition. Boston

SELECTIONS.

FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY.

The Boston Bee and Atlas, commenting upon an article in the Worcester Bay State, denunciatory of the proposed Personal Liberty Bill, says :-

The fact is, that in no single State, at the time

of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was there any law establishing slavery. The framers of the Constitution were very careful not to recognize or give vitality to slavery in that instrument, as they did not deem it any part of their business to perpetuate such a shameful system. The clause quoted above, if it is to be interpreted according to the usual rules of law, or if it is taken in connection with any or all the laws of the Slave States, does not apply to the Southern slave, and was never meant to be so applied. The personality of the negro slave, is everywhere and explicitly denied by the local laws of the South, and the idea that he is in the eye of the law a person, or can once service or labor, is scouted by the slave laws. Slavery rests primarily on this negation. With what consistency, then, can any of its advocates claim anything for it under this clause of the Constitution? But the advocates of human slavery never stick at any inconsistency. and use in one case the very argument which they repudiate in another precisely similar.

But we have not noticed this Democratic pronunciamento, in order to revive this oft mooted legal controversy, but rather to call attention to the abominable insolence and inhumanity of this Bu chananite. A black man, he says, who runs away from his master in Virginia, and comes to Massa chusetts, commits a trespass in setting his foot or our soil, 'if we choose so to regard it.' Does he pretend that the fact of a man's committing a tres pass or not depends on how we choose to regard it?

A man, because his skin is about as black as that of the writer of this stuff, is an intruder and trespasser, is he, if he comes within our borders? It will be a new idea in Massachusetts, that any peaceable, well-disposed man commits a trespass by setting his foot on our soil, come he from whatever place he may. But this impudent Democratic assertion may. But this impudent Democratic assessment shows the utterly intolerant and ferce spirit of the pro-slavery party. Who told this Buchananite that the escaping fugitives are not wanted here; that they come here uninvited? We believe that, were it submitted to a popular vote, nine-tenths of all Massachusetts people would say, that they are not only willing, but desirous, that as many black men, women and children, as have wisdom and courage enough to escape from bondage, shall have that enough to escape from bounded.

privilege; and the further privilege of being free from the moment they set foot on this Commonwealth, and of remaining here, unmolested, so long as they behave properly.

If the Post knows anything of the wishes of Mas-

sachusetts people, it knows that this is the case.—
We don't ask Virginia to catch our runaway horses
or breachy cattle for us. What business has Virginia to ask us to catch her stray chattels, to the real ownership of which, moreover, she has no claim in equity or common law? The Democracy might as well understand now, as at any other time, that Massachusetts will do no more 'nigger catching. She will not interfere with anything which Virgin may choose to do within her own jurisdiction, and in reference to her own citizens, nor will she permit Virginia to meddle with the State rights and local laws of the old Bay State. The Worcester Democrat and the Post may as well cease to attempt to convince New England people, that the Democratic party can make a monstrous wrong into a right by platforms, resolutions or legislation, or that any man can possibly acquire a right to the absolute ownership of the body, liberty and life of his fellow man, or that it is the duty or privilege of any man man, or that it is the duty or privilege of any man to engage in the dastardly business of helping the oppressor against the oppressed, or of re-capturing and returning to his master, the slave that has es-caped out of his hands.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AND FUGITIVE STAVE LAW.

The News, of this morning, cites Wm. Lloyd Garrison in favor of the Democratic theory of the Constitutionality of the Fugitive law. Garrison asserts this Union to be a league with death and covenant with hell, and very naturally conceives, if he can make it appear that the fugitive act is constitu-Garrison desires to tional, his case is made out. Garrison desires to subvert the Constitution, and so destroy the Union, and has a very just confidence if he can make it appear that a measure as infernal and diabolical as the fugitive law is, is one of its legitimate fruits, that he can attain his end. The Neies is willing to aid in the labor. It believes, as Garrison does, that the fugitive slave act is constitutional, and with him it labors to impress the public mind with the belief that it is a law legitimate to that instrument, and necessarily proceeding from it. Garrison has confidence enough in the popular virtue to believe if blic mind with the belief he can once impress the public mind with the belief that the fugitive law is a natural and inevitable fruit of the Constitution, that the Constitution will be repudiated by the popular virtue; but the News evidently thinks, however diabolical the law may be, if the people can be convinced that it is constitutional, they will repudiate their virtue, and accept its diabolism instead. The first question for those who love the Constitution, and would preserve the Union, is, which of these two philoso two classes of philosophers, is correct. If they both together can manage to prove the fugitive act con-stitutional, and by that means settle in the affirmative that the Constitution is a league with death and a compact with hell—which will the people do, repudiate the Constitution, or accept the compact?

Which will they prefer to save—themselves, or the Constitution? Every man will answer this question. The next question is, whether it is necessary to

accept either of these alternatives. The strong re-pagnance in the public mind to be driven to either of these alternatives has led to close examination of the instrument, to ascertain whether there is not some mode of escape, and the result of such scrutiny is, that the Constitution does not necessarily authorize nor require any such enactment as the fu-gitive act—that it is not such a league and compact Garrison and the News would have the public believe - that it is not an instrument in favor of tyranny and crime, but of liberty and virtue-tha

tyranny and crime, but of liberty and virtue—that instead of dragging the people downward to the observance of crime, it points them upward to the observance of virtue—and, therefore, it should be preserved, and in this manner construed and applied.

Now, it remains entirely with the people to say whether this combined effort of the News and Garrison shall be successful, and the Constitution be destroyed, practically, by taking all the virtue out of it, as the News would have—or its direct repudiation, as Garrison would have. It is entirely competent for them to have it an instrument of liberty and virtue if they choose. It was so designed by its framers—no man can deny that it is capable of such construction. Why not then so construe it? It is only necessary to vote right in order to do it. It will create no contuision—no trouble in the land. On the contrary, it will make peace, preserve the Constitution, and save the Union. And what is still more important, it will save the people themselves.—Milwswice Democrat.

IF By the following report, it will be seen that our respected friend and efficient condjutor, Miss Sa-BAH P: REMOND, of Salem, has had a gratifying publie reception in Dublin, and delivered two lectures or American slavery to great acceptance.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal. MISS REMOND'S ANTI-SLAVERY LEC-TURE.

A crowded and influential meeting of the Dublin Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association was held on Friday evening, in the concert room of the Rotunda, for the purpose of hearing delivered a lecture, or rather, as it proved, an able, eloquent, and comprehensive address, on the subject of the slave system in the American States, by Miss S. P. Remond, a lady of color, a native of Salem, Massachusetts. In the absence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the chair was taken by James Haughton, Esq., who briefly addressed the meeting, expressing his gratification at seeing around him so crowded an assemblage on such an occasion, an assemblage comprising so many ladies and gentlemen of worth and influence in Dublin. He read a letter from the Lord Mayor, regretting his lordship's unavoidable absence; and after commenting on the due influence of the ladies in forwarding every noble and laudable purpose, and expressing a hope that their efforts would be exerted in Dublin in forwarding the great work of abolishing slavery in America, he proceeded to introduce Miss S. P. Remond, whose appearance at the table, in the front of the platform, was hailed with long and repeated plaudits. Miss Remond, whose appearance is remarkably feminine and graceful, coupled with a quiet, dignified manner, a well-toned voice a colored man? and pleasing style of enunciation, proceeded to ad-

dress the meeting.

She said she stood before that enlightened asser blage, the representative of four millions of men and women, robbed of every right, deprived of every that party. They are, therefore, greatly interested privilege—a race of outraged and injured fellow-beings, whose wrongs should command the deepest sympathy, and the redress of whose grievances should, of right, obtain the heartiest co-operation and the most energetic aid from all lovers of freedom in every civilized country (cheers). She pointed out that this question, as it stood, involved not alone the destiny of the down-trodden and proscribed black slave, but also the destiny even of their opsors. She drew, in characters of the most dreary pressors. She drew, in characters of the slavery system kind, the prominent features of the slavery system. as practised and recognized in the slaveholding States. as practised and recognized to the showed that over thirty millions of people, who ought to desire, not only to be free themselves, but that mankind should be free, were held in subjection. tion by the influence of about one hundred thousand tyrants who uphold this vile system (hear, hear). America, the free (?) with all her boasted freedom and intelligence, was at the foot of this vile despot-ism, which had taken shelter beneath the shadow of the Republic, crushing out the life and spirit of an entire people (cheers). She pointed out the ob-stacles which the true friends of slavery abolition had to contend with, the dire and inveterate prejudices, fostered and kept up against all, white or black, who are branded with the stigma of inheriting trace of the proscribed blood. She dwelt with scorn on the wretched distinctions of caste, and the brutal insults daily offered to unoffending persons. She said she would not, that evening, enter on any descriptions of the revolting horrors, outrages and cruelties perpetrated every day under the abomina-ble slave system; but she solemnly asserted that there were to be found, throughout all the slaveholding States, numbers of characters, incidents and examples, exactly similar to those portrayed in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's admirable book (hear, hear and cheers). In a strain of impressive eloquence, Miss the Atlantic to combine, and the common despair to Remond pointedly dweit on the possible mission of find united. The great anti-slavery enterprise of this Great Britain in aiding to overthrow the iniquitous slavery system, and showed how compatible such aid was and would be with the spirit of true liberty. She enumerated all the adverse influences, grounded on so called commercial interest and otherwise. which stood arrayed against the true abolitionists of slavery in America, and met them one after the other, in a series of able arguments. She quoted thrilling passage from a recently-published work, describing the sale, by public auction, of a beautiful white woman, yet a slave—her accomplishments, nay, her very religious and Christian virtues, subserving the purpose of the auctioneer to enhance the price in dollars of this human chattel. Miss Renond, after drawing a fearful picture of the sufferings of helpless women in slavery, concluded her long and able address by a powerful appeal on behalf of a cause, the noblest in which human energies could be engaged-the abolition of the hateful sys-

Miss Remond sat down, amidst loud and enthusiastic appliance.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Abeltshauser, the Rev. Dr. Foley, Professor Hancock, Mr. Webb, &c.; and resolutions were sor Hancock, Mr. Webb, &c.; and resolutions were tensive correspondence, and handsomely printed is

tem by which man can buy and sell, enslave and

degrade, his fellow creatures.

to sustain that cause by all legitimate means. In conclusion, Miss Remond warmly thanked the meeting for the attention and sympathy accorded to her and to her mission; and it was announced that another meeting was intended to be held by the society on Friday evening next, when Miss Remond will deliver another address on American slavery .-

The meeting then adjoured. Miss Remond delivered another lecture yesterday evening, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, in the presence of a numerous and respectable audi-On presenting herself, and on being introduced by Mr. James Haughton, she was received with loud applause. She commenced her discourse with all the case and grace to be expected from an accomplished lady, and the narrative of the wrongs and injustice heaped upon the section of the human family to which she belongs was given with a force and natural truthfulness beyond the reach of art .-In all she said, there was something so persuasive so femininely beautiful and subdued, that made her appear in the estimation of her hearers (though a free woman) one who felt the wrongs and appression of her whole tribe, and who, in her own person, en-dured, through sympathy, their slavery and degradation. Evidencing at once her patriotism and philanthropy, as she called upon her audience not, o heed what she said, but to consider the forlorn condition of the slave-to inquire into his abject misery, and, as they valued the priceless bler ings of freedom, to make the case of the millions of bondmen in the land which boasted of its liberty their own. She spoke of the lowly destiny of the poor peasant, condemned to ceaseless toil for the mere privilege of being permitted to live in the land of their birth; and detailed, with painful precision, the many trials and afflictions which he had to endure. But all these were as nothing to the absence of the possession of freedom, and the knowledge of chattel property of another, to be bought and sold. She entered into minute details of the oppression to which the colored population, even in Free States of the American of life and manners in the more tropical sections of the transatlantic republic entirely 'stowed' away the transatlantic republic entirely 'stowed' away 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' She gave some harrowing records of individual wrong and oppression endured the liberty enjoyed by the negro family in South, or Catholic, America, with the bitter and reckless brutality which the colored man and woman had to endure in the evangelical 'North.' After dwelling by the slaves in the southern State on the great number of slaves who had escaped by the 'underground railway'-namely, through the instrumentality of the Christian abolitionists, who gave shelter to the fugitive negroes as they made their way to Canada—and, after dwelling with much power and eloquence on the heroism of many who had been sacrificed for proclaiming the rights of the colored man to freedom and citizenship, she con-cluded by observing— The lives of good men are not lost when they die for justice sake; for so great is justice that she rewards all who suffer for her with greatness; and, though their heads may sodden in the sun—upon the scaffold or block—upon a tower high, or city walls—and though their bones may strew the wilderness—the just cause for which they rendered up their lives gives them immortality, and their spirits walk the earth.' Miss Remond retired

amid loud and long continued cheering.

Mr. Haughton introduced an Irish gentleman named Millard, who had been a long time residen in America. Mr. Millard bore ample the statements of the gifted lecturer with reference to the condition of the slaves in North America not meeting then separated.

Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 8, 1859.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS. Boston, March 22, 1859.

W. L. GARRISON, Esq., Editor of the Liberator.

It is with great pleasure that I, like every friend of freedom, continue to notice your vigorous and consistent defence of the rights of colored men. But, allow me to utter my amonishment at your passing over in silence a violation of the rights of white men, that goes on before your eyes. Might it not be worthy task for your pen to characterize, and expose to a deserved criticism, that Resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts which introduces a difference between native and foreign-born citizens, as to their rights? If an emancipated slave settles in Massachusetts, he is permitted to vote a short time after, like every citizen of Boston; but Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, even Humboldt, Liebig, &c., &c., would not have any such right, except after seven years of residence here I am decidedly of opinion that a colored man has a many rights as a white man; but are you, perhaps of opinion that a white man, if he is not born in this slaveholding country, ought to have less rights than

The German Liberals all over the Union would, in body, declare openly their adhesion to the Abo litionist party, if they could hope for any success o to hear from you, a noble advocate of human rights of Blacks, a word on the rights of the Immigrated.

Respectfully yours, K. HEINZEN. Editor of the "Pionier."

REPLY. While we do not go to the polls ourselves baying long since withdrawn from them as a matter of conscience,) we, nevertheless, strongly condemn ar act of political injustice like that referred to by the editor of the 'Pionier;' and we have scarcely doubt that the proposed amendment to the Constitu tion of Massachusetts, should it be submitted to the people, will be rejected by a decided majority. 'Know Nothingism' has had its day, and this is its last ex piring effort. It is but justice to say that, outside of this Commonwealth, no countenance is given by the Republican journals to this proscription.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. The following highly gratifying announcement he appeared for the last two or three numbers under the ditorial head of the Anti-Slavery Standard :-

With the increase in general estimation of the apportance of the great enterprise to which our lives have been devoted grows a new responsibility—that of making known, on both sides of the sea, whatever relation to it may concern the two great nations

'To do this effectually requires the trained power of thought and observation, the political intuition and accomplishment, the historic faculty and knowledge accomplishment, the which it is the standing difficulty on either side

century demands, in addition, a universal and impar-tial sympathy, and a proved power to forego all things else for the opportunity of usefulness to the world.

'The ability to offer such an opportunity has ena-bled the Executive Committee of the American ANTI-SLAVERY SociETY to obtain such cooperation With the arrival of each English steamer at New York, (beginning at an early day,) we shall publish a communication from Harrier Martineau.

'Timely notice is given, that no reader may lose the first of a series beginning at a moment so critical in the interestical control of the series of the s

in the international connections of French, Austrian, Russian, Italian, English, Spanish and American af-

The first letter of Miss Martineau will appear i the Standard of this week. The acquisition of a writer so gifted in intellect, so clear-sighted and uncompromising, so thoroughly informed in regard to whatever relates to the anti-slavery cause in this country, so world-wide in her reputation for literary talent and politico-economical grasp of mind, as a regullar correspondent of the Standard, will add greatly sor Hancock, Air. Webb, &c.; and the cause of the passed, expressive of sympathy in the cause of the abstition of American slavery, and a determination deserving a list of subscribers exceeding that of the abstition of American slavery, and a determination New York Ledger. Terms, \$2.00 per annu

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

We ask the particular attention of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause to the following new series of tracts, just issued by the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies. They afford an excellent opportunity and means of aiding the cause, and of disseminating its great truths and principles. A little money expended in them may be made to ac complish a great good. These tracts may all be had at the following low prices: by the hundred, \$2; dozen, 30 cts.; single, 3 cts. Apply at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and 138 Nassau street, New York.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES AT SAVANNAR, Georgia. Reported for the Tribune. PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FREE COLORED PROPLE

OF THE UNITED STATES. By Rev. James Freeman Clarke. SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, before the Committee

on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature, in behalf of the Petition for a law against Slave-hunting. FETTERS IN THE BAY STATE. Speech of William

Lloyd Garrison, on the same occasion.

EECH OF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 'No Slave-hunting in the Old Bay State.' PEECH OF REV. HENRY BLEBY, Missionary to Barbadoes, on the Results of Emancipation in the British West India Colonies.

SLAVERY AND THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSION ERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. By C. K. W. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. By C. K. W.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPIC CO-OPERATION. In anothjected, and paid anything but a high compliment to the morality of the great majority of the inhabitants dress, from Warrington, England, which has been column may be found an excellent Anti-Slavery Adof the United States generally, while her pictures forwarded to us by Robert Gaskell, Esq., signed by the Mayor of that place, and 3525 persons of all ranks and degrees. It is the production of a clergyman of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and so unexceptions, and contrasted able in its language and spirit, and so brief withal, emancipation.

Accompanying the letter of Mr. Gaskell was a donation of one hundred dollars from the Warrington Anti-Slavery Society to the American Anti-Slavery Society-the result of the visit and labors of Miss SARAH P. REMOND, whose reception abroad has been of a most gratifying character. This donation is gratefully appreciated, and will be faithfully applied to the furtherance of that movement, upon the triumph of which depend the freedom and happiness of millions now in bondage, and the safety and permanency of this Republic.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of New York, in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, on Tuesday, May 10th, commencing 10 o'clock, A. M.; and continued, by adjournment at the same place, on Tuesday evening, and Wednes day forenoon and afternoon. [Further particulars being in the least exaggerated. Mr. Webb announced that Miss Remond would deliver another lecture at the Rotunda on Friday evening. The hereafter.) Early and co-operative efforts should be and an overwhelming attendance.

THE MODEL PASTOR. . Oh! where shall rest be found?

An answer has been found to this important ques-

ion. The problem is solved, and the solution published to the world. Rest is obtainable, if sought at the right time and in the right place. And we are assured of this, not by a person in the first warm flush of discovery, exaggerating in his enthusiasm, and hastily generalizing from a very few facts, but by a hastily generalizing from a very few facts, but by a patient investigator, who, having observed, compared and listened to—found and made note of—marked learned, and inwardly digested the matter in question for nearly a quarter of a century, now speaks with the confidence engendered by patient perseverance in his method, and unvarying uniformity in his result. Not to keep our readers in suspense, rest, a delicious repose for soul and body at once, is to be found on Sundays (the secular days are not vouched for) in a pew of Essex Street church in Boston; the shepherd who there leads his sheep among green pastures is the Rev. South-side Adams; and the fortunate discoverer and announcer of this place of weekly refuge is the Hon. Rufus Choate.

The place where this announcement was first made was chosen in the most judicious manner to extend this soothing influence, and increase the number of such oases in this vale of tears. Nearly a hundred elergymen (if we may trust the estimate of the Courier) had assembled with the church and congregation of Dr. Adams, to honor and congratulate him on the completion of twenty-five years of pastoral service, on the evening of March 28th. These clergymen got rather more than they bargained for. They went merely to a festivity, but found a sermon thrown in, with a special and pointed application to themselves. It happened on this wise. Mr. Choate, having regularly attended the ministry

of South-side Adams nearly the whole of the period thus celebrated, had been specially invited to make the principal rhetorical demonstration at the festival in question. He, of course, bestowed the expected praise, honor and glory, with the expected thoroughness, upon the hero of the evening. But there was one feature of his speech which must have taken every hearer by surprise. Instead of using merely 'glittering generalities' in praise of Dr. Adams, he stated elaborately, minutely, and with delicious frankness, the very, actual reason which makes that gentleman's preaching acceptable to him-namely, this: avowing that he went into his pew on Sunday as a man goes into his house at night time, ron nest'-he distinctly, emphatically, repeatedly declares that, throughout the twenty-five years, ' never in an introductory prayer, never in a hymn, occasionally or in the ordinary course of public worship selected, never by any illustration in any sermon, by any train of association right or wrong, did he find himself carried back into the world that he had left; through the whole of this time, the sermons and prayers, and the selections from Bible and psalm-book, had so precisely answered his particular purpose in going there, that never in a single case did he find himself assailed or attacked by any thing which he had done, any thing for which he had voted or acted in the political world without, Admitting, incidentally, that this beated, heaving political world ' is not a very good world, and that the etion of himself and his associates in it is not particularly praiseworthy, he yet triumphs in the recollection that no sin committed, no duty neglected there, has ever, for a moment, been brought to his recollection by the manner or matter of the South-side minis trations, and that they have never roused in him one single impulse even to attempt to make the next six days' work more worthy than the last.

Now Mr. Choate, though widely and accurately known in the community, and made the subject of much comment for his action in law and politics, has never been reckoned an eminent saint. He has probably submitted, without wincing, to be represented in prayer, hymn and sermon, (in a general way, and as one of a congregation collectively so stigmatized,) as a 'miserable sinner.' He does not reckon this sort of classification as disturbance or annoyance, does not connect it with the acts which he does as a lawyer or a politician, and does not consider the weekly rest graphically described by Mr. Choate, having their repose disturbed by no application or applicability of their actual daily life-no Scriptural.

men would, in tender consideration for the feelings of dex to their judgment. reply!! Yes, the usually acute and wide-awake Mr. minister .- c. x. w. Choate actually committed himself, in these circumstances, by quoting the proverb- Suum cuique sun in arte credendum est'-Every man is to be presumed to understand his own trade-and by uttering the following tragico-pathetic appeal:

Let me ask my clerical friends—again speaking Chandler Robbins and the speech of Rufus Choate for laymen—whether they think it to be quite fair The special pleader is evidently the echo of the parson

play between man and man, to catch a parishioner in his pew, silent and still, by custom, decorum, and the manners of New England, and turn upon him every eye in the congregation, for the politics he practices, and for the party to which he has at

Poor David, King of Israel! How unlucky that he lived before the modern code of honor was invented! Could he have heard Mr. Choate's sermon is Essex street church, he need not have hung his head, like a blubbering school-boy, before the coarse personalities of Nathan. He might then have had choice of two kinds of defence. He might have uttered, majestically, the Hebrew for . Suum cuique sua in arte credendum est,' adding, with a frown-Dost thou, a mere prophet, pretend to understand the prerogatives of princes?-or, descending to the level of eason, he might calmly have asked-Thinkest thou O Nathan, that it is quite fair play between man and man, to catch a monarch in his retirement, with neither courtier nor court chaplain at hand to speak for him, and put him out of countenance as thou hast cone? Is it quite right thus to throw a wet blanket upon a fellow-creature? I put it to thee if it is fair, manly, moral, honest? Nay, O Nathan, is it not cruel and cowardly thus to treat an individual man? Had Mr. Choate been familiar with the history and

literature of the class of men whom he thus undertook to instruct, he might have found abundant authorities among themselves upon the point in question. For instance, he might have quoted Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary at Stockbridge station among he Choctaws, and still retained in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in spite of his expressed determination to admit slaveholders to his church, and to avoid, not only 'the abolition movement, but any train of measures aiming even 'in the end' to undermine the system of slavery! Mr. Byington says, in answer to the question what ministerial instruction he gives to his slaveholding church-members about slavery- We give such instructions to masters and servants as are contained in the epistles, and yet not in a way to give the subject a peculiar prominence. For then it would seen to be personal, as there are usually but one or two slaveholders at our meetings'!

Mr. Choate had formerly, on an occasion of merely secular interest, intimated, by an expressive epithet, his opinion that the truths of the Declaration of Independence should not be too minutely reduced t practice. Excellent to make a show with on the fourth of July, and to wave abroad, like the star spangled banner, on other public occasions, he decided that they were, after all, only 'glittering generalities, and that they should be used merely as such. H now informs us that certain truths in the Bible are the same in kind with these, only different in degree; the doctrines that the race of man is of kindred blood, all of it,' and ' that all men stand on an equality of right, and responsibility, and duty before God, he declares to be GLORIOUS GENERALITIES He admits that these glorious generalities are, and im plies that they appropriately may be, 'modified and controlled by civil society.' But how far God's glorious generalities are to be modified and controlled by man- how far, for example, he says, touching the kernel of the nut with the point of his needle, 'the acquisition of a territory, a new fact, by the common blood and common treasure, makes it proper to lay it open to all or shut it up against some, -these things, he tells his reverend hearers, they do not understand and had better not attempt to inquire into or report

In contrast with this cant about the unfitness of the clergy to preach upon those truths which political parties have chosen to pervert or deny-and because the truths in question are perverted or denied, a reason the force of which goes in the opposite directionhow sensible, manly and Christian seem the following sentiments from the pen of Dr. Arnold; Life, p. 169;

'I think that the clergy as a body might do much or a politician, and does not consider the weekly rest in his pew, so much desired and so intensely enjoyed, to be prejudiced by it. We infer, therefore, that stand what is the good of a national Church if it be other miserable sinners in the congregation, perhaps not to Christianize the nation, and introduce the the entire body of them, enjoy the Sunday rest so principles of Christianity into men's social and civil

self-reproach for its past, no aspiration for its future are unacquainted with the relation sustained by its -no comparison of it with a better earthly life-no clergymen to slavery and to anti-slavery, must not reference of it to a higher standard, either ideal or suppose that the hundred ministers who assembled to honor Dr. Adams did so because of any special sym-This does not answer our idea of a 'preacher of pathy with his book of eulogy on slavery. The great righteousness, or a 'preacher of the Gospel.' But it majority of them differ in opinion with him upon this so exactly fulfils Mr. Choate's idea and necessity, subject. They neither desire a revival of the foreign that he not only exults and glories in it as a credit to slave trade, nor wish to see even a modified slavery inthe Essex street minister and a blessing to his con- troduced into Massachusetts, nor prefer a continuance gregation, but he preaches a short sermon upon that of slavery in the South. But their difference with text to the hundred brother ministers of Dr. Adams, him is one merely of opinion, not of principle-just as who, having come as mere participants in a festive upon the question whether wood or coal makes the occasion, must have been somewhat astonished at best fuel, or whether Smith's grammar or Jones's being singled out for special admonition and warning grammar should be used in the schools. They hold before the crowded congregation; singled out for that opinion and practice may be diametrically differpublic instruction, by a lawyer, as to the proper man- ent in regard to slavery, just as in regard to these ner of performing their clerical duties, and in a place matters, without prejudice to the character of a Chriswhere they could make neither defence nor reply. tian, or the function of a Christian minister. Hold-Mr. Choate earnestly appealed to these Reverend ing their opinions to be right, they would be glad to elergymen to follow the example of his venerated have Dr. Adams hold them also; but they concede pastor, and give to their flocks the inestimable bless- his perfect right to preach and practise the opposite. ing of rest, by taking a South-side view of those He is, none the less for that, their dear brother in the things generally, which would interfere with their ministry; and they would no more think of refusing repose, and particularly by abstaining 'from politics, to exchange pulpits with him, or with Dr. Blagden, or and from any element which has been connected, in with Dr. Samuel M. Worcester of Salem, than with a any way, with active party politics, on the Lord's Christian minister. If he should pick a pocket indeed, or forge a note-or even if he should cease to This request, if understood according to its terms, believe in hell-fire, and begin to believe that God was must be considered a somewhat unreasonable one, wise enough, powerful enough, and good enough to since compliance with it would deprive these minis- convert sinners to holiness in the next stage of existters of a large part of their stock in trade. Adhering ence as well as in this-the case would be different; to it, they could not preach upon, or allude to, any but since the error is merely a volunteering of his inone of the ten commandments, nor any one of the fluence in aid of the custom of this country to sell seven deadly sins, since the violation of all the for- men and women-even Christian men and womenmer, and the commission of all the latter, have form- as pieces of property; merely to countenance the aced a part, either of the system of slavery, or of tual working of Christian men as horses, only worse, the action of the United States government in de- and the use of Christian women as cows, only worse fence of slavery; and opposition to these two is man- since this is the only offence, they disregard it; if a ifestly what Mr. Choate means by politics. But set- sin at all, it is a venial sin; one of those beautiful ting aside this consideration, and setting aside also the chapters in 'The Baptized Child' or 'The Commuhardened effrontery of a request, made by a layman, nion Sabbath' would counterbalance a hundred such, in behalf of miserable sinners generally, that clergy- in their judgment-if their conduct forms a true in-

those miserable sinners, abstain from the rebuke of one To give, by way of example, a single item of this great and spreading department of sin-if any of conduct; while many secular papers have spoken those clergymen were gifted with a perception of the with indignation of Mr. Choate's attempt to make the ludicrous, it must have been difficult for them to pre- pulpit, even more than at present, a distributor of inserve the requisite sobriety of countenance, while Mr. dulgences for sin, and the pew, even more than at Choate seriously elaborated the following double present, a place of refuge and repose for the sinner, blunder, sufficient, of itself, to cause a presumption the Congregationalist quietly gives a narrative of th of Hibernian descent on his part: a layman, transaction, without comment. The Congregationalist speaking to elergymen, and to elergymen assem- is one of the organs established to support Dr. Adams's bled for a purpose altogether different from the sect. Its clerical editor holds opinions widely differreception of criticism or admonition, he urged ent from those of Dr. Adams, in regard to slavery; he these two reasons, among others, for their com- sincerely regrets the South-side position in which that pliance with his request; first, that they were pro- gentleman has chosen to place himself; but Dr. essionally incompetent to treat the subject in ques- Adams is none the less, for that, his 'dear brother in tion, as being less acquainted with it than their hear- Christ'; and none the less, for that, will he consen ers! and next, that it was unfair to take advantage to meet Dr. Adams, as he has often done already, in of those hearers, by giving them an unlooked for re- ecclesiastical relations, necessarily implying the full buke, in a place where they could neither escape nor recognition of him as a Christian, and as a Christian

> What a suggestive and extraordinary conglom eration of ideas and persons in our 'Refuge of Oppression' this week! What a satire upon gospe preaching are the extracts from the sermon of Rev.

AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM A BROAD

It is with great pleasure, and many thanks, we put It is with great pleasers from Warrington, Engled together with an Address (numerously and most a spectably signed) to the American People on the adspectably signed, to which are indicative of that but ject of Slavery and which knows nothing of geographic Christian spirit which conducties in its sympathy and divisions or national boundaries in its sympathy and the oppressed, and its efforts to redeem the world ha all unrighteousness.

WARRINGTON, (Eng.) March 18, 18th DEAR SIR:

grive the gardess I error have ern free me

I have much pleasure in sending you ove HETTED DOLLARS, through Messrs. J. W. Lawton & hea They are a contribution from the Warrington Ass. They are a contribute American Anti-Slavery Society to the American Anti-Slavery Society to aid in the good work which that Society was ganized to accomplish.

Miss Remond's visit to England, you se ducing some little fruit already. It is to her labor here that you are mainly indebted for this place manifestation of our sympathy with you, and a trust that similar fruits will result from her laborother parts of the United Kingdom. I am, dear sir,

> Yours, very truly, ANN ROBSON

WARRINGTON, (ENG.) March 18, 1819

W. L. GARRISON, Esq. : DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Warrington to ti-Slavery Society were in doubt to whom the trees

panying address should be sent, in order to see a publicity. They have therefore requested me to make it to you, that you may place it in the hands of so one connected with the American Anti-Slavery ciety, who will give it publicity through the rune. nized organs of the party, and by any other new thought desirable.

The Warrington Anti-Slavery Society, animal mark the sincerity of their professions by the perfer ance of some definite act, have sent a donation of is dollars to the American Anti-Slavery Society, it is in furthering the cause they have in common ve yourselves.

Miss Remond's exertions have been eminently viceable by stimulating into more active life the me ing sentiment of our town ; and it appears to me is American Society would not wisely to send our be time to time, some popular advocate to explain the efforts and the progress made in America. You walk then see that the American feeling, that we make cold on this subject, is without foundation. The he ish nation has never receded on this great questi The strong conviction of injustice attendant upons system of slaveholding is too indelibly stamped ma the national mind ever to be effaced, and there are needs some exciting cause to evidence its vitality.

Whenever appealed to on principles which to conscientiously recognize and support, the responsa quick and heartfelt.

The difficulty is not so much to create a comme sentiment as to bring out this felt unity into one trabined action. One sentiment alone can give chein to this action; that we are engaged in a work of God, demanded from us and all sincere Christian byn acknowledgment of the one Fatherhood of Gol me the one brotherhood of man, lessons not only divises taught, but in accordance with which Christ draglived and died. 'How beautifully does the shifting of slavery in the British dominions exhibit the poer that accomplishes a work both begun and carried in God !

We cannot look for efficient agency to any sum where the motives and principles will not bear bis tested by spirit and word of Christian truth. Thesvocacy of principles and modes of action which a foreign to these will ever tend to weaken the sp pathy of those further removed from the existing is fluences which give rise to them. There was senwhat of this to be deplored, though scarcely to wondered at, in the recent Boston Convention; at it seems to me that we act wisely by any expressed our sympathy which may extend the inflamed those who adhere faithfully to the only sound heef action,-that of moral sussion,-and depress at cause which accords not with the perfect law if you

The Immigration Bill recently passed by it is maica Legislature, and now lying in our China office for Her Majesty's sanction, has alresty aid otests. It appears quite a bis the French Immigration scheme, a legalized direct and it is to be hoped that the present ministry, when term of office is very precarious, may have to rem before the Bill is sanctioned. I am yours, truly.

ROBERT GASKELL

ADBRESS

PROM THE Inhabitants of Warrington and its Neighborhal

Citizens of the United States of America. The principle that man cannot hold properly man appears to us so reasonable, and of such seems application, that we are ready at first to being must also be of universal practice. But when we painfully reminded that in America, men and such of like passions with ourselves, are bought ad all and treated as chattels, it is difficult to reduce our monstrances to a set form. We think rature less should resent the outrage. It is hard to him at hearts into arguments, to twist our feelings into he

and with words to vindicate the stamp of 6st Inasmuch, however, as slavery has grown up dest generation after generation, as an Institution of his rica, and as thus what is an outrage, may be held upon as a product of nature, we will attempt to her an appeal.

By our common humanity, which slavery intiby the one origin, one probation, and one said & men, be they black or white-by that one Golde sits above the consciences of all as universal late. and by that final account which, without diameter of Master or Slave, we must all render up at the pa day-by these considerations we appeal to proyou who now ply this unlawful traffic, that you quish it for ever ;- and to you who are engaged an noble work of abolition, that you go forward, make that you have with you the great heart of English that in your highest enthusiasm keeps equal po with yours-and, if it were allowed to speak to the great heart of man.

We make this appeal, not in the spirit of crass but of friendship. We recognize the common rate hood of all men; and this appeal is lodged side white brother on behalf of him who is no least brother, and whose equality, as it is established nature, we would desire to see established in more

THOS. G. RYLANDS, J. P.,

WILLIAM QUEKETT, Rector of Warrings GILBERT GREENALL, Member of Parison for the Borough of Warring The address has also received the signature of

gentleman tradesmen and other inhabitants of \$6 rington and neighborhood.

ROBERT GASKELL

Sec'y Warrington Anti-Slaver Section

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETI.

At a meeting of a committee of this societal states upon the citizens of the United States upon the citizens of the United States upon the states upon

Ms. Speiken, -I presume there is hardly a peran here who doubts that we ought to pass a bill like one before us, so far as the rights and duties of huminity are concerned. The only question which pres, then, is, is it constitutional? That is, has the evenment the right to forbid my offering food to the hungry, a cup of cold water to the fainting, a the hungry, a cap of cold water to the lainting, a gament to the naked, protection to a weak, defenceweman, flying from her oppressor and outrager stend that it has not; that these are rights which here never been surrendered up to the national govgonett; rights which remain in the hands of the peris themselves, which they breathe in with God's free sir, and receive as gifts from no man or body of

not it is said, we have by general consent given the national government the right to command us to belier up to his master the 'person held to service er labor who escapes. And shall the slaveholder to us under that clause of the Constitution, and demand his slave? Let Massachusetts reply,—When tour laws and your courts recognize him as a person, your laws and your country recognize min as a person, person, and which are inseparable from his personalpersonal-ir, then we will do it, and not till then. Now your lars say he is a chattel, a thing, a beast of burthen. and not a person. A slave! There is no such creature mentioned in the Constitution; and if the laws the slave States have dehumanized a portion of the human race, and placed them on a level with the brate creation, and then one of these chattels chances to stray away, why, let its owner bring an action at memon law, and recover it the same as he can any other estray; and not come here and tell us that that instrument which our fathers framed for the protection and government of men, thinking men, was designed for the government of articles of merchandize. words 'slave' and 'person' are incompatible and cannot be applied to the same individual.

But it is said the Constitution was designed b those who framed it to protect this kind of property. Well, suppose it was, what of it? If we enact a law here, and a man is tried for his life under the provisions of that law, what will govern the judge in his decisions, our intentions in passing it, or the letter of the law itself? If, then, the meanest and most hardened criminal who trends the earth but to defile it is allowed the benefit of any flaw in the law, why in the name of justice and common sense should not the man guilty of no crime be placed upon as good a footing? Can any one give a valid reason why?

It is said the Constitution has been interpreted differently from the hour of its adoption down to the present time. Granted; but that proves nothing. It was understood by the great men who framed the busitation, and by almost all our most distinguishel public men, from that time down to the hour of the Dred Scott decision, that Congress had the power to brislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. But the superior intellect of the Supreme Court pol these gentlemen they were much mistaken : that Corress had no such power. So, taking shelter unor this illustrious precedent, -under the highest tribund in our land; -I say it matters not a straw what the previous interpretation of the Constitution may here been upon the point, for we, in our sovereign especity as a State, have as good a right to judge of eletter of the Constitution as the Supreme Court; and I believe a better right, for where is the provision which makes that court a judge and interpreter of this instrument? And if the Supreme Court disregards precedent, and follows the letter of the Consutution, as it pretends, in order to strengthen an infamous institution, how much more should we disreand precedent, and follow the letter, when we can thereby defend the defenceless, and strengthen justice

But, if It were not abundantly satisfied upon this point of the entire constitutionality of this bill, there smother point which would be sufficient to satisfy ms. Assuming that it is unconstitutional, what then There are certain circumstances, as-we all know, uner which we are justifiable in disobeying the laws. for instance, it is against the law for one man to take he life of another, and vet he can do it in self-defence, if necessary to preserve his own life, and go cear. Now, it is upon this principle, I suppose, for ame of the Southern States throw our colored citizens into prison when they come to their shores. Citizens. I said; for though prominent Democrats may thank God in the halls of Congress that colored men are not, and never can be, citizens of the United States, I will thank God, here in my place, that they are, and can e, citizens of Massachusetts ; and therefore, if there is any virtue, if there is any power in the Constituion, citizens of the United States also. It is upon this principle, too, I suppose, that white men, citizens the United States, are not allowed to freely speak and publish their sentiments south of Mason and Dian's line. Now, that the South has the right thus by her enactments to override the Constitution, no one tan for a moment doubt; for if she had not, surely he Democratic party, with its large-hearted patriotism, with its disinterested regard for all sections and all races, with its boundless love and reverence for the Constitution and the rights of man, would have put a step to such proceedings long ago. So. followby this precedent,-for I am very conservative in as tendencies, and cannot do any thing without a relent,-we unquestionably have the right to pass directly antagonistic to the Constitution, if in tur juigment the internal peace and the safety of the State demand it. And that the peace of the State, the lives of her citizens, may be at any hour endangood, if the slave-hunter is allowed to pursue his futire upon our soil, no one who witnessed the exsement attendant upon the Burns' case can for a noment doubt. Why, sir, I used to wonder, when rading accounts of great battles, how men could much upon the battle field, and deliberately pull the tiggers of their guns, intending to take the lives of her fellow-men; but when I saw armed soldiers in he streets of Boston, blockading those streets, not alowing them to be used for the legitimate purposes of usiness, then, I was able to realize how men might, under some circumstances, feel like fighting.

And so, Mr. Speaker, following the precedent of the States whose loyalty to the Constitution the natotal government does not for a moment question, te undoubtedly have the right to pass this bill. Having now attempted to show that this bill is enbely constitutional, and that, even if it is not, it is

teht and proper, under the circumstances, to pass it, wish to say a few words, before I sit down, in agard to the petitioners for this bill; for it has been ereral times intimated upon this floor, that these etitioners were 'foolish persons,' who either did not r what they were asking, or else knew they asking for something which we had no power ant. Now, so far as two of the most numerousigned petitions which have been presented to body-one signed by the Orthodox clergyman ad five hundred and thirty citizens of one of the was which I have the honor to represent, the other igned by the Orthodox elergymen and over one usand other citizens, including a large majority of he legal voters of the town of Danvers-are concerned, I know that the reverse of this is true; that mong those petitioners are some of the most intellicent and influential men to be found in the commuhity in which they reside; men who feel as deep an The Lord was the strength of his life even in times of

the freest one upon which the sun in all his course had called for him. Having lived to a good old age, looks down, and would make the blessings of this he was sensible that he was an old man, almost four freedom yet more universal,—it is because they love score, and he felt resigned to obey the divine call, the institutions of their land, its free schools and The fourteenth chapter of John was read to him by churches, its benevolent and reformatory institutions, one of his grandsons, and he eagerly responded to Him that scatter light and joy around the paths of so who spoke as never man spake. Except some whismany of earth's unfortunate and erring ones, and pered words of human love, his last expressions were, would give to these a yet wider range-it is because Glory to God! Glory to God! Let me go to God! they love all these things, our national glory and its In the language of Whittier, applied to a kindred strength, and would do what they can to wipe out the spirit, one dark stain that rests upon its fame, that they Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan, come here, and pray us to enact that the soil beneath A true, and brave, and downright hones our feet shall be free; that the moment the slave sets his foot upon our territory, and breathes our air, that him blessed. They will never forget his affectionatemoment shall his shackles fall, his bonds be broken, ness to them and their surviving parent, his universal and he stand forth what God made him to be, a free

To this prayer, every sentiment of justice and humanity compels us to bend a willing ear. It is no ity. His surviving conditions in the cause of opmercenary cry for the means to make money, or for the means of personal aggrandizement, that has been indomitable courage, his unwearied diligence. The borne almost daily to our ears during this session in people of color will ever bear in mind his manly and those petitions, but in them we see an uprising of the unflinehing advocacy of their rights. And all who better feelings of man's nature, in them we hear the knew him will never lose the impression of his voice of the people, and in this case we may feel that straightforwardness in every good work to which he the voice of the people is also the voice of God.

THE LATE ARNOLD BUFFUM.

This venerable man, known through his whole ca-Perth Amboy, N. J., March 13th, after a short but the 18th of January, at Eagleswood, at the conclusion severe illness, in his 78th year. His manly form has of which he says :gone there, but he is not in the tomb. He still lives, 'Should an opportunity be permitted me, at the ty. What was excellent in him survives, and will be Society, I should be happy to declare my unbroken dren's children, and as a legacy to the world.

His father, William Buffum, was an Abolitionist of throughout the civilized world; and which will certhe Old School, the school of Benezet, Hopkins, tainly bring the day when every yoke of bondage Franklin, Jay, Brown, etc. His house, at that early will be broken, and the oppressed go free; when day, was a refuge of fugitive slaves. He had twelve the whole world shall unite in the observance of such children, and could say, what few men have ever been a fast as God has chosen; and when we all shall reable truly to say, the whole twelve were all anti-sla-joice in the coming of an acceptable day to the very in sentiment and practice. They had an anti- Lord.' slavery birthright. One only survives of this large I have now entered upon my 78th year, and m anti-slavery family.

of John Gould, of Middletown, R. I. It proved a that the day will speedily come, happy union, and continued over fifty years. His "When the might with the right and the truth shall worthy partner survives him, and resides with affectionate children. About the year 1825, Mr. Buffum visited England, where he became acquainted with several persons distinguished for their philanthropy. Among them was ELIZABETH FRY, whom he frequently accompanied on her benevolent visits to Newgate prison. He often described this noble woman as FAIR IN AID OF THE PRISONER'S FRIEND. tures to them in her inimitable way, praying with commencing April 25th, and to continue five days .them, speaking to them words of instruction and The direct object will be to obtain means for the hope, and manifesting a deep interest in their behalf. establishing Rooms to aid the poor, discharged prison-He also formed a friendship with DAVID HOLT, called ers, and to carry out all the various objects connected the 'Father of Manchester.' They were kindred with the Prison Mission. Rooms are now occupied spirits, and their friendship, cemented by sympathy for this purpose in the building well known as Boylsand correspondence, continued until the death of Mr. ton Hall, corner of Boylston and Washington streets.

In Paris, where he resided for a time, he became acquainted with AMELIE OPIE, of England, who was Flowers, refreshments, clething, and various articles there on a visit. They associated with a little band are wanted, or donations in money to meet the exof ' Friends,' who were living there for a short period. penses of the Fair. Mr. Buffum and Mrs. Opic were appointed by this Among other features of the Fair will be specimens band to attend to the wants of several poor people who of convict labor in prisons. Persons having any enlooked to them for help. A pleasant friendship grew riosities made in Dartmoor prison, or in any prison, up between these kindred spirits. Once a week they are requested to furnish them for the Fair. met at the house of Lafaverre, and talked of human rights with this world-renowned son of liberty, solicited. There will also be exhibited a fine collecand the true-hearted friends who gathered around him tion of paintings in connection with the Fair. The at his hospitable mansion.

plans for the better condition of society, and among the objects that engaged his attention were Infant address Rev. Charles Spear, or Mrs. Spear. Schools. On returning to his native country, he brought with him the apparatus used in these schools, and tried the experiment of the first Infant School in A finely executed portrait of America's most merit the United States at Fall River, Mass., where over a rious poet, drawn from life by C. A. Barry, and photohundred children were taught. The experiment was graphed by Silsbee, Chase & Co., has just been pubso satisfactory to the people that they added an Infant lished by W. A. Greene, 16 Summer street, Boston. department to the public schools. The good results, The upper portion of the head and face is excellent, and the evils prevented, can only be known to Him but the expression of the mouth fails to do justice to

Mr. Buffum was one of the twelve individuals who associated to commence the great work that is now agitating the whole nation. On the 26th of Janua-Louis Casseres before a Boston public, at Mercantile ry, 183e, they formed the New England Anti-Sla-Hall, last evening, and the marked approval with cery Society in Boston. Mr. Buffum was the first President, and the first lecturer sent forth by the New England Society. He lectured also in opposition to the Colonization Society. He was a member of the Convention that assembled in Philadelphia, Decemance. Assistance was rendered by Mrs. J. H. Long and Mr. G. Gove, vocalists, and Mr. L. Coenen, upon the violin, while in the place of Mr. Adams, whose ciety, and, as he had opportunity, he attended Conabsence was regretted by many, Mr. Henry Draper, a ventions for the formation of State and other Socie-ties on behalf of the down-trodden and oppressed. from Europe.) volunteered his services, and gave a He ever advocated the cause of the slave and the free people of color with a boldness and per- audience, and the performances were liberally apseverance worthy of all praise. His intimate friends plauded throughout .- Boston Journal. knew his remarkable patience under provocation, 12 Senor Casseres is identified, on one side of his

In June, 1843, Mr. Buffum attended the General mong the foremost pianists of the age. Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, and took an active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Buffum had a manly form, a stentorian voice, a cheerful temper, a youthful gait, an appearance of robust health, a habit of looking at the bright side of things, and a step, manner and appearance that seemed to say, 'I'm determined to be a young man as in Italian and French literature, long as ever I can.' Within a few weeks of his departure, the writer of this had an interview with him in this city, when, in answer to inquiries, Mr. Buffum said, 'I feel perfectly well; they take me for a hundred dollars. man ten years younger than I am; I feel the same interest in affairs that ever I did, and have a hope of immortality through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.' His manner, at this time, was unusually tender and affectionate, while he spoke of friends and coadjutors, some of whom had passed into the spiritual world, while others survived, and were still in the

Mr. Buffum's buoyancy did not arise merely from animal spirits, natural cheerfulness and constant hopefulness, for he had religious faith that sustained him, and gave warmth and steadiness to his spirits. This faith carried him through all the trials and persecutions to which he was subject, and over all the full belief in the brotherhood of man and the Father- owned by hood of God. He believed that the Almighty, as he had promised, would break the rod of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free. This belief animated him in his long-continued labors in behalf of his fellow-men, and inspired him with unabated confidence in God. As he walked about his dwelling, he would

be heard chanting-· The Lord is my shepherd,

His children and children's children rise up and call love to the human race, his indefatigable searchings after truth, his trust in an overruling Providence, his peaceful death, and bright hope of a blessed immortalwas called.

We copy the foregoing tribute to the memory of our worthy and venerated friend, and early and peer as a philanthropist, has, at last, in a good old age, intrepid coadjutor, from the Anti-Slavery Standard. descended to the grave. He died at Eagleswood, The last letter we ever received from him was dated

and will ever live. Mortality has put on immortali- next annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery precious as an inheritance to his children and chil- unity with those who took the lead in that modern revival of that work and labor of love, which is now He was born in the year 1782, at Smithfield, R. I. spreading a most hopeful and encouraging influence

Heavenly Father sustains me in health and activity Arnold Buffum married Rejecca Gould, daughter and in the daily strengthening of my hope and faith

he, And, come what there may, to stand in the way,

That day the world shall see." Most respectfully, thy friend and fellow-laborer

ARNOLD RUFFUM

she appeared among the prisoners, reading the Scrip- A Fair will be held in the Music Hall, Boston, These are used for offices, for meetings, and as a home. Those friendly to the work are requested to aid us

Germania Band will perform each evening.

In England, Mr. Buffum eagerly inquired into Any one desirous of attending one of the tables, is requested to send immediate word to the Rooms, or

PROTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN G. WHITTIER

CONCERT OF SENOR CASSERES .- A large and fash-

pleasing specimen of his abilities.

The entertainment proved very satisfactory to the

and the sensibility of his great loving heart when parentage, with the proscribed colored race, and by friends of long standing turned coldly from him be- his gentlemanly deportment and extraordinary skill cause he despised caste, and was the out-spoken and and taste on his favorite instrument, will help greatly fearless champion of the oppressed. This coldness, to remove that hateful and wicked spirit of complexthough it wounded him, could not change his senti- ional caste which so widely prevails in this country. ments or his conduct, or make him swerve a hair's His performances on Monday evening excited the adbreadth from the line of fidelity to the cause of free- miration and elicited the warmest applause of a highly appreciative audience. He takes his position a-

> Hon. Nicholas Brown, formerly American Consul to Rome, and Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, his native State, died at Troy, recently, of congestion of the lungs. He was 66 years of age. Mr. Brown's library at Chippaquanset is said to be one of the finest in New England. It is particularly rich

> Mr. Brown cherished a growing interest in the Anti-Slavery struggle, and on subscribing for the Liberator, made the generous donation to it of one

OLD BROWN'S' COMPANY OF RESCUED SLAVES BURNT OUT.

FIRE AT WINDSOR .- On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in Windsor belong-ing to Mrs. Bibb, a colored woman, and destroyed it and the adjoining house, occupied by two families .-The house in which the fire originated was tenanted by the fugitive slaves whom we noticed a short time ago as having escaped from Missouri, through the in-tervention of old John Brown, of Ossawatomie, Kansas. On the plantation of their master, in Missouri, they had been in the habit of burning pine or other inflammable knots, for a light, and being destitute of He believed and confided in the promises of God, the wherewith to purchase the necessary candles for This faith carried him through all the trials and perbrought into requisition, from which, after the in-mates had retired, the building took fire. There was dark and stony places of his pilgrimage. He had a no insurance on Mrs. Bibb's building; on the other, Mrs. Haggerty, there was an insurance of \$150, the building being valued at \$600. Mrs. Haggerty's building was occupied by two families, who saved their furniture and fixtures.—Detroit Daily Ad-

> Mrs. Bibb is the widow of the late Henry Bibb. The loss which she has sustained in thus kindly sheltering the fugitives from the American house of bondage is a very severe one, and we hope will be made up to her by charitable subscription.

of their country as any other class of citizens. And they have petitioned with no evil designs, in no spirit of sectional hatred. It is because they love their country in all its length and breadth,—its hills and mountains, its sparkling streams, broad rivers, and inland seas,—it is because they glory in their land as

SLAVE-HUNTING STILL LEGALIZED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, o Wednesday, March 30th, the Bill to secure freedom to all persons within this Commonwealth, came up

THE LIBERATOR.

On motion of Mr. UPRAM of Salem, the year an nays were ordered upon the substitute offered by Mr Wells of Greenfield, and the roll being called, th

substitute was rejected by a vote of 84 to 132.

Mr. Chase of Salem, proposed the following substitute for the bill, but it was ruled out of order. AN ACT RESPECTING PERSONAL FREEDOM.

Be it enacted, &c.

Sec. 1.—Every human being within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth is prima facic absolutely free, and liable to no restraint or abatement of personal freedom, except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. Sec. 2.—No human being within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth shall be deprived of any of the rights or privileges resulting from or belonging to his State, as declared in the first section of this act,

except by the judgment of his peers, or as is in said Mr. Bonden of New Bedford gave notice that if

the bill offered by Mr. Griffin should pass, he should move at the next stage to amend it by adding to it a section of the committee's bill.

corpus: therefore.

Resolved, the Senate concurring. That we regard the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in assuming jurisdiction in the case before mentioned,

a vote of 124 to 90.

The question being about to be taken on ordering the bill to a third rending, Mr. Wells of Greenfield asked to be excused from voting. He said that a negative vote would seem to place him in opposition to a cause which, if he knew himself, was the dearest of all causes to his heart; but that an affirmative vote would be to vote for a wrong and injurious measure, and one calculated to injure the cause it professed to advance.

and liberties of the people at the foot of unlimited power.

Resolved, That this assumption of jurisdiction by the federal judiciary, in the said case, and without authority, void, and of no force.

Resolved, That this assumption of jurisdiction by the federal judiciary, in the said case, and without authority, void, and of no force.

Resolved, That this assumption of jurisdiction by the federal judiciary, in the said case, and without authority, void, and of no force.

Resolved, That the government formed by the Constitution of the United States was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the people at the foot of unlimited power. advance.
The roll was then called, and the bill was refused a

third reading by the following vote:-

YEAS, 106, viz. Allen, Luther, Manchester. Hamson, T. D., Marble-Arnold, Wm. F., North-head.
ampton.
Hartwell, Shattuck, LitAtwill, Gustavus, Lynn.
tleton.

Atwill, Gustavus, Lynn. tleton. Babson, John J., Glouces- Hathaway, Benj. G., Salem ter. Havnes, Henry Jr., Stur Bacon, Amasa D., Sharon, bridge. Barrett, Marcus, Auburn. Hill, James, Beverly. Beals, Elias S., Weymouth Hinckley, Nathl., Barns Benson, Geo. W., Law-table. Havnes, Henry Jr., Stur

Howes, James S., Dennis, Joslin, C. L., Leominster, Borden, A., New Bedford, Kimball, Moses, Boston, Brownell, E. P., Westport, Kimball, N. S., Haverhil Burgess, B. F., Hanover. Knowlton, N., Ashfield. Burrell, J. D., W. Bridge- Longley, J. P., Shirley.

water. Lowe, Henry T., Rockport,
Burt, Geo. E., Harvard. Lyman, H. D., Hinsdale.
Burt, Orlo, Sandisfield. McLean, D. S., Plympton.
Butters, Geo. W., Methuen Mann, Elbridge, Milford. Conning, E. W. B., Stock- Marble, De'k., Hingham.

bridge. Matthews, B. H., Yar-Carpenter, Nelson, War- mouth, ren. Mayo, Wm., Westminster Chamberlain, S. B., New Merriam, Ira, Oxford. Bedford. Merrill, Amos B., Boston. Chandler, Geo., Worces-Morgan, Thos. A., Beverly

ter. Morris, Thos. D., Boston. Clark, O. R., Winchester. Nash, Lorenzo S., Granby Cobb, Daniel S., Norton. Nash, Nathl. C., Bostor Cogswell, E., Ipswich. Nyc, Wm. Jr., Falmou Nyc, Wm. Jr., Falmouth Collins, Edw. J., Newton. Paige, Paul W., Brimfield. Conant, T., East Bridge- Porter, Edw. F., Boston.

water. Potter, Nathl. Jr., Dart-Copeland, Elisha, Taunton mouth. Crafts, Joseph, Watertown Putnam, Francis P., Dan-Crane, Wm. S., Berkley. vers.
Crane, Hosea, Millbury. Ray, Peleg, Nantucket.
Crosby, J. D., Ashburn-Reed, Wm. L., Abingto ham. Rice, Henry C., Worcester, Davis, Ebenezer, Dudley. Rice, Thomas Jr., Newton.

Dickinson, Wm. H., Hat-Rockwood, H., Bellingham field. Russell, Wm. W., Sunder-Doane, Nh'l. Jr., Harwich. land.
Drew, Job W., Kingston. Sears, Judah, Boston.
Dunnells, Amos A., Bos-Shaw, S., Cummington.
ton. Shepard, I. F., Somerville.
Earl, Wm. D., Attlebo-Sherman, E. C., Plymouth rough. Slade, Wm. L., Somerset.
Eldridge, John S., Canton. Sproat, Henry, Taunton.
Eldridge, M. L., Faitha, Stehling, R. Loumendow. field. Russell, Wm. W., Sunder-

Eldridge, M. L., Fairha- Stebbins, R., Lengmendo ven. Stone, Joseph, Springfield, Evans, W. O., Newbury-Stowell, Luth., Brookfield.

port. Temple, Wm. H., Medway Fay, Jonas, Southborough. Tolman, Alb't., Worcester. Fish, John S., Sandwich. Tucker, W. H., Stoughton. Fox, Henry H., Taunton. Upton, Edwin, Fitchburg. Freeman, Al'son S., Men-Washburn, C. L., Belcherdon. town. Fuller, Albert L., Ludlow. Watson, S., New Bedford

George, Edwin B., Grove- White, J. B., Blackstone. land. Wilcox, P. F., Springfield.
Gifford, N. B., N. Bedford, Williams, N. W., Shrews-Gleason, Benj. W., Stow. bury. Gould, J. Parker, Stone-Worthington, R., Roxbury

ham. Griffin, John Q. A., Mal-Wright, G. L., W. Spring-Wyman, Nathan, Woburn.

NAYS, 109, viz. Ball, Noah, Townsend. Miner, Elisha F., Granville Barker, E., Charlestown. Morton, Wm. S., Quincy. Barker, James H., Milford. Nickerson, Pliny, Bosto

Bates, S., Charlemont. Noble, N. K., Cambridge. Benjamin C., Egremont. Northrop, J. M., Tyring-Bigelow, A., Cambridge, ham. Blodgett, Wm. W., Paw-Paine, Daniel, Truro. tucket. Parmenter, G. W., Boston. Brimblecom, Chas., Barre. Parsons, Thos., Brookline.

Brimmer, Martin, Boston. Pattee, Asa D., Boston. Brown, J. W., Framing-Peabody, Dean, Lynn. ham. Pratt, Chas. B., Worcester Bryant, C. W., Roxbury. Pray, Lyman, Charlestown Burnham, John, Cohasset. Rankin, Geo., Dorchester, Burnham, Walter, Lowell. Raymond, S., North An-Bush, John L., Spencer. dover. Caldwell, J., Charlestown. Richardson, W. T., Cam

Cannon, David, Chester. bridge. Carruth, R., Phillipston. Robinson, E., Middlebe Chase, Stephen A., Salem. rough. Chickering, Wm., Andover Ruggles, E. H. R., Do Cobb, Elijah, Brewster. chester. Cobb, James F., Nantucket Russell, Thos. H., Bosto Coggin, Jacob, Tewksbury Rutter, Josiah, Waltham. Colt, Henry, Pittsfield. Salmond, P., Pembroke Crook, J. R., Gloucester. Sanders, A. D., Williams

Crossett, Lib'y., Prescott. burg. Crowninshield, A. W., Sands, Edw., Boston, Lexington. Sargent, G. P., Newbury. Cushing, Caleb, Newbury- Scism, Henry, Palmer. port. Doten, S. H., Plymouth. Seamans, Otis A., Spring-Dowse, Nathl, Sherborn. Southworth, Edward, Jr.,

Dwinnel, Jas. F., Charles- North Bridgewater. town. Spofford, R. S., Jr., New-Edwards, N. B., Chelms-Edwards, N. B., Chelms-buryport.
ford. Stacey, Oliver M., Lynn.
Filley. Wm. T., Lanes-Stearns, G. M., Chicopee borough. Stockwell, S. N., Boston.
French, A. J., Lawrence. Stratton, W., Northfield.
Fuller, Lorin L., Melrose. Sumner, I., Great Barring-

Fuller, Wm. H., Whately. ton.
Gage, Addison, Westfield. Taft, Ezra W., Dedham.
Gifford, J., Provincetown. Tay, Sullivan, Lowell.
Goodwin, John A., Towell Thomas, Marc. A., Lowell.
Greenwood, A., Hubbard-Tobey, Job T., Lakeville. ston. Tucket, John C., Boston. Griffin, Martin, Boston. Twombly, Alex'r., Boston. Hall, Daniel, Boston. Ham, Benj. F., Natick. Tyler, W. H., 2d., Adams Upham, Chas. W., Salem

ton. Walker, J. A., Pittsfield. Hatch, Samuel, Boston. Walker, Wm., Braintree. Hayden, Elisha, Medford, Warren, Geo. W., Weston Holmes, Jos. W., Tisbury, Washburn, John M., Lan-Horton, Henry, Dover. caster.
Howard, Dan., Randolph. Wells, G. D., Greenfield.
Johnson, D. U., Abington. Wentworth, T., Lowell.
Johnson, Sylvd'r., Adams. Whitin, C. P., North-

Hastings, Solon S., Prince- Upton, Geo., Salem.

Joslin, Asher, Webster. Lewis, Benj., Boston. bridge. Whitney, Geo., Royalston Lothrop, T. K., Boston, Whitin, Fred'k., Boston, Lovejoy, Jhn, Lynn. Wilkins, John H., Boston. Lovell, Danl., Weymouth. Woodward, J. C., Lowell. Maccarty, William, West Wrightington, S. C., Fall Roxbury. River. Roxbury.

ABSENT, 24, viz. Babbidge, C., Pepperell. Phelps, J., Marlborough. Bigelow, R. E., Paxton. Poor, Eben S., South Dan-Chamberlain, M., Chelsea. vers.

Chamberlain, M., Chelsea. vers.
Craig, E. C., Wrentham. Potter, Thos. T., Fall River
Ellis, Wm. F., Ashland. Riley, Patrick, Boston.
Freeman, Wm. T., New Russell, James, Haverhill.
Salem. Shaw, Geo. A., Boston.
Howe, Benj., Middleton. Simmons, M. E., Marion.
Marvel, John C., Seekonk. Taft, Gilbert C., Grafton.
Miller, H. B., Coleraine. Waters, P., South Hadley. Nichols, R. C., Roxbury. ford. Norcross, A., Fitchburg. Williams, J. D. G., Rayn-Parker, S. E., Reading. ham.

This result is in flagrant disregard of the feelings and desires of the people of Massachusetts.

WISCONSIN STANDS FIRM.

The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has received the prompt attention of the Assembly of Wisconsin. State Sovereignty is not to be surrendered. The following resolutions have been adopted in the Assembly by yeas 47, nays 37—a straight party vote. They will doubtless pass the Senate, and will certainly be approved by the people of the State:

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United State has assumed appellate jurisdiction in the matter of the petition of Sherman M. Booth for a writ of haber corpus presented and prosecuted to find judgment is the Supreme Court of this State, and has withou process, or any of the forms recognized by law, as-sumed the power to render that judgment in a matter involving the personal liberty of the citizen, asserted by and adjudged to him in the regular course of judi-

oy and adjudged to him in the regular course of judi-cial proceedings upon the great writ of liberty, secured to the people of each State by the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Such assumption of power and authority by the Supreme Court of the United States to become the final arbiter of the liberty of the citizen, and to override and nullify the judgment of the State Courts declarative thereof, is in direct conflict with that pro-vision of the Constitution of the United States which secures to the people the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; therefore, Resolved, the Senate concurring, That we regard

On motion of Mr. Cushing, the yeas and nays were offered on the question of adopting the substitute offered by Mr. Griff. for the committee's bill; and the roll being called, the substitute was agreed to by a vote of 124 to 90.

compact among parties having no common judge each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of re

Resolved, That the principle and construction con tended for by the party which now rules in the councils of the nation, that the general government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism; since the dis-cretion of those who administer the government, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers; that the several States which formed that instrument being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a positive defiance by those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done, or attempted to under cover of that instrument, is the right remedy.

These resolutions have since been adopted by the Senate-13 to 12.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE. The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Saturday, contains the following particulars of the arrest of a fugitive slave in Harrisburg, who was taken to Philadelphia for dispo-

The alleged fugitive on his arrival in the city was taken to the office of the United States Commissioner, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where we saw him this afternoon, with his wrists encased in handcuffs. He told us that his name is Daniel Webster, that he is about 25 years of age, and that he has been living at Harrisburg for nine years past, where he was em-

Harrisburg for mine years past, where he was employed at fence-making.

Upon being questioned concerning his domestic relations, he said, with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife living at Harrisburg; that he had two children, the last of whom was buried yesterday week. He said that he had many friends at Harrisburg, and that if he could have been tried there, instead of being brought so far from home, he could have been abl to proved his right to liberty; but at so great a distance from home, and among strangers, he had no chance. He states that he was arrested while attend-ing market, at half-past 6 o'clock this morning, on pre-

tence he had committed some crime.

The officers who made the arrest say that there wa a disposition to rescue the fugitive, and for that rea-son handcuffs were put upon him at Harrisburg. The gyves were removed in the cars, and again put upon him after their arrival at Philadelphia. It is understood that the alleged fugitive is claimed

by a party in Virginia, who say that he escaped from bondage six years ago. Daniel, upon the other hand, declares that if he was at Harrisburg, he could prove that he had lived there nine years. He is a good-looking, stalwart man, with an inoffensive countenance. This is the first case under the law in Philadelphia for several years.' This is the first case under the fugitive slave

Рипланделента, April 4. Before the United States Commissioner to-day, the case of the negro, Daniel Webster, an alleged fugitive from Athensville, Va., is being heard. On conducting the fugitive to the Comnissioner's office this morning, a most exciting scene ensued. Hundreds gathered along the route, and there was every evidence of a forcible seizure being determined on. Marshal Jenkins made such a movement that left at doubt that the first man who inter-fered did so at the peril of his life. He thus succeed ed in safely conducting Daniel before the Commis-sioner. The fugitive's counsel objected to the power of attorney of claimant's counsel as a mere transcript form, and not a full record of the Court of Loude

county, Virginia.

The trial is progressing, and the Court room guarded by a large force of police.

The evidence for the prosecution closed at 9 o'clock this evening, when the counsel for the defence asked for an adjournment of the case until he had time to consult with his witnesses. Mr. Brewster argued that the statute enforced summary proceedings, and opposed an adjournment. The public feeling was excited, and law demanded prompt action to shield the claimants from any disastrous results. That we the claimants from any disastrous results. That was the intent of the law. Finally, the Commissioner de-cided in favor of adjourning the case, for the reason that he was not perfectly satisfied with the identification of the negro, the witnesses not having seen him

for seven or eight years.

Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Three young men want places to wait and tend in public houses. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, or, by letter, to FRANCIS JACKSON.

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 Libert in the State to come, either in person or by their del

The Convention will be held in FRANKLIN HALL The Convention will be held in FRANKLIN HALL, and will be attended by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, E. H. HEYWOOD, and others.

The hour is critical. If any abolitionist, in the weakness of the flesh, seeks release and rest from the weakness of the liesh, seeks release and rest from the Anti-Slavery work, let him remember the solemn truth, that he who puts his hand to the plough, and looks back, is not fit for the kingdom of God; and that it is no time to rest while the open foes of freedom are pressing their measures of all conceivable iniquity, and while thousands of its fair-seeming friends are proving false and treacherous on every hand. Let the friends of freedom and the right crowd the Convention!

> ALPHONSO R. JANES. ASA FAIRBANKS, THOMAS M. HATHAWAY, ELIZABETH B. CHASE, ANNA T. FAIRBANKS. SUSAN R. HARRIS, PELEG CLARKE, WILLIAM CHACE, SOPHIA L. LITTLE,

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in the State of Rhode as follows: Arnold's Mills, Cumberland, Saturday eve'g, April

Sunday, Monday, Pawtucket, Newport, Tuesday, Middletown, Thursday, Friday, Sunday morn'g, Portsmouth.

RHODE ISLAND .- SALLIE HOLLEY, on be half of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in WESTERLY, R. I., on Thursday April 14

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Bos ton, April 17, afternoon and evening, in the Melode on. Subjects: Afternoon—Fact and Fiction in Re-ligion. Evening—The Living Present and the Dead

WANTED—Situations in the country for colored boys and girls. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

THE MUSTEE.

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

W attention to a new work recently issued by us, and one that we are confident will occupy a high position among the many works that have been published within the last half century.

In point of interest and delineation of character we say, without fear of contradiction, that it is not equalled by anything that has emanated from the press for years.

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

The writer shows a command of language unequalled by novel writers of the age; while, at the same ied by novel writers of the age; while, at the same time, the intense interest which accompanies each and every page in the book is unsurpassed by any work of fiction. We annex a few extracts from the many 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.

. My 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 the caretul 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 think 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 excellent, 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 curiosity, and thrilling emotion.

From the Boston News. · 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, and 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-

From the Providence Post. 'An excellent story.' From the Boston Recorder. Above the ordinary class of novels, and adjusted

mend it to our readers and the public.

to the taste of numerous readers. From the Providence Tribune. 'The Mustee is a book that will go through the family before it goes to the library, and, when read,

will not be forgotten. It will bear reading a sec time.' 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." From the Bangor Jeffersonian.

'A story of absorbing interest.' From the Charlestown Advertiser. A novel of uncommon ability,-readable and en-

From the Bangor Whig and Courier. Attractive even to the mere lovers of something

SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, PUBLISHERS,

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3tis THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

March 11.

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 Oxygenated 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 us to publish for the benefit of the afflicted : 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 of little faith : WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston: Sirs—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 immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pairs

in the stomach, often occasioning nausea, vomiting, acidity, and headsche, 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

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

and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. March 25-4tia The Boston Investigator WILL commence its Twenty-Ninth Volume on

remarkable remedy.

WILL commence its Twenty-Ninth Volume on the 27th of April, in quarto form, and, as here-tofore, will be devoted to the promotion of Universal Mental Liberty, and opposed to every form of Priest-craft and Superstition, whether under the guise of Modern Theology, or the pretensions of an ancient Divine Revelation. HORACE SEAVER, Esq., Editor. Now is the time to subscribe. Price, \$2.00 a year. Address J. P. MENDUM, 45 Cornhill, Boston Mass.

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Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. March 18-6wis FARMS.

GENTLEMEN who wish to purchase Farms, or have Farms which they wish to sell or exchange for property in Boston or vicinity, would do well to call on the subscriber, as he has superior means of effecting sales.

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March 11-8w

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For the Liberator. TO VERMONT, On hearing of the passage of the Personal Liberty

Brave and noble-hearted sister! our thanks to thee are due ! To Humanity and Justice we rejoice that thou art The man-thief may no longer prowl amid thy North-

land hills, Nor shall the bondman's blood e'er stain thy clear and sparkling rills.

Within their mountain homes, to-day, thy sons may proudly claim,
Without the blush of conscious guilt, the freeman's

honored name; Where Warner, Stark and Allen fought, brave mer

the soil yet till; Their fathers' voices echo yet from every woodcrowned hill!

Rest in your graves, old heroes now! they shall not be profuned,

Nor Freedom's altar-shrine ye reared by coward hands be stained : Your sons are worthy of their sires-can there be higher praise ?

Hath Fame not wreathed those patriots' names with green and fadeless bays?

Thanks, that amid our kindred band, such sister we may claim ! Vermont! the slave's sad heart shall thrill to hear

thine honored name; As from the prison-house he flies, the North star's guiding ray Shall beam along thy vales and streams, to cheer

him on his way! God speed the day when our Bay State shall place her hand in thine.

And pledge her faith to guard, with thee, Freedom' own hallowed shrine; When she the bondman's hand can clasp, saying, Oh,

brother, stay ! Thou'rt safe 'neath old Wachusett's shade-go no from us away!

Barre, Mass., 1859. From the Albany Evening Journal. THE AUCTION SALE. See! 'tis an auction sale : We follow the gaping crowd, And we look on the precious human goods

That the crier is crying so loud. Will you bid for a human life? Will you barter a human soul? O, man with a mother, a sister, a wife, Press forward, and offer thy gold ! Going! going! gone!

Tis nothing-that fearful cry That comes with such piercing clearness forth, And seems to reach the sky. 'Tis only the cry of the child That is torn from its mother's side; 'Tis only the desolation wild Of her who was late a bride.

Going! going! gone! Ay! separate that pair Who, hand in hand, thus far have come, Soothing each other's care. He is all that she has on earth, And she is his heart's best pride; But sever them ! they are negro slaves, And naught in the word beside.

What matters it that they weep, That their hearts are rent with pain? They are only goods of the master's house, To be sold for the master's gain. Lead her away from him! Why do ye seem to care? They are black—have they a right to feel, Or to breathe the heavens' pure air?

Going! going! gone! A mother now to thee Implores that her infant may be left,

Why do you mind her cries? Why listen to her voice? She is a slave-what need that you Should make her heart rejoice? Going ! going ! gone ! The auction sale, at last,

Is over; go tell that the mournful scene You have witnessed here is past. Tell of the broken hearts; Of the agony and pain; Of bitter partings, uncheered by the hope Of a meeting on earth again.

Tell of the sinking soul That longs in vain for aid; Of the spirit yearning for Heaven's true light, Deserted, alone, afraid. -Tell of the prayer that now Is rising from countless throngs, The burden of which is evermore,

Tell of all this, O man, And then of thyself inquire If thou, to relieve this misery, Hast ever had desire? Then raise thy hands to heaven, And let thy purpose be, That from our soil shall be rooted out The curse of Slavery.

How long, O Lord! how long?

TOUISSAINT L'OUVERTURE. BY JOHN O. WRITTIER.

Bleep calmly in thy dungeon-tomb, Beneath Besancon's alien sky,
Dark Haytien !—for the time shall come, Yea, even now is nigh-When, every where, thy name shall be Redeemed from color's infamy; And men shall learn to speak of thee As one of earth's great spirits, born In servitude and nursed in scorn, Casting aside the weary weight And fetters of its low estate, In that strong majesty of soul Which knows no color, tongue or clime, Which still hath spurned the base control Of tyrants through all time! For other hands than mine may wreath The laurel round thy brow of death, And speak thy praise, as one whose word A thousand fiery spirits stirred -Whose step on human hearts fell firm :-Be mine the better task to find A tribute for the lofty mind, Amid whose gloomy vengeance shone Some milder virtues all thine own,-Some gleam of feeling pure and warm, Like sunshine on a sky of storm,-Proofs that the negro's heart retains Some nobleness amid its chains,-That kindness to the wronged is never Without its excellent reward, Holy to human kind, and ever

OUTWARD LIFE Though outward life is dark with dreams Of want and care and scorning. Thank God! it ends with Angel beams Of sunrise in the morning.

Acceptable to God.

The Liberator.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN NEW YORK POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) March 27, 1859.

FRIEND GABRISON-It has been my wish, for long time, to receive the Liberator regularly, and I now hope to gratify it. I like its abolition principles-its position on matters of Religion, as well as its stand upon Woman's Equality, Temperance, and Capital Punishment. Especially do I like its position upon the first and last of these, the two great crimes of our land. The one, a defiant denial of the manhood of man, and the womanhood of woman ;-the other, with neither justice nor humanity upon its side,-with neither the highest good of society nor of the criminal in view, is a perfect embodiment of the law of vengeance.

Since your visit to this city, I have had occasion to test, in a measure, its anti-slavery force, by circulating a petition, praying that no slave might be sent back from the soil of New York. By many, the petition was graciously received, and signed; by some silently refused; still another class objected, because it clashed with the national Constitution; and last and lowest, were those who boldly denied the sinfulness of slavery, declared it in strict consonance with Christianity, and execrated all opposition to its rule. Concerning each of these, a word may not be out of place. Those who signed the petition were mostly our influential and upright citizens. Many of them were members of the ecclesiastical organizations of the place. This is a significant fact. It indicates the point toward which public feeling is tend- it was my purpose to send you a very similar one ing. It shows that while the churches, as organizations, are in communion and fellowship with slaveholders, the individual members are beginning to awaken to a sense of the real position they occupy. If the body is yet contaminated by recognizing the Christian character of man-stealers, it is pleasing to his magnificent nature in early life that did not grow know that a better sentiment is arousing among the much, for the want of congenial soil; but it neverlaymen, which must aid materially in forming the Anti-Slavery Church, of America. But I would remind them, that although they aid the fugitives, they still stand, by the requirements of their communion, the justifiers of slaveholders, by welcoming them as caces of Heaven, how grand he is !-but when he remembers of the Great Church. The churches of turns to his catechism, how puerile he often is! He this city may not own slaves, nor permit slaveholders can hardly say, in truth, with the great apostle of the churches that do fellowship slaveholders,-that do child, I understood as a child, I spake as a child to become members, but they recognize, as Christian, acknowledge the honorable nature of slaveholding. They are still members of those great organizations, ceive, as moral and virtuous men, the minions of the early education and by present associations. All Slave Power. The influence of these organizations generous souls, however, appreciate him as he is, and is still given to support those bodies which sanction slavery. In their Conferences and Synods they greet, as Christians, such as are apologists of the accursed system. Some professed abolitionists, who delight in the cry of ' Infidel,' ' Heretic,' &c., against such as do not receive their own ideas of a triune God, who declare them 'better dead than alive,' who believe not in 'everlasting fire,' with one hand upon a declaration of their sound Orthodoxy, will give the other to churches which boldly and unblushingly countenance slavery-apologizing ministers, as the Christian representatives of slaveholding churches; thus giving them credit before the world for a virtuous character. Such an anti-slavery principle would retain the shield of the Church around those pools of blood in which her garments are dyed. It is giving one hand to God, the other to Satan, if you only believe right.

Those who refused the fugitive's plea in silence must have lost their sense of justice, or sacrificed it to some minor consideration. I would ask them, in Heaven's name, what they do mean by such silence, if it be not to yield consent to the slaveholder's claim? Has their agreement with sin so benumbed their sense of right that they fail to abhor the crime of hunting down men? Or do they mean, by silence, to say that they feel no interest in the fugitive's behalf? If they are thus indifferent to crime, their ceremonial worship is an abomination; their profession, hypoerisy; their religion, a mockery. Do they respect justice? And then sit quietly down, and see even the meanest conceptions of justice outraged? Do they speechlessly allowing humanity to be robbed of its kins and Emmons.' And with another shrewd fling by composedly countenancing kidnappers and munwhen they thus quietly see it committed in its vilest and annihilation are better than the Orthodox view. forms. Perhaps they fear to array themselves with the enemies of slavery, because it is entrenched in are negligent of their duty, regardless of the cries of er's view itself, but Mr. Parker's own view, which high places! This is cowardice. In either case, they the oppressed, and deaf to the pleadings of justice and humanity. And what shall I say of such as The Observer, we think, had him in a tight place, and these? How safe is virtue in such hands? I can he didn't get out. no more truly class them than with the supporters of the slave system, the silent, observers of sin, the hushed spectators of villany, the abettors of all crime

united. I would also ask those who refused on constitutional grounds, by what rule they regulate their conduct? They were earnest in their protestations of hostility to slavery and slave-hunting, but in vain, till they act more consistently, will their words be. 'We hate slavery and slave-catching; but, O! the Constitution! that sanctions both!' What! their Constitution upholding slavery, sustaining the lowest iniquity, and they sustaining the Constitution! Thus shamelessly do they confess their complicity, and admit they are following a guilty course. Out of their own mouths I impeach them, and they arraign themselves as enemies of human freedom. They cannot accuse me of injustice, for they admit the whole thing themselves. They denounce slavery as wicked, as criminal, and yet declare their loyalty to a document which supports all this wickedness, this criminality. They array the Constitution and the Eternal Law of Justice against each other, and to one they must turn for guidance. Dare they tell me that they prefer the Constitution to the higher and better Law, written on their own souls, when that parchment, by their own admission, is dyed with blood? If that document is the highest law they recognize, then let them cease their preaching of the gospel, their Sabbath gatherings, their sacraments and prayers; for they are mockeries. Let them take this instrument, fresh from the slave pen, and preach from, pray over, and kneel to it. Let them regulate their estimate of human liberty by it, and since it holds slaves, let them hold slaves; since it returns the fugitive, let them, like thirsty hounds, join in the chase. But if they admit a law of right, of Christianity, that governs them, higher than Constitutions, and more binding than national corruption, I at once pronounce them apostates to that Higher Law, when they permit a Constitution, which they confess countenances inquity of the depest dye, to stand between them and their duty. depest dye, to stand between them and their duty.

They would rather defy the eternal law, than disobey most densely peopled parts of New York, a gentleman lately visited the house of a poor, hard-working, infidel cobbler. The man was busy at his last, and had scarcely time to look up on his unwelcome visitation. wonder the nation reels in crime, when men so forget their sense of justice and morality as to prize more dearly the smiles and favors of slaveholders, than the approbation of conscience, the approval of every sense of right, and the smile of the Infinite Father. No wonder, when the plea of silence and affiliation with debauchery are put ahead of that justice and human right. It is thus the slaveholder crushes his victim, the tyrant rules the conquered. For my own part, I can see nothing which should prevent men from the performance of their moral duty. No consideration of present opposition; of love, of hatred; of Constitutions or Unions; of consequences, present or to come, should intimidate any true soul

ments, greater than all Unions. Only the right is acceptable with God. And he who yields a high principle to any Constitution, who sacrifices human freedom upon the altar of the Union, must yield his hollow pretence of being governed by any law higher than that document; and practically scoffs at the Infinite. He crawls at the foot of Slavery, its basest

but little to say. They know its guilt, and stand selfconvicted whenever they claim liberty as their own birthright. The religion that upholds slavery is false; and when they learn the first elements of genuin Christianity, they will find their assertions of its slaveholding nature to be false, utterly false. Their the ology would hardly do to teach South-Sea Islander morality, if it sanctions the 'sum of all villanies.' They may scoff at abolitionists, but cannot safely deride the protherhood of mankind.

Your visit to Poughkeepsie was highly pleasing to the friends of emancipation, so far as I know, and we all hope that you will come among us again ere long. We have Republicanism in its best form, but its sup porters still shrink from the imputation of abolitionis We want earnest, honest advocates of emancipation and they can do a good work.

Yours respectfully, JAMES M. DEGARMO.

H. W. BEECHER'S THEOLOGY AGAIN. DEAR MR. GARRISON :

Before I read the criticism on Henry Ward Beech er which appeared in the Liberator a few weeks since, from the pen of the clear-headed . C. K. W., but the necessity of that is now superseded.

I regard Mr. Beecher as a noble-hearted man, in nost respects, as I doubt not all his liberal critics do; and I am sure he is doing a grand and glorious work in the world. But there was a Calvinistic graft set in theless still feebly lives, and now and then bears bitter and unwholesome fruit-apples of Sodom. When he soars upon the wings of his own thought, and sings his own song, under the direct and genial influ-Gentiles- When I was a child, I thought as but when I became a man, I put away childish things. Some, however, think he will, ere long, attain to this manly state; but others doubt, so chained is he by are grateful both for him and his work-nor would they criticise him, save in good-will.

When the New York Observer said that 'Mr Beecher's idea of God is far more offensive to the religious mind than any conception of him which Mr. Parker has ever expressed, Mr. B. seemed to be quite restless under the impeachment, and went to work,rather disingenuously, I thought,-to make out a case against Mr. Parker, and in favor of himself. He made a fling at Mr. Parker, who, he said, 'Employing the ideas of Ann Lee, speaks of God as Infinite Father and Mother of all.' He then asked: 'Does the Observer embrace the (Shaker!) doctrine that God is male and female? Was this ingenuous? I think it was unworthy of him-this sneering allusion to Mr. Parker as a disciple of mother 'Ann Lee.' But let this point pass. It was inconsistent in Mr. Beecher. and on reading the passage, I at once involuntarily said, ' Physician, heal thyself'; and 'Out of thine own mouth art thou condemned'; for in 'Notes from Beecher's Discourses,' he is represented as saying-The Bible sets us an example of fashioning for ourselves a personal God to suit our needs. When I want love, I may make God my tender and loving father, or sister, or mother. Does Mr. Beecher also embrace the Shaker doctrine that God is male and female '?-that he is not only father and mother, but likewise brother and sister? 'He who lives in glass

houses, &c. But Mr. B. tries also to make out a case against Mr. Parker on the Kingship of God; and for setting aside the views of 'Augustine, Calvin, Basil, Gregory, Hopightest ornament before their own eyes! Do they he adds- We shall hesitate a little before we walk But this was all aside from the question at issue; for the Observer had not said it preferred Mr. Parker's criticism of the Orthodgx view of God to Mr. Beech-Mr. B. did not quote, but professed an ignorance of !

> But has not Mr. Beecher likewise said very strong things against that 'Orthodox view of God'-the view of Calvin and others-which Mr. Parker has repudiated, and criticised so severely? The first time I ever heard Mr. B. speak, in Providence, R. I., he made it a special point of his address-a missionar address-to refute what he called the 'monarchical view of God'; and, pray, whose view of God is it that he so often condemns in his sermons as a false and barbarous view, if it be not that of Calvin? Did any body ever have a more barbarous idea of God than that stern Genevan? Mr. B. would apparently have the Observer believe that he preaches the view of God held up by the grim theologians he names; but does he? If he does not, again it may be said to him, as in the case of God as Mother- Physician, heal thyself'; but if he does preach that awful view which he complained of Mr. Parker for saying is s worse than atheism,' what does he really mean when he so often speaks of 'imperfect views of God, derived from creeds and catechisms, and confessions of faith which were crammed into us at the expense of losing our dinners and suppers on Sunday '? Is not Mr. Beecher here opposing the same catechism God which he conlemns Mr. Parker for opposing ? Most clearly ; and hence Mr. Beecher is as much a mother Aun Lee man and an anti-theologico-monarchist as Mr. Parker is. Setting aside, then, the criticisms of both men on the old view of God, let the readers of both compare their real and positive views, and see if the Observer be not right in saying that Mr. Parker is the highest and most Christian!

Mr. Beecher is grand and glorious when he speaks out of himself and heavenly inspirations; but when he goes to the catechism, he goes to the death.

SOPHISTRY OF SABBATARIANS. We clip from one of those manufactories of superstition that call themselves 'religious newspapers,"

the following statement :-THE CORBLER AND THE SABBATH. In one of the

'It is, sir!'
'For how many hours of the day have you to labor here-twelve? Yes, and more, sir! I am never off this seat under a fourteen or lifteen hours' spell of it."
'That is sore toil for a bit of bread."

'Indeed it is, sir, and very thankful am I when the week's end comes. What would become of me with-out that rest?' And who, friend, think you, gave you that rest Came it by accident, or arrangement, or how? There came no answer to that: the cobbler hung

his head; the man was honest, the skeptic was The setting up and knocking down of this man of from sanctioning and upholding the right of all, black straw is managed exactly in the style of the American or white, to liberty. The right is before all agree- Tract Society. is toroid at a floor star way

attenuable to alread out by countries and appearing

Our acquaintance with 'infidels' has been very limited, and the few whom we have known did no seem very intelligent or very wise. But the cepth of folly and the density of ignorance reported by tract distributors as existing among this class are enough to excite one's pity.

Since this honest and industrious cobbler did no know enough to reply to the question of his 'unwelcome visitor,' that the weekly rest undoubtedly came, not by accident, but by arrangement-the arrangement of men who found it desirable to alternate body or mind-fortified by the arrangement of priests, who, proclaiming themselves necessary mediators between men and God, sought to monopolize the restday, and make their living out of it, by representing regular attendance at their shop to be the special duty at that time-we say, since the infidel cobbler did not know enough to make this reply, it is a great pity, that some intelligent Christian had not been present, who, by quoting the Bible against the false representations of the Tract Society, might have made its emissary hang his head; who might have asked him by whose arrangement the Sunday's rest came, stopped his mouth by turning to the very passages of Scripture which he would quote, and showing their insufficiency, and then, by bringing forward those texts which the Tract Society are careful not to quote, demonstrating from the Bible the utter falseness of the hypothesis that that book enjoins

reasonable appeal, in regard to the attempt to change might demand; and the ingenuity; of the artificer the Constitution of Massachusetts, so as to bear pro- that are resorted to for the purpose of disguising the Constitution of Massachusetts, so as to over proscriptively and invidiously against our naturalized
the true character of the newspapers in the large
fellow-citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise.

ADDRESS ADDRESS

Of the German Citizens of Toledo, Ohio, to the People of Massachusetts.

The citizens of Toledo, Ohio, of German birth, have heard with astonishment and indignation, that the Legislature of your State has passed an Amendment to your Constitution, to the effect that no nat-uralized citizen shall hereafter have the right to vote in your State until he has resided there two years after receiving his certificate of citizenship. Not questioning the right of your Representatives to legislate on matters pertaining to the welfare of your Commonwealth, we still take the liberty, fellow-citizens and as members of the Republican party, to express our opinions on this subject, now

fore you for final action. We have hailed with delight the success of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and the elec-tion, as your Governor, of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress; whose eleva-tion to that seat we watched with anxious solici-We always considered it a fundamental principle of the Republican party, that all citizens had equal rights before the law, without distinction of color or birth. But this action of your Legislature strikes at the very root of these eternal principles of equality and right. We had never expected that he Party of the Rights of All Men would signalize their accession to power in your State by enacting such clauses, discriminating between citizens; and should this measure be approved of by the Republicans, and by the silence of their Press, then we, citizens of German descent, will have nothing more to do with such a party—we will never more lend our help to elevate a party to power to trample us under foot. Nor will we be driven back into the other political organization, whose avowed purpose preservation and extension of American We can never act with any party that does Slavery. not recognize the eternal truth of the equality of all men, and the equal rights of all citizens; and should none of the existing political parties be able to elevate themselves to this standard, then we shall endeavor to promôte and to advocate the formation of one that will stand up to the level of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. We ask the People of Massachusetts to reject the

proposed amendment to their Constitution. P. LENK, GUIDO MARX, GEO. WEBER, M. HOFFMAN, GEO. TANNER.

VOTE IT DOWN!

the people at the next general election. We hope that it may be voted down; and that the Republican party of the Commonwealth will be pre-eminent in its opposition to the proposed change. It is due to the integrity of our organization, composed as it is of the masses of the educated foreigners of all nationalities, that a measure in itself so unjust and perfect the committee as a friend of the latter. This unexpected—one against which they supposed that man, who seems to us a head and shoulders above the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, had given them a sufficient guaranty should meet with its quietus by Republican hands. Good faith and fair dealing with those who separa-ted themselves from the bogus Democracy to assist the party of Freedom in the accomplishment of the results which it proposes—who have for the sake of principle been willing to fraternize with Know issue between the parties, displayed a degree of patriotism and fidelity which many an American might imitate with advantage,—good faith to these tor. lemands that there should be no hesitation, no dodg ing, no compromise in this thing. It must be kill-ed, or Republicanism in all the Northwestern and DOM. not a few of the Eastern States is needlessly and imminently imperilled!

While we speak thus decidedly, let not our Maschusetts friends understand that the Republicans of Illinois and the adjoining States, where the value the aid of adopted citizens in the progress of Republican principles is recognized and appreciated, ask for a continuance of the naturalization laws as they are. Our Germans, Scandinavians, English. all Republicans, native and adopted, might support, rather than throw the element of discord into our political discussions, which should now be directed toward the best methods of releasing the country from the wicked rule of the sham Democracy.

It is time, however, that this question, misnamed Americanism, should be met, and that the abuses of the elective franchise, by which the Democracy of the North usually secure their triumphs, should be revented. We are not afraid of the agitation.

the elective franchise, by which the Democracy of the North usually secure their triumphs, should be prevented. We are not afraid of the agitation which will follow a re-opening of the whole matter. We know that the adopted citizens, working with the Republican party for the principles of Freedom, are assincerely desirous of adopting any just measures for securing purity in our elections, preventing the illegal naturalization of aliens, and guarding the perfect expression of the popular will, as Americans themselves. The experience of the past six years has taught them that they have nothing in the way of intolerance and proscription to fear from the American people. The bug-bear of Know Nothingism has lost its terrors, and as might be expected of a body of men who enjoy here the rational liberty they have been denied elsewhere, they grow more and more solicitous to preserve that liberty to themselves, and hand it down to their children unimpaired. Massachusetts owes it to these men to put under foot the injustice which her legislators have proposed.—Chicago Tribuse.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

A colored servant of Gen. Washington is living in Champaign Co., Ohio, at the age of 112 years. We are indebted to T. S. McFarland, Esq., of Urtana, Ohio, for the following highly interesting facts, which are also substantiated by another gentleman of the same place:

Ens. Gazette: There is living in Concord Township, Campaign county, Ohio, a remarkable colored gentleman, named Richard Stanhope, now in his one hundred and twelfth year. He is very active, both in body and mind, for a man of his years. His head is white as wool, and with the exception of a slight defect in hearing, he retains to a surprising degree the use of all his mental and physical faculties. He was born the first day of March, 1748, in Frederickaburg, Virginia, and is beyond doubt one of Gen. Washington is servante, as he has in his possession a certificate, in Washington's own hand-writing. He was with his

CHILD MURDER.

At the meeting in Warrington, (England.) which welcomed Miss S. P. Remond, of Salem, Mr. Robson made the following remarks on the fallen national character of the Americans:

Child murder, he said, was practised more in the United States of America than in all the countries of Europe put together, and the people were rank in the depths of sin fearful to contemplate. There were thousands and tens of thousands of infants' lives murdered in America yearly, and yet the charse to the same tens of t church took no notice, so corrupt was seasons of rest with their seasons of labor, whether of cide, he said, was common among the people, but there were exceptions, and those were in the blacks; there were exceptions, and those were in the blacks; among them it was never practised, except to snatch their babes from the grasp of the ruthless slave-holders. They must not think he was jesting, or-had overstated the fact. They could hardly take up a newspaper, without finding in it plenty of evidence respecting this system of wholesale child murder, and plenty of advertisements of those who gave themselves to aid them in the diabolical practice.

This is a very harsh accusation; but it is very true that the practice of abortion, which is prob-bly what Mr. R. meant, is increasing here to an extent which requires increased attention on the part of all who have any responsibility for the state of the public morals. The advertising business affords as some clue to a judgment up in this point. People do not continue to advertise for any great length of time, unless their business will meet the expense. Our reason for judging that the dread-ful trade of procuring abortion is a large and profupon Christians the observance of a Sabbath,—c. x. w. itable business, is the constantly increasing number of advertisements, and the high rates which are offered for inserting them. Nearly every week, they are offered at our office, at almost any rate we

APPALLING CATASTROPHE. Loss of Three Thousand Lives.

Near Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, a catastroph occurred about the beginning of February last, which involved a loss of life unparalleled, except by memorable earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. It appears that some three thousand inhabitants of Taganrog, relying upon the promise of fair weather made by the genial atmosphere and the cloudless sky, proceeded to the Azoff Sea to indulge in the sport of fishing beneath the ice-a favorite pastime The atmosphere continuing serene of that region. the party were lulled into a feeling of security, and ventured further than usual upon the ice, in the hope of obtaining a good haul. Suddenly a breeze sprung up from the east, which, growing boisterous degrees, whirled the loose snow and particles of ice in all directions, and before long succeeded in detaching the ice from the shore. The then broke into numerous pieces, and with their terrified and helpless human freight drifted towards the open sea. No assistance could be rendered the unhappy beings by their frantic relatives on shore, within two hours not a sign of life was visible and upon the surface of the sea. On the following day, a cake of ice drifted in shore upon which were five of the unfortunates, three of them dead, and the other two numb and insensible. The two latter, a girl and an old man, were restored by means of the usual appliances, the girl, however, surviving but a few hours; the man recovered, but lost the use of his tongue—a consequence, probably, of the fright caused by the scene he had passed through. He has prepared a written narrative of the occurrences of that

earful night-on the Azoff.

By this catastrophe, at least three thousand persons found a watery grave.

CASTE SCHOOLS IN RHODE ISLAND.

George T. Downing has been defeated in his struggle for equal School Rights in Rhôde Island. It was a dearly bought victory on the part of his opponents. It is something new in American His-tory that a member of the Legislature of a sovereign State should occupy two hours of a session in vilifying and calumniating the character of a black reformer. It is something new also, in these times, for a Democratic paper to speak of the bill, which was prepared on this question, in the following

'A large majority of the members seemed to be and undoubtedly were, in favor of its passage. In-deed, looking upon the House as composed of honest, intelligent men, not as mere tricksters, or the The Legislature of Massachusetts has lately proposed an amendment to the Constitution of that State, restricting the right of voting, among adopted citizens, to such as have been two years naturalized. The amendment is to be submitted to the restriction of the proposed citizens and the restriction of the proposed citizens. The amendment is to be submitted to signed to a committee, and the poor colored men were insultingly led to the door, and told to go out.
We have given our readers a history of the move

ment which resulted in the defeat of the bill referred Mr. Flagg in moral integrity and intellectual ability in the most ungentlemanly and venomous language, until every decent man in the House felt like crying shame upon the retailer of such contemptible Bil-lingsgate. - Providence Daily Post.

It is something in this nineteenth century, and under the reign of James Buchanan, the chrystal-Nothings, their most deadly enemies—and woo ized negro hater, for a black man to wring from the have, in their action on the national questions at Democratic press the admission that a 'negro' is a gentleman- head and shoulders taller in intellectual ability and moral worth ' than a white legisla-

The Oxford (Miss.) Mercury tells the following

Saturday night, a man who appeared to be perfeetly white, but who was really a negro, appeared at Mrs. Butler's hotel, and applied for lodgings for himself and servant-a negro man very black. represented himself a traveller going North, and, after eating supper with the regular guests, request-Protestant Irish and French, to a man, will not as- ed before retiring to be called up in time to leave sent to, but gladly declare themselves in favor of an important change. They see as clearly as Americans can the frauds which, under the existing law, may be and are perpetrated, and they will, we are assured, co-operate with whomsoever will take the lead in the legislation that may be necessary for greater security of their inestimable rights. They will cordially agree that no man shall vote within two years of the date of his last papers, if those papers can be obtained by a three years' residence; or, what is perhaps better still, they will consent that five years may intervene between the date of the naturalization papers and the first exercise of the sent to, but gladly declare themselves in favor of an on the 6 o'clock train next morning, which was acnaturalization papers and the first exercise of the elective franchise, provided that naturalization may the place within the first year's residence in the clusion that he was either an abolition emissary, or country. But they demand, and justly enough, that the law shall be a law of Congress, uniform in train reached the junction, he had them both arrestics action and universal in its application; and it is a wonder that the members of the Massachusetts is a wonder that the members of the Massachusetts in the Holly Springs jail. The white darkey belongs to memorialize Congress for an enactment which all Republicans, native and adopted, might support, Republicans, native and adopted, might support, There were the Holly Springs on Toesday, and

the true shop as local tree as a constraint to the left that the manager at death and willing a free con-

master in several of the battles of the Rev. and shows horozable sears received in the hi and shows hor orable scars received in the bloody conflicts of that day. He was also with the arm in the last war with Great Britain, at the time of Hull's surrender. He was at the time of the say, render driving a team, and when ordered to diss render driving a team, and when ordered to drive to a certain point, positively said he would not, but unhitched his saddle horse, and made his way back to this country. He is now living with his third wife, who is eighty years old. He is the father of twenty-eight children, most of when an arrangement of the same of father of twenty-eight emioren, most of when an living. Mr. Stanbope has been a citizen of Chan-paign county for 48 years, and has always sastained the character of an honest man and good effice. He has been a member of the Baptist Church in eighty-eight years.

URBANA, O., March 14th, 1852.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Our renders will not be displeased to bear that a large stride toward is displeased to that a large error toward to total abolition of capital punishments is expend this session, the Home-Secretary laving annually in the Commons that Bills will be shortly introduce in the Commons that Bills will be shortly introduct for the further improvement of the triminal kin in England and Ireland. This is the more gratifully, when we remember the views of Lord Derby, in expressed in Parliament, not long prior to buse expressed in rarinate property in the same consistency by which a statesman loses nothing in Jubic on nation. We do not mean that it is without pres dent, recollecting as we do the valuable assistant dent, recollecting as we to the valuable assistant rendered by Lord Brougham; and, at a later tend, by the present Chief Baron Pollock, then Scheitz-General, when he submitted to the Criminal-lax General, when he submitted to the Crimus-law Commissioners reasons for abrogating the enting penalty in certain cases. To Serjeant Jackson also, then Solicitor-General for Ireland, now one of the Irish Judges, the cause of Romilly is indebted; as it is again, in an especial manner, to Lord John Res. sell, for the Acts of 1837. In all these case, belt came from official men, who had numerous conducton in one or other House of Parliament; -- names the country should gratefully remember. At the praent time, the task devolves on Sir Fitzrey Kelly, Attorney-General, whose exertions succeeded last measure of mitigation, 1841.—British Friest

• See page 91, fourth edition of the late Comma sioner Phillips' Vacation Thoughts on Capital Panal.

MR. EVERETT'S NEW LITERARY UNDERTAINS The Hon. Edward Everett is, we take it, a west man, nothwithstanding his oratbrical reputates His assent to the proposition to give the celat a h is name to an advertising scheme of the New Yer Ledger-a bloody-and-thundery, milky-and-water ish literary, compound of ridiculous romane and Miss Namevisms—shows that Mr. Everett has be little regard for his own dignity. It is much to be regretted that Barman is in Europe; he woll probably, by an offer of 20,000 dollars to be pad to the Mount Vernon fund, induce the Hon, El ward Everett to sing a comic song at his Museur three times a week, and deliver his celebrated le ture on Washington every night .- Philadelphi Sunday Despatch.

Aver's Sarşaparilla

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 Sara-parilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sursaparilla is repated a cure. It is believed that such a remedy is waind by those who suffer from Strumous complains, and that one which will accomplish their cure may prove of immense service to this large class of or antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this commany of the worst cases to be found of the follow ing complaints: - SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ELEN-

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, POPUS, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHECH, SCALD HEAD, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercent Disease, Dropsy, Neuraldia of Tie Dougleert, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, EAVIS-LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and isdeed the whole class of complaints arising from Invent

whole class of complaints arising from lightering of 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 the many rankling disorders are hipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, part themselves from the endurance of foul emphasized algebraic serves were through which the system will 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 bed by an alterative medicine. Cleanse cut the vitated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sers; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sleggish in the veins; cleanse it when and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy bens health, and live longer, for cleansing the blod this pabulum of life disordered, there can be to lasting health. Sooner or later something must po wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the results tion of accomplishing these ends. But the wall has been egregiously deceived by preparations of 2, partly because the drug alone has not all the title that is claimed for it, but more because many pro-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsparilla of During late years the public have been miled

by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of the have been frauds upon the sick, for they not call 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 depised, and has become symonymous with imposition and chast. market, until the name itself is justly depised, and has become synonymous with imposition and chat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and into to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. As we think we have ground for believing it has titues which are irresistible by the ordinary and the diseases it is intended to cure. In order is secure their complete cradication from the system. 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.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is extirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence in virtues, wherever it has been employed. It is not been in constant use throughout this see, we not not do more than assure the people its quality is required up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be rised on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Ayer's Cathatte For The Cure of Costiceness, Jaundice, Dyspessia, Indigestion, Dyspessia, Foul Stonach, Eyspelas, Heritache, Pilit. Rheumatism, Eroptions and Stin Disease, Lies Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Stil Rhem, Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Stil Rhem, Worms, Goud, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pili, and Je Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive in take them pleasantly, and they are the best sprins the world for all the purposes of a family payist.

Price, 25 cents per Fox; Five boxes for \$108.

Price, 25 cents per Fox; Five boxes for size of the control of the

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