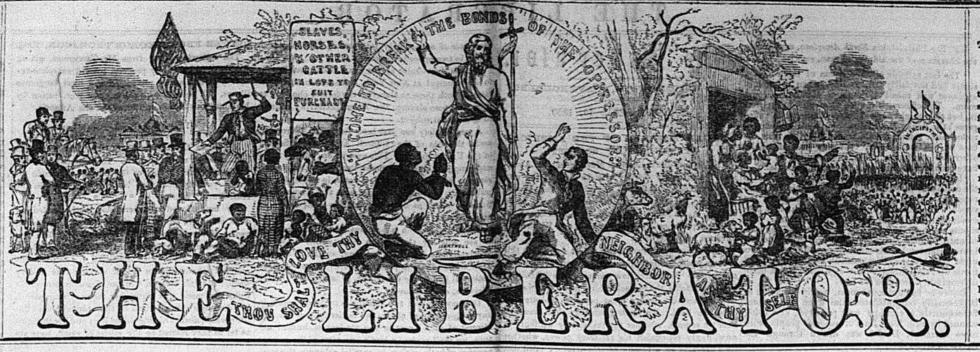
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the ich of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-OT QUISCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers. WHOLE NUMBER, 1588.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 15.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Boston Post. DEFEAT OF TREASON IN MASSACHU-SETTS.

Legislature, is the first fruits of a reaction in public entimenty sing on in the Northern States. Thus far, g almost every Northorn Legislature, every demand which Abolitionism has made tending towards treason has been conceded by the ruling party desiring to retain its votes. For once, the disunionists of

Massachusetts have been foiled.

Last year, they came up to the Legislature with their infamous demand for the removal of Judge Loring, and at such imperious dictation the deed was done—the very worst political deed which the annals of the State can supply. This year, petitions from about one hundred and thirty towns applied for the passage of the new Personal Liberty Bill, on tection of freedom in New York. the passage of the new rersonal Liberty Bill, one which we have so largely commented. It proposed to punish, by imprisonment in the State prison, legal claimants of fogitive slaves; or persons who should, under laws of the United States, attempt o obtain their legal rights. It was a bold denial constitutional obligation; flat treson to the ntry; a direct step in the direction of a violation he public faith, and towards civil war.

How did the Republicans receive and treat this is the Legislature? Their most important represtative there is the Chairman of the Committee en the Judiciary; the law officer of the House. The mmanity have a right to look to him, if to any boly, to guard jealously every law measure; and were especially to narrowly scan measures having a ational bearing. Now, here was a proposition pleating Massachusetts honor-affecting her pubhith-bearing relation to her sacred connection of arry-and palpably violative of the Constitution. this representative of the Republican partyis legal spokesman in the House—stand up and ar-nigalt as such? Did he unfold its true character? be call upon the House to trample it, as a Benedict Arnold proposition, under its feet? No such thing. The champion of the Constitution was fin. Calch Cushing. To show the tone of Republiaism, we clip the following from one of the an Chairman of the Committee on the Judici-, in reply to Gen. Cushing :-

Talk of civil war ! said the speaker; the only inger of that kind which has been imminent existed the plains of Kansas; and the administration of klin Pierce was responsible for the horrors there

Mr. Wells thought that, in spite of either of the osed laws, the United States Government, if it about it, could carry back slaves, and he had some et about it, could carry back slaves, and he had some effect to make legislation constitutional, if possible, is would rather act treason than enact it. The sentent of Massachusetts, as a whole, undoubtedly is, hat so slave shall be carried out of her borders; but is sentiment can never be safe from violation until

This is the velvet-footed way in which the party nities of this high official compelled him to apsuch the direct treason proposition; and, to cap climax, when the time came to vote on sich a bill, he actually rose in his place, and ASKED SE EXCUSED FROM, VOTING! What a position for an officer to put himself in! When a propotion is before him to palpably violate the Constition which he had sworn to support, which would smally disgrace the State whose honor he was nd to protect, he asks to be excused from ,doing is duty. Why did he desire to be excused? Why did he shrink from the boldness of recording his me with the ONE BUNDRED AND NINE MEMBERS she voted NAY? Because the ultra men of his an party-the men who forced Charles Sumner, my Wilson, the previous Personal Liberty Bills, removal of Loring, and now this treason ere describing those who halted as 'traitors to slow and humanity.

The House declined to excuse the chairman of ach a committee from voting on a bill of such augnitude, and as a lawyer he knew that it was a spable violation of the Constitution and laws of his country. He voted against the bill. 'He would nather det treason than enact treason.' If the words this legal spokesman of his party are any indiation of what his party mean to do, their immedithe next labor will be to get a Supreme Court that up to what Mr. Wells alleges is the sentiment Massachusetts !! Judge Shaw is not ready to et the treason which this Republican law officer

According to this representation of Republicansa, the sentiment of Massachusetts undoubtedly that the law of Congress shall never be executed Mussichusetts; and this is precisely what the derster says of the seventeen thousand petitioners at the treason bill : . Unquestionably they represent the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, whose takes could readily have been obtained to the petition. e believe these Republicans libel the patriotism Massachusetts. We often hear even those who et it a duty to vote the Republican ticket, aver but they would not deprive Southern citizens of single constitutional right, but would give them the law allows: they only go against an extenon of slavery. But is this flat opposition to a apiance with plain provisions of law, forsooth, population to an extension of slavery? Is it and a plainly courted conflict with the United States, and be the purpose of withholding rights to the South which all the courts recognize? This is the hase which Massachusetts would have in case these Lepublicans act treason! Is this the entertainment which the people desire to be invited?

No! this is a libel on the intention of the people of this State, and the majority who rejected this in amous bill represented its sentiment. And the efact of this bill as an event auspicious alike to its boor and to its interests. It is the victory of the onstitution over fanaticism; and let us hope that a sithe barbinger of better days for this noble rev-

Paid for by a profligate, perfidious, usurping d stanic national administration.] -Ed. Lib.

DIPLAY OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. The That we will give them the credit of it; that is, so T of them as assisted in the enterprise,—we a the strangling of the Nullification Bill, called in friends the Personal Liberty Bill; the design which was which was, to annul a law of Congress, enacted calorce a solemn stipulation of the National Conat Every Democratic vote, we are proud to say, to given against the Bill, and also 21 votes by Respiren against the Bill, leas and Americans; thus making up a suffinumber to save our State from the disgrace th was impending over it. But still it is to abered that a large majority of the Republiarent for the Bill, and that it would have pase into a law, had it not been manfully resisted the small number of Democrats elected to the embly.-N. Y. Jour. Com.

### SELECTIONS.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN NEW YORK. The following impressive and eloquent Address to the Legislature and People of New York, by Rev. A. The defeat of the Personal Liberty Bill, in the D. Mayo, of Albany, in reprobation of the license granted to slave-hunters, is as applicable to Massa-chusetts, and to every other nominally free State, as it is to New York :-

> A bill is now pending in the Legislature of New York, which provides for the protection of personal York, which provides for the protection of personal liberty in this commonwealth; it has been framed in response to numerous petitions from the people, were the richest, wealthiest, most honored man of in response to numerous petitions from the people, and a deep and widely spread feeling against the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States. As a citizen of this State, I ask the attendard people to some considerations of the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States. As a citizen of this State, I ask the attendard people to some considerations and people to some consideration.

> The petitioners, whose prayers our Legislature is urged to consider, are not concerned about an imaginary grievance; neither do I plead for any visionary theory, or excite indignation against any fancied of the most common features of the enforcement of evil. We ask the protection of the greatest Republic law. Again and again have Commissioners lican State in the world in behalf of her 45,000 sent away free colored people as slaves. We have colored citizens, whose liberty is imperilled by an unjust and despotic law of the United States; of Adam Gibson into slavery, in most indecent haste, lican State in the world in behalt of her 45,000 3,400,000 white citizens, who, by the same law, are and Mr. Knight, of Maryland, refused to accept reduced to the alternative of becoming kidnappers him as his slave. Other cases have occurred where of human beings, or criminals before the statute; of witnesses have sworn to falsehood, and the Comthe cause of human freedom, which is outraged and missioner decided, in the face of justice, a free man abolished in New York by the existence of the Fu- a slave. We have only to read the history of the

> gitive Slave Law of September 18th, 1850.
>
> This law is too well known to require a minute analysis; but nobody who has attentively studied its provisions will accuse me of exaggeration when I say, that here is a law under which any colored cititried before a court of one man, on the charge of being a slave, his own testimony refused in the case, checourage kidnapping; for it leaves the whole free the testimony of his persecutor admitted, and, unstess he can prove to the satisfaction of this one man that he is free, he may be sent to perpetual slavery; the whole power of our national and state govern ments being used, if necessary, to consummate the crime. Under such a law, no colored person is safe in the State of New York. All the safeguards which this commonwealth throws around her citizens are rudely trampled under foot in the case of 45,000 people, who have committed no crime against the State. This entire portion of our population is subject to the persecution, insult and indignity of a trial for personal liberty; that personal liberty hanging on the will of one man, chosen, as such official always is, from his known willingness to execute this infamous statute ' with alacrity.

Such is the exposed condition of our entire free colored population; and any one of the 9,000 colored voters of this State—yea, the man whose vote in a contested election has chosen your governor, may at any time be compelled to prove his freedom before any man who can get himself appointed United States Commissioner, on the charge of any man brazen enough to come to this commonwealth, claiming one of her citizens as his property!

By this law, the State of New York and all her is are for idden to harbor or assi flying from slavery to freedom. Any such person sioner, and tried on the charge of being a chattel, may be arrested on her soil, outraged or murdered in the arrest; if secured, hurried before a Commismissioner of the United States, and, on the testimony or affidavit of one claiming to be his master, sent into perpetual bondage.

oidden to perform the common offices of humanity : prove Mr. Seward or Mr. feeding the hungry, curing the sick, succoring the innocent, if the object be the one most loudly ap- so shameless as to assert that the State of New York pealing to every benevolent heart for such aid-a man, woman or child fleeing from a bondage that white man which she denies to the humblest colored converts a human being into a chattel—on penalty voter—the poorest child of the black mother born on of a fine of \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment, her soil? I have been accustomed to think that with liability to pay the alleged worth of the chattel f lost. This is a provision which presents, to every sitizen of our State, the monstrous alternative of that a State that could protect a Seward, a Fillmore becoming an abetter and aider of slave-catchers, or a Dickinson, and leave the colored man unprotected criminal exposed to the indignity of the prisoner's

egrades every man who obeys it; which dishonors niquitous operation tho acknowledge that no legislation can elevate of the slave whip is heard on her soil! that which is essentially inhuman and wicked into a thing proper for good men to do, or even to wink the free colored citizens of the State, what shall we the existence of God, or a law of eternal justice, to our fills and villeys? If there is any point of place which all human enactments must conform, I should tical morality on which all good men in civilized have no basis for such an appeal as I propose to make. I am willing to give the friends of the Fugitive Slave Law all the advantage they may gain from the fact that I argue this question as a Christophia or the suffect of American Slavery the poor reference that I argue this question as a Christophia or the suffer of American Slavery the poor restriction. tian to the Citizens of a Christian State, on the sort of running away. The most thrilling episodes everlasting premises of Christian Morality. I shall in the world's history have been the adventures not descend from this impregnable position to con-ciliate or hold controversy with the enemies of lib-erty on any lower ground, but show what an out-willing to throw off the yoke, it is infamous to say rage on Humanity and a Christian Civilization this that a man who has forced his way out of such

the highest privilege of the freeman, the right of suffrage. Now read the Fugitive Slave Law carefully, and tell me what protection the State affords those citizens against the claim of any slaveholder? Remember this law is operative in respect to slaves, who may have escaped at any time previous to its enactment. It also claims the posterity of any female slave who may have escaped at any period, though that woman may be the daughter of the most chivalrous Senator in Congress; as white as agent to come to this State, and in the regular mode testifies before a United States Commissioner that any colored citizen is his property; that he escaped

claim may be so made as to render it next to impossible for the captive to produce testimony; the ex-amination is to be made summary, and may be made in secret; the one commissioner is chosen for his willingness to enforce the law, is open to all corand sets the example of bribery, by offering him a fee of ten dollars if the negro is sent into slavery, and only five dollars if he is declared a freeman. If a power that has subjugated him and his posterity

to the doom of perpetual oppression.

Do not say this hazard is imaginary. It is real. Again and again have free colored persons been persecuted under this statute in Free States; it is one cases under this law to learn how many such attempts have been made; how often they have succeeded; how a few victims have been rescued by and women have been spirited away in secret by the of the State of New York may be arrested, and facilities afforded through this infamous edict of desencourage kidnapping; for it leaves the whole free colored population without defense against that power which proclaims the black man the natural slave of the white man.

Is it said that there still exists a power by which any abuse of this kind can be rectified? that, after a free man is dragged into slavery, the appeal may be made for his liberty before the courts of the Slave State into which he has been carried? But do those who make this plea reflect on the degradation thus brought on the Empire State? We charge that 45,000 free citizens and 0,000 voters, whom New York is as truly bound to protect as her Sewards, her Fillmores, her Dickinsons, are daily exposed to the indignity of being caused to prove they are men before a court of one man, and deprived of all voice in this awful trial; that this one obscure official may declare the victim no man, but a chattel, and the State has no redress on her own soil; and we are comforted by the assurance that the State can go chasing this person from the coast of Maryland to the mountain passes of Arizona, and if he can be found in any portion of the two and a half million square miles of Slave States or Territories, a suit may be instituted for his freedom! Suppose there were a law of the United States by which our Livingstons, and Clintons, and Van Burens could be thus dragged, at any moment, before a Commistheir own mouth shut in the case, and their liberty suspended on the whim of such men as slave-catch ing Commissioners Lave often proved to be; would not the lawyer who should tell us we could seek our abducted citizen anywhere over two and a half mil Under this law, every citizen of New York is for-lidden to perform the common offices of humanity: prove Mr. Seward or Mr. Van Buren a man, be mobbed on any platform? And who is the advocate is bound to throw a protection around her noblest the government of New York was instituted especially the protection of the weak. I have supposed because he was of a despised class, would be a Despotism and not a Republic. It is accounted the deepest disgrace in society for a gentleman to insult cian; but, unless I am destitute of the common per-ceptions of morality, and the common feelings of redress; but what shall we say of a State that elemanity, I am competent to pronounce this Fugi- vates 9,000 men, of an oppressed class, to the high tive Slave Law an insult to the dignity of this sov-ereign State; a conspiracy against the peace of her ing: 'I have no protection to offer you against any noffending citizens; a law that violates every prin- miscreant who is willing to perjure himself before ciple of natural and revealed religion; a law which another miscreant; yea, am ready to stand by and see you dragged away into the hell of oppression, the commonwealth that tolerates it; a law framed lending my whole power to the atrocious act. This expressly to insult and override every cherished and is now the position of the Empire State. Two years red principle that makes New York a free, Chris., ago, the Legislature voted to amend the Constitution tian State. I ask your attention to the moral aspects of this statute, as shown in its practical application. I desire you will see that this is a wicked man. But you the State do this justice, would cation. I desire you will see that this is a wicked man. But out the State do this justice, would law, which carries destruction, anarchy and she it not be force of say: 'I make you a voter, but I wherever it is enforced. And if proven to be such a law, I suppose there will be no question that it is a citizen of New York, but you may be corried off to not binding on this sovereign State or any of her the slave pen in chains, and I cannot prevent the pro-citizens, and that it is the duty of our Legislature cess!' Away with our pretence to freedom while throw around the people a safeguard against its this great commonwealth is compelled to hold her

For I am sure I address those breath and stand mute as an idiot whenever the crack If this law is so iniquitous in its operation against cknowledge that if I were an unbeliever in say of the fleeing bondmen whom it pursues over he existence of God, or a law of eternal justice, to our hills and velleys? If there is any point of practatute is, and then ask you to do your duty as bondage as prevails in our Southern States, and has First. Consider the indignity cast upon the entire and the irrepressible longing for liberty, is not entified colored population of New York by this law.

There are 45,000 free colored persons in this State; on 9,000 of these persons the State has conferred the highest privilege of marking.

We see no difficulty in the application of this principle to the case of white emigrants flying from political punishment abroad to our shores. Numpers of young Germans have fled from home to es cape service legally due in the armies of the German governments; we receive them and make them citi-zens; and President, Congress and People would breathe out war at the bare suggestion of an application from the despotism they left for their re in your State; this law claims her posterity as slaves. If the slaveholder comes or empowers his power of the Republic. We received Lt. Months agent to come to this State, and in the second of the Republic. tion to military service. We receive men escaped power of the Republic. We received John Mitchel, a fugitive from service in Botany Bay, and would have made a freeman of him, had he not insisted on making himself a servant of the worst tyranny on God's earth. From every land on the face of the from his service at any previous day; that his mother or grandmother escaped from service; what protection is given to the victim of this persecution?

His own mouth is shut in his own defence by the law. The State cannot take him out of the hands of the United States Marshal on any pretence; the of the United States holds his seat by the votes of full search by the votes of gitives from abroad. But what claim have these sion was in order.

The Speaker intimated that he thought the genmen on our sympathies and justice which the American fugitive from American despotism has not? Is the bondage from which the black man has fled easier to bear than the discipline of the camp, the prison, or the penal colony? Has the slaveholder any title to the service of his subject which the Emperor of Austria has not? Does the fugitive Irishperor of Austria has not? Does the fugitive Near of the House—if I am out of order in proceeding further with my remarks, I will move that the fugitive Near of the service and proceed to the conemigrant that seeks these shores. He is an Amercan; born, reared in America; the State has been enriched by his unrequited toil; he is not necessarily a savage, but may be intelligent and a Chris-tian; yea, may be as white as half the inhabitants

> And surely if sufferings endured and heroism displayed in pursuit of liberty be any claim on our huis right is pre-eminent above all other manity, h Within the last year, a woman was brought within sight of our Capitol, who had escaped from slavery nailed in a box, escaped through tortures and privations almost beyond human endurance she came into our capital city bruised, maimed, crushed almost to a pulp, in her dreadful prison. Thank God, there were found citizens better than the State, who saw that her face was set towards the North Star! Again and again do we behold men. women, little children, who have wandered like wild beasts for months, been hunted with dogs and guns, shot, bruised, starved, frozen, perhaps carried on the shoulders of their companions through the storms of winter, encountering for liberty what no white citizen of New York ever endured. Indeed, I wait to see the white man who can show so well earned a title to freedom as any such man who has reached our soil on his journey due north; as I have listened to the narratives of these men and women, and heard of their perils and achievements, I have said that heroism has fled from the white race, and there is more courage, tact, persistence and wisdom displayed by these heroes in flying from the shadow American flag than is shown by us in upholding its proud folds. Are we then sunk so low in New York that a courage almost miraculous, and heroism past imitation, shall not claim our protec-Must we say that as soon as an American becomes a martyr for liberty, we shall make him a slave? Must we sit in our rocking chairs in our houses, and must our legislators wrangle over tracked from Manhattan to Niagara with the blood of men flying towards liberty, and every month sees a score of fugitives skulking away from the capital

of a Republic to claim the protection of a Queen? Are we told there is no help for this—that we must see those whose bravery and sufferings, recounted by the historian and novelist, have set the world's heart beating with sympathy, hunted over our soil tional Liberty to draw forth the instrument to abolish this scandal to the human race. Every step in the emancipation of man has been met by the plea There is no low for it; you can't do it. But a way has been found out of every oppression in which man has groaned, and New York can find a way out of her present guilty complicity with this crime against human nature. Let the people command very Legislature to find such a way; sacrifice every man that can't find such a way; proclaim that whoever would occupy a post of honor in this adjourned shortly thereafter. State shall find the out of this conspiracy against these fugitive martyrs and heroes of the age nd, depend on it, our servants will find that way find it as easily as they now grope in a legal laby rinth, unable to discern any precedent for protecting man, in his last extremity, against the worst op-pression that now insults Christendom.

(To be concluded.)

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. THE SLAVE CASE AT HARRISBURG. trest of a Negro supposed to be a Fugitive Slave from Virginia-Great Excitement in the State Capitol.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 2, 1859. near the Market-House, on a charge of absconding from his master, a planter residing in the State of and cried out lustily for help to save him, but no prisoner was taken to Moyamensing. attempt was made to rescue him, notwithstanding there was a large crowd of people present attending market. The officers proved too much for him, and finally succeeded in putting the 'nippers' upon his the prisoner was taken to the office of the Commis Daniel has resided here several years, and was well of the office, so decided was the anti-slavery senti-known to be a runaway slave. He has a wife and two or three children, one of whom was buried last of the office, so decided was the anti-slavery sentiment outside. Among the crowd in the office was two or three children, one of whom was buried last a number of ladies, among whom we saw the besurday. He was a peaceable, honest, and industrious laboring man, and had been in the service of Senator Rutherford four or five years. This event Senator Rutherford four or five years. This event

Mr. Irish, of Alleghany, having obtained leave to nake a statement, said-

When I came down to breakfast this morning, the first thing I heard was that a great outrage had been committed within a hundred yards of where I slept. That a man who had lived here for over seven years had been seized in the market-house, understood that the case would be held there. The while buying some fish for his family, by a party of crowd which had surrounded Mr. Longstreth's of ans, ironed and hand-cuffed, and dragged daylight, struggling with all the strength and energy of a desperate and outraged man, and crying for ment, the p. Help! 'Help!' But there was no Room in the elp. A thousand cowards stood by, and saw this on the main floor, and to the U. S. Commission thing perpetrated. Saw the victim's frantic wife, d pleading, at the depot, to save her hus- were cramm

walling and pleading, at the depot, to save her nus-band, and not a hand was lifted to save him.

Mr. Fleming of Clarion, inquired if the gentle-man had been there himself, whether he would have interfered or assisted to save him.

Mr. Irish said—Whenever I shall fail under such circumstances to help the helpless, may I be desert

man love liberty more than the fugitive Negro? House suspend the rules, and proceed to the con-Show me any particular in which the claim of the fugitive slave is not superior to the claim of any for the Better Security of Personal Liberty, &c. and will only say, in conclusion, that if we had been presented this morning with a petition signed

by every man, woman and child in the Common-wealth, it could not appeal more loudly for us to act of the Republic, and more worthy protection than thousands of voters in the elections of the State.

In this matter than the occurrences which have this very morning transpired almost within the shadow of the Capitol. Mr. Kinney of Bradford rejoiced at having an op-

portunity of voting for the resolution, and denounc-ing the infamous and gross outrage that had been committed upon the dignity and against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that, too, under the very shadow of the windows of this Capitol. Mr. Neal of Philadelphia doubted the truth of the story, and said he was not to be led away by such stuff as that. He was happy to place his vote

on the record, and that in the negative.

The question being here taken on the motion to suspend the rules, it was lost-the vote standing, Yeas 41. Nays 33; not two-thirds.

Mr. Rouse of Warren offered the following resolution, which was twice read, as follows, viz :

Whereas, Daniel Webster, a citizen of Harrisburg for the past seven years, a husband and a father, was this morning, in the broad light of day, in the presence of hundreds of the citizens of this borough, and by a band of armed kidnappers, and taken away with-out any of the forms of trial by law, and without a hand or voice being raised in his behalf. Therefore Resolved, That House bill No. 1,148, entitled 'Relodged with them, as if to mock our vain-glorious solutions relative to the removal of the seat of Gov-pretensions of Superiority. Everybody knows that morning.

Mr. Evans moved that the further consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Thorn of Philadelphia remarked that although their feelings had been outraged by the statement of the arrest of the poor and wretched negro, he trusted there was more dignity and decorum among them than to permit themselves to be carried away by this story of the arrest of a negro, which trivial affairs in our Capitol, and shall our courts might prove not to be true, or if true, under circumdrone on the bench, while the soil of New York is stances of a very different character from those alleged. He trusted the members of that House would deport themselves with propriety, coolness He trusted the members of that House and dignity.

Mr. Rose of Mercer remarked that if they were the representatives of a sovereign people, they must see to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, and especially those residing at the seat of the State Government. Therefore, in his opinion, like stray cattle? Let us not confess to this degrad- they were bound to take notice of this outrage upon ing necessity till we have searched through every the feelings of the members of the Legislature, and os of Harrisburg. of the ci

The question on Mr. Rouse's preamble and resolution was taken, when they were negatived. The discussion was continued in a very violent nd desultory manner-most of the Republicans participating in it, and some three or four Democrats Finally, Mr. Byard offered a resolution, making the House bill for the better protection of personal liberty, &c., the special order for Wednesday evening next, and until disposed of. It was agreed to, and then the excitement cooled down, and the House

Proceedings in the Fugitive Slave Case.

Great Popular Excitement-Ladies in the Crowd-Lively Scenes about the United States Grand Jury Room-The Examination.

The alleged fugitive slave, Daniel Webster, an account of whose arrest at Harrisburg, on Saturday morning, and strival in this city, appeared in the Bulletin of the same day, had a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner J. Cooke Longstreth, on Saturday afternoon. He was claimed as the property of Mrs. Simpson, of Athensville, Va. Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., appeared as counsel for the claimant. George Earle E. H. Hopper, Esqrs., appeared for the fugitive. The gentlemen last named asked for a continuance of the case until this (Monday) morn-At an early hour this morning, Assistant United continuance of the case until this (Monday) morn-states Marshal Jenkins; of Philadelphia, aided by Officer Taggart, attached to Recorder Evan's office, and James Stewart, a Police Officer, all of Philadel-this course as being contrary to the provisions of phia, arrested a black man, about 35 years of age, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which requires the rendition of a slave on the testimony of his claimfrom his master, a planter residing in the State of ants. After some discussion, the case was contin-Virginia. He made a stout and vigorous resistance, ued over until this morning, at 10 o'clock, and the

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning, at the time fixed for the hearing wrists. The officers instantly took their prisoner sioner, a very small apartment. The room was down to the railroad, and, it is said, got him into densely packed, and it was with the utmost difficulty Philadelphia railroad train, without molestation. ty that Daniel and the officers, with a bobtail of re-There being no United States Commissioner here, porters, could work their way into the office. The and being fully equipped with the necessary official crowd outside was very large, and the appearance documents, to say nothing of the 'six shooters,' the of the prisoner caused a great commotion. One ex officers had no difficulty in securing their victim. cited man called out, 'Shame!' This remark gave Jenkins and the slave-owner had been here all the rise to a small wrangle with a volunteer United previous day on the look-out for Daniel Webster. States officer; but the latter was glad to get inside

has created great excitement not only among the citizens of this borough, but also in the Legislature, as will be apparent from the subjoined statement of the case would be adjourned to the United States what took place in the House of Representatives this Grand Jury Room, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. This announcement was followed by a rush, and as the crowd poured down Chestnut and Sansom streets, and across the Square, the rumo got affoat that the prisoner had escaped.

EXCITING SCENES OUTSIDE THE GRAND JURY ROOM. There was a regular popular tumult at the U. S. Court, Fifth street, below Chestnut, when it was fice, at Seventh and Morris streets, rushed across from Seventh to Sixth street, and then through the Square, to the U. S. Court building. In a mo-ment, the passage-way leading to the Grand Jury Room in the basement, to the U. S. District Court, office, just opposite, but also on the main floor, were crammed with an immense mass of people.

The reporters were in the van, but were not al-

lowed to enter the Grand Jury room, which was kept closed until it could be cleared up. In the an time, the crowd momentarily increased, and when the alleged slave was brought into the build-ing, and hurried into the U. S. Commissioner's of-Simpson was duly administered, the will could not

though they manifested an unusual degree of roughness in keeping the crowd back. The crowd, however, took it tolerably easy, and scraps of conversa-tion-somewhat as follows were bandied about:

A tall\_Abolitionist-What's the matter? Man with Red Beard-The Jury room is being cleaned out.

Another Man-It's too small. Indignant Individual-Why don't they try the

case in Independence Square?

More Indignant Voices—Let'em hold the trial in the Hall of Independence.

Police and Doorkeepers—Gentlemen, stand back!

Are you a witness? What business have you here? &c. &c.

There were thirty or forty ladies, mostly dressed in 'Friendly' garb, being hustled up and down the stairways, but bearing it with perfect good nature, and occasionally expressing their sympathy for the

alleged slave. Finally, however, by the influence, we think, of Mr. Brewster, (who had taken shelter from the fusa and turmoil of the Commissioner's office,) the ladies present and several reporters were admitted to the Commissioner's office. Here the poor fellow, who was the cause of the trouble, was sitting quite calmly in an arm-chair, showing but little distress, except through those eloquent interpreters, his

About half-past 10 o'clock. the negro was taken down stairs into the Grand Jury room, and the ladies attempted to follow. Here again the tumult was renewed, although the main door of the edifice was closed, and guarded by about thirty of the city police. The ladies were, however, admitted with great difficulty.

Mr. Brewster then had great trouble in forcing his way in. His clear voice was heard— Gentlemen, I must pass in here to do my duty. This is an administration of justice.

Indignant Voice-There's no justice about the At last, bowever, Mr. Brewster got in, and the passage was closed by the police.

THE SCENE IN FIFTH STREET. Outside the edifice, hundreds of people lined the ide-walks, looking with intense interest at the blank doors and windows of the building, after the fash-

ion of mobs in general.

The weather being intensely hot, the windows of the Grand Jury room (which open on a level with the pavement) were opened wide, and guarded by a number of the city police. From the pavement the roceedings could be seen and heard.

At the time the trouble became serious, the sixteen ligutenants of police were making their morning returns to his Honor Mayor Henry. They were all instantly called down to the Mayor's office, and put on duty until a detachment of Lieut. Godey's men could be summoned to take their places.

THE EXAMINATION.

Some delay was caused by the necessity that existed for clearing out the Grand Jury room, and by the confusion incident to the crowd. . When the doors were finally opened for the admission of the prisoner, the rush was frightful. Mrs. Mott took her seat beside the prisoner. The latter was represented by Edward II. Hopper, Wm. S. Peirce, and George H. Earle; and Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., appeared on behalf of the claimant. The last named gentleman, before getting into the room, put his head to a fractured pane of glass, and announced that he would not come in through such a but he insisted that the Murshal bring a force, in order that justice might be administered properly. This speech was followed by an clear the passage, but the crowd was too dense to be easily moved.

Finally, Marshal Yost appeared at the fractured glass, and announced that the room would be clear-ed of all persons who had no business in it.

Mr. Perce objected to this course, and while a umber of policemen were endeavoring to clear the room, the Commissioner stated his willingness to allow all to remain who could be accommodated after the parties interested were provided with places. Very little progress was made in clearing the room, although U. S. District Attorney Vandyke insisted that the room should by cleared. Mr. Brewster then entered the apartment, and the examination

Mr. Earle stated that there was a number of witnesses outside who could not be got in. He desired that some place should be obtained where accommodations of a decent character could be procured. Mr. E. did not want to see the infamous star-chamber practice of excluding the public introduced. Mr. E. objected to the presence of the city police to prevent the admission of parties. The right to do this would be inquired into hereafter. The gentlemen employed to report the case could not be accommodated. Mr. E. protested that justice could not be administered. He objected to going on

in such a place.

The Commissioner said that all the Courts of justice were liable to the objections named. Every facility should be afforded for getting witnesses into

The counsel for the defence asked to examine the record upon which the warrant was issued, and insisted upon their right to inspect it.

The Commissioner said he had no record in his

Mr. Brewster said the warrant had been issued under the authority of the act of 1850. He appeared on behalf of Elizabeth Simpson, of Loudon county, Va., who claims that Daniel Dangerfield, a slave, had escaped into Pennsylvania. That com-plaint having beed made to the Commissioner, the varrant was issued, and the fugitive was arrested. Mr. B. read the act of 1850, which provides that the owner, or attorney of the latter, may pursue and take the fugitive, take him before a Judge or Commissioner, who shall dispose of the case in a summary manner. Mr. Brewster read the power of atterney which authorizes Sanford P. Rogers to

ursue the fugitive.
Mr. Brewster also offered in evidence the will of French Simpson, the husband of Mrs. S., the

Mr. Earle objected that it (the will) was not the whole record. He also contended that letters an-cillary should have been taken out in this State to make the paper admissable. The will must be clearly proved, and the death of the testator must also be clearly proved to establish the right of Mrs. Simpson to make a power of atterney.

The Commissioner and Mr. Brewster agreed that

bjections to any of the papers would be admissale in any stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Earle asked the Commissioner to note that

there are other papers of record which should be presented, which are referred to in the transcript of the will, but which are not presented. The letters of administration are wanting. There are also erasures in the document of which no note is made. Mr. Hopper also reminded the Commissioner that

be given in evidence. There may be debts for which this Daniel Dangerfield, whoever he is, may be liable. There must be evidence that the estate was properly administered, and the debts of the de-

Mr. Earle read from the 16th S. and R., 98, to show that a portion of a record could not be read, even on an application to discharge on ball, much less in a case of the importance of the present one.

Mr. Pierce read an authority to show that letters testamentary shall not be grantable out of the county in which the deceased resided. Counsel county in which the deceased resided. Counsel asked that the objections made should be noted. They made them at the outset of the case in order to prevent misunderstanding, and to avoid the dan ger of their being stopped at a later stage of the

proceedings.

Mr. Hopper objected that there was no seal i the record itself, as was indispensably necessary to its validity. This objection was admitted by the Commissioner.

Mr. Farle read an authority to show that the

whole record should be produced.

Mr. Brewster said that he did not deem the

absolutely necessary in his case. All that has been said thus far was irrelevant to the purposes of the prosecution. The act of Congress overrides any legal statute. Mr. B. contended that a sufficient portion statute. Mr. B. contended that a summer portion of the records had been produced, and that they were sufficiently indicated under the act of Congress of 1790. As such, he offered it.

Mr. Peirce contended that the paper put in evi-

dence was not in accordance with the act of 1790. All that was presented was a 'transcript from the records of the Court.' The act requires a proper certified copy of the records, and not a mere transcript from the record. How much of the record is this? Is it a half, a fourth, or a fifth? How much and what portion of the record is it? Mr. Peirce asked the Commissioner to sieze hold of this opportunity to deliver the oppressed from the fangs of the oppressor. This is not a favored claim under the law, and let him abide by its letter.

The Commissioner considered the fact, that the paper was not a full record, was fatal to its admissioner considered the fact, that the

on, and it was therefore excluded. This admission caused a demonstration of ap-

plause, which was promptly checked.

Mr. Brewster read the 10th section of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and under its provisions he offered a record of the court of Virginia to prove the

escape of a certain slave.

Mr. Hopper objected to this document; it only purported to be a transcript from the records, and not a full copy of the record. The scal is to the Judge's name, and not to the record itself. The same objections apply to this paper as to the copy of

Mrs Brewster dwelt upon the 10th section of the Fugitive Slave Act, which he contended made the record admissable. He urged that the paper was sufficiently full, and that it is properly authenti-

Mr. Earle referred to the importance of the case He had known Mr. Brewster heretofore as full of the emotions of humanity and manliness, and he knew there was a conflict going on in his breast.

Mr. Brewster objected to the remarks of Mr. E There was no conflict in his breast; he wanted no sympathy and no applause. He was there to do his professional duty, and he desired to do it in a professional way. He wanted no personal reflec-Mr. Earle then urged that the evidence of Mrs.

Simpson tended to swear money into her pocket, or the man into the rice swamps of Mississippi. Her evidence should be strictly scrutinized, and, if ille-gal, should be discarded. Mrs. Simpson was not here to be cross-examined; but there were two or three men here who properly look like drivers. There was one with a Legree countenance, who had been here, but he was glad he was not here now to blast his sight.
One of the agents of the claimant took offence at

this remark, and said something, in an excited manner, we could not understand. The Commis-sioner hoped the case would be conducted without personalities, or the display of angry feeling.

Mr. Earle eloquently maintained his position, and was greeted with a round of applause, which

was checked by some of the city police, who acted as tipstaves in the court-room.

Mr. Earle then proceeded, with much warmth

and eloquence, to maintain that the documents presented were not legal, and the preliminary steps were all based upon insufficient grounds. Mr. Earle argued very closely to sustain this assertion, and he maintained that the papers were imperfect and in-

During the progress of the argument, Messrs Earle and Brewster again had a personal discussion upon the position of the latter in the case.

Mr. Brewster, with considerable warmth, protested against any personal allusions, and stated he was in court as counsel for a citizen of the United States, and, so help him God, he would do his whole duty

The Commissioner urgently requested both go tlemen to avoid personalities, and to discuss the matter with sole reference to its merits.

Mr. Earle then continued to discuss the insufficiency of the papers, and with much warmth and eloquence maintained that they were not formal and authentic. The Commissioner said he would require time

to consider the point raised, and for that purpose would adjourn the case until half-past 3 o'clock

this afternoon. A general scramble among the spectators to ge out of the room followed this announcement, and as much engerness was evinced to get out of the as much eagerness was evinced to get out of the sweltering atmosphere of the room as had before been exhibited to gain admission to the apartment. The crowd from inside the building passed away through double lines of policemen, of whom, a great number had been telegraphed for. On the steps of the Philadelphia Library building, and wherever else a good look-out could be obtained, crowds were clustered. The excitement exceeds that attending any fugitive slave case we ever recollect in Phila-delphia.

Among the spectators present were Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Wright, wife of David Wright, Esq., of Au-burn, N. Y.; Mrs. Longstreth, aunt of the Commissioner, and other ladies belonging to the family of the latter; Mrs. McKim, Miss Davis, granddaughter of Mrs. Mott; Miss Anna Hallowell, Mrs. Geo. H. Earle, Rev. Mr. Grew, Dr. Furness, Mrs. Nathaniel Randolph, Miss Peabody, sister-in-law to Horace Mann; Müler McKim, &c. &c.

Passmore Williamson, Robert Purvis, and other well known anti-davery people, were outside.— Philadelphia Ecening Bulletin, April 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 6, 1859. The evidence to show that the alleged fugitive slave, Daniel Webster, confessed to the officers who conveyed him to the city, and others, that this was his first visit to Philadelphia, was admitted after a long argument by counsel. This testimony com-pletely overthrew the most important evidence of the defence. At midnight the evidence closed nce. At midnight the evidence closed, and counsel summed up the case, occupying six hours. The Commissioner reserved his decision until this

The Court House was crowded this afternoon to hear the decision of Commissioner Longstreth on the Fugitive Slave case. Crowds of whites and blacks

The Commissioner said his duty as an officer was a plain and simple one, laid down by law. He discountenanced all attempts of Counsel to appear to private sympathies. At an early stage of the case, he was satisfied that it was intended more as a shew case, but he believed in the largest liberty of speech. countenanced all attempts of Counsel to appeal to After explaining his connection with the case before the arrest of the Fugitive, which was merely in accordance with law, he said there were three things to be proven by the claimant, to wit, debt of labor, the escape of the Slave and his identity. He reviewed the testimony on both sides, and believed that the two first points were satisfactorily proven. He disagreed with the counsel of the claimant on the matter of the time of the escape. It was material in this case, and is evidence, that the claimant says that the escape was made in November, 1854, while it was proven that Daniel was in Harrisburg at least in the Winter of 1853 or the Spring of 1854. The power of attorney was also defective. In the point of the height of the negro, there was a differ-ence of three inches. He confessed he was not satisfied with the identity. The prisoner was discharged. The decision was greeted with immense ap-plause. It was somewhat unexpected from the tenor of the opening remarks of the Commissioner. Dan-iel was carried on the shoulders of his friends through the streets and a large crowd. Intense excitement prevails in the city. The Abolitionists propose a public celebration.

the liberation of the kidnapped man, says :-

'The last syllable of the decision of the Commissioner had not fairly left his lips, when a burst of applause was raised throughout the entire court applause was raised throughout the entire court room. The officers, of course, attempted to suppress it, but they might as well have attempted to 'suppress' the Rocky Mountains. Up went the cheers, round after round, female treble mingling with the bass of the male voice, rendering the Marshal's otherwise stentorian tones as inaudible as would have been the rustling of a lady's handkerchief.

'In an instant the tidings were communicated to the multitude in the street, and the welkin rung and rung again from the thousands who blockaded the street. The cheering outside was so great that pro-

street. The cheering outside was so great that pro-ceedings inside could not have been heard. The shouts and hurrahs were long continued. They lasted until Daniel—now a freeman—was brought down into the street by his counsel—until he was taken upon the shoulders of a colossal colored man, and Society was organized yet remains to be fully conorne up Fifth Street, out of sight, towards a place

of hospitality prepared for him.

Before he left the court room, nearly every one in it personally congratulated him upon his freedom. Subsequently a carriage was procured, and being curse the land. No matter, whether that event be manned by two long lines of colored people, with near or remote, whether the taskmaster willingly or ropes attached, Daniel was drawn through the unwillingly relinquish his arbitrary power, whether streets in triumph.

#### THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

Past; and in the clear brightness and higher huthe fossil remains of antediluvian monsters; and the carefully preserved remains of these pro-slavery conwho defend slavery with such eminent gravity and invincible dullness, will be the topic of many a lesson and lecture.

liberty bill, especially that form of it proposed by Mr. Griffin, is to be regretted; and it is still more to be regretted that any Republican should be so weak and cowardly as to suppose the party can be one remorseless grasp, the rights of humanity have 'hurt' by manly and downright opposition to the been taken away; and by one strong blow, the iron slave-power. Nothing can hurt us so much as cow- hand of usurpation must be made to relinquish its ardly cringing before that black and arrogant institution, and skulking from the position of manly action against it under all circumstances. Even the slaveholder, who is also a man with a man's estimate of character, cannot fail to despise the silly poltroon who gets upon his knees, cats his own prin-ciples, and humbly begs his pardon. Slavery never begs pardon, never cringes or skulks; never appears be ashamed of itself; never allows its throat to be cut by any fear of hurting its party. It always declares itself without fear or favor, and steers right onward to its aim, defying right, law, constitution, and whatever else may stand in its way. Its au trade, and teaches that nothing is so patriotic as

kidnapping.

And there are divers leading men and following men in the Republican party, who allow themselves to believe that this lordly and most audacious power can be overcome by cringing to its ruffianism, and by being ashamed and afraid of sincere and consist-ent opposition to its outrages. They say it will not do to be so sternly in earnest against it; they insist that we must be very soft and civil when it curses its rage and win it to something of the mood of jolwe must from time to time be very severe against all the anti-slavery radicals; and the assur-

party, without a success of Republican principles, is truly free; and, meanwhile, instead of being indus-

The people of Massachusetts do not believe in that and the action of the Legislature on the personal liberty bill does not represent the popular thought and feeling. Our people do not mean to tolerate man-hunting: it cannot become an established custinal policy of letting slavery alone, in appearance as tom here. One or two more Burns cases would well as in reality; retaining all the others who had transform most of the conservatives of Boston into radical anti-slavery men. With all their conservatism, they do not mean to be slave-hunters and kidmay be caught and carried off by slavery, and that, too, not so much to recover a slave as to insult Massachusetts. None of us mean to reverence and glorify the Fugitive Slave Act. We despise it, scorn it, spurn it. And if we would have the respect, even of the loudest supporters of slavery, let us truly respect ourselves, and be manly enough to say precise-ly what we mean, and maintain it consistently on all occasions .- Worcester Spy.

### THE FREEDOM BILL.

We find it difficult to understand why a Republican Legislature of Massachusetts repudiated a bill to make its soil forever sacred to the liberty of man, and to prevent the kidnapper from dragging back 4th. Formally to decline separation from their prin-into slavery any one who, having the soul to dare cipal, the National Society at New York, and with and the energy to accomplish an escape from bondage, hoped to find protection, repose and liberty on her soil. The Representatives who rejected this bill know well that the people of Massachusetts do not believe in any obligation, moral or legal, to obey the unconstitutional enactment known as the Fugitive tracts and newspapers prepared by the National So-Slave Law. They know that almost to a man the ciety, for the main part of their operations, only depeople despise, repudiate and defy that monstrous claring their right to add to these such others as they stain upon the statute book, and have asked in large numbers for the passage of a law securing freedom to every man within our borders. They have before them the examples of Vermont, which has already passed such a law, of New York, which will and to make those few adverse to immediate abolition. undoubtedly do so, and of the Supreme Court and Legislature of Wisconsin, which both defy the usurped jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Each of these States stands firm upon its rights as an independent community. It is more and more upon a certain financial consideration and to make those few adverse to immediate abolition.

7th. To say less and less, as time advanced, about the original source of complaint against the New York Society, (its pro-slavery position,) and to dwell upon its rights as an independent community. It is not for Massachusetts to go backward. Our repre-as having mainly moved them, namely, an alleged sentative were not sent to Boston to dilly dally with economy in hiring tracts printed, instead of printing the subject of slavery, nor to give forth uncertain them. sounds, and pretend that they express the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts. They were not sent to weaken the tone of the sincere Republicans of and take collections in the principal towns and cities and take collections are collected and take collected and ta Massachusetts, in order to gratify the ambition of an where other auxiliaries of the National Society exist-

allude to them particularly at present. We remember that the people asked for the removal of Judge Loring time and again, and that they finally obtain-

It may be delayed one session of the Legislature, or two, or three, but it is sure to come at last. There is no retreating in the anti-slavery sentiment of the avoid all 'rival movements,' it is difficult to say, unpopule of Massachusetts. people of Massuchusetts. We honor the men who oppose us in an open and manly manner, but we cannot say so much for those who pursue a more insidious course. Upon them the stone of anti-slavery shall fall, and shall grind them to powder.— New Bedford Republican Standard.

# The Philadelphia North American, announcing the liberation of the kidnapped man, says:— The Liberation of the kidnapped man, says:—

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

o'clock, A. M.; and continued, by adjournment, at forenoon and afternoon.

The sublime and beneficent object for which this summated. No matter how numerous the difficulties how formidable the obstacles, how many the foes to be vanquished-slavery must cease to pollute and by a peaceful or a bloody process-slavery must die. No matter, though, to effect it, every party should be torn by dissensions, every sect dashed into fragments, All the pro-slavery conservatives and some very the national compact dissolved-still, slavery must politic Republicans were much opposed to the personal liberty bill; the former because they have devoted themselves to the guardianship of slavery, and the latter because they thought it would 'hurt the Church must be cast down by the strugglings of Huparty.' You cannot reason with pro-slavery conser-vatives; they understand cursing better than reason-Union cannot be maintained, except by in molating ing, and call you hard names when you ask for arguments. 'Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone.' Time which overcometh all things will remove the defences of slavery, break the stubborn move the defences of slavery, break the stubborn must be blotted out from the roll of nations, by promove the defences of slavery, break the stubtorn neck of this ugly conservatism, and sweep away all the respectable supporters of kidnapping and human chattelism. The Future will be better than the joy, louder than the voice of many waters, fill the universe at its extinction. Against this declaration, only as a lost barbarism, which, while it lasted, and capecially when fighting its last battle for existence, rave rise to some term the source of God. It is the mandate of Heaven, and the voice of God. gave rise to some very monstrous fashions of human nature and developments of the human intellect.

All the relics of it will be studied, then, as we study asserting the supremacy of right over whom a filter. ty over oppression, of God over man.

There must be no compromise with slavery-none whatever. Nothing is gained, every thing is lost, by subordinating principle to expediency. The spirit That any Republican should oppose the personal of freedom must be inexorable in its demand for the nor abate one jot or tittle of its righteous claims. By murderous hold. The Slave Power cannot be conquered by compromise, stratagem, or bribery. Its dving throes will convulse the land. The conflict admits of no parley. No flag of truce must be sent or received; no quarter must be given or taken.

Animated by these sentiments, let there come up to this anniversary a large and spirited gathering of the members and friends of this Society, resolved upon a fresh consecration, and still more effective efforts to accomplish their mighty undertaking.

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers may dacity is matchless, and almost magnificent; and therefore it rules the country, revives the slave-In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. SYDNEY H. GAY. Secretaries. ministers. quacy and impossibility of any remedy or relief

#### PROPOSED COMBINATION OF IMMEDI-ATEISM WITH GRADUALISM.

The Secretaries of the (National) American Tract Society in New York, and of its Auxiliary of the same and gnashes its teeth-that we must do nothing to name in Boston, are publishing rival manifestoes, and make it howl and foam at the mouth-that to soothe diligently pushing the manufacture of branch societies, with the hope each of rivalling the other in the number of its adherents at the coming anniversary ance is, that if we are very careful in all these par- meetings in May. These Societies have been preciseticulars, the Republican party will become very strong, and carry the next Presidential election.

It seems to us very important that all should understand clearly that the success of the Republican ever, a division of sentiment, feeling and desire has accounted in each of them, in regard to slavery, a mineral strong that the success of the Republican ever, a division of sentiment, feeling and desire has accounted in each of them, in regard to slavery, a mineral strong that the success of the Republican ever, a division of sentiment, feeling and desire has accounted in each of them. occurred in each of them, in regard to slavery, a minowise desirable. On the contrary, it would be a nority of the members of each seeing reason to wish, calamity; for it would debauch and destroy the or- and to propose, that their Society should change its n, and fling away both the means and the accustomed policy so far as to seem to oppose slavery ope of such a triumph as we ought to seek. If the This question was brought to a distinct issue in the slave power must continue to rule the general government, and deal with us as our rightful lord and in 1857, when the movement party was seen to be but has already subdued and fashioned to its purpose. a small minority of the Society, and promptly voted Let the waste of manhood be as small as possible! down. A considerable number of the defeated party The old instruments will serve well enough, until (without relinquishing their life-membership in the the people are ready to overthrow that lower, and transfer the government to hands that will make it to the corresponding party in the Auxiliary Society trious to show what will 'hurt the party,' let us all at Boston, whose numbers were thus swelled to a maseek to heighten its moral power and advance its jority in the annual meeting of 1858. The movement party in the Boston Society, having gained an unquestionable majority, though not a very large one, impudent, arrogant, unconstitutional rascality, the Fugitive Slava Act; they never will believe in it; things they pleased to do were the following:-

1st. To turn out the Secretary of the Society; th

united with him in that policy. 2d. To adopt as their new rule in regard to slavery nappers; and it does not please them to see Boston the very same rule which had been adopted by the put in a state of siege in order that one poor fellow New York Society, (prepared by a Special Committee of Fifteen,) and under which, authorized by one of its two sets of antagonistic phrases, that Society pursued its accustomed policy of refusing to publish tracts on

3d. To explain their theory of the requisitions of this rule (which, being self-contradictory, and being interpreted and acted on at New York in a way exactly opposite to heir wishes, decidedly needed explanation) as ilows: 1. That under it they would fraternally discuss those moral evils which slavery is known to promote. 2. That they would not be an

Anti-Slavery Society. 4th. Formally to decline separation from their prin equal formality to disclaim alienation of feeling from it, and express the purpose to avoid all rival move-

5th. To continue, as heretofore, to circulate the

ed, about a week or ten days before the customary The influences which brought about this result time for the annual meetings of those other auxiliaare well enough known, but it is not necessary to ries, thus ingeniously intercepting some of the funds that would otherwise have gone directly to New York. and been reckoned to its credit.

These last movements, if founded on the Golde ed what they asked for. We remember, too, the effect of hostility to that measure upon some who Rule at all, seem to adopt Mr. Jonas Chuzzlewit's We shall yet have a freedom law in Massachusetts. version of it, namely, Do others, for others would do

their rule of action, only interpreting it to authorize LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

Such is the relation of the Tract Society at Boston to its principal at New York, and such are the relations of both these to slavery; the former choosing to seem to oppose slavery, the latter preferring entirely to ignore that subject.

A new Society has just been formed at Worcester under the title of the 'Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States.' This association, both by name and proposed action, declares itself thoroughly antislavery; on the other hand, it votes, in relation to the publication of tracts, to confer with the Boston Tract, Society, which as distinctly declares itself not to be anti-slavery. We wait, therefore, with intense interto see whether the Boston Society will draw the Worcester one into mere seeming, or the Worcester draw the Boston into practical energy; to see whether both will join in the disclaimer, or both in the hearty adoption, of anti-slavery.

To show some of the difficulties to be overcome any cooperation of these two Societies, and the real interest of such a case to the student of human nature, we shall present a bird's-eye view of the present position of both, giving, in parallel columns, the most characteristic utterances of each, on the subject of slavery, up to this time.

Church Anti-Slavery Soci- American Tract Society ets. (at Worcester.) (at Boston.) ety, (at Worcester.) ADDRESS OF EXEC. COM. PREAMBLE. Under profound con-victions of the inherent July, 1858. victions of the inherent 'We are not an Anti-sinfulness of slaveholding, Slavery Society.' p. 3.

· we solemnly pledge STATEMENT OF ISRAE ourselves to do all that P. WARREN, Secretary for New York, in the Indewe can for the utter dependent, March 31, 1859 IV. Purposes and Plans struction of that atrocious system of chattel slavery which is maintained in 2 Not to be an abolition the United States.'

ANNUAL REPORT for 1858. Constitution, Art. 3. . The duties of the officers and committee shall be • • to induce action litical aspects of Slavery lie-entirely without the by the churches with reference to slavery, and to and cannot be discussed inculente the duties of civil government, of civil rulers, and of citizens, in respect to its overthrow. above cited, p. 2; and in a Circular letter of the DECLARATION OF PRINCI-

The church and the ministry to form the conscience of the nation in respect to slavery, and to make it loyal to the Higher Law, against all unjust pendent, above cited. judgments of Courts and unrighteous legislation of Congress.'

'2. Property in man tor, and equally contrary to natural justice and to

DECLARATION OF PRIN-

tially sinful and anti-Christian, and to be dealt with, therefore, as such, by Christian churches and .4. The utter inade-

from slavery but one that insists upon its inherent wrongfulness, its total intrinsic baseness. · 6. No compromise with slavery allowable, but its

total extinction to be de-manded at once, in the 19. The Word of God our charter to freedom and ry, and any as-ertion that he Lord God sanctions slavery practical infidel-

DECLARATION OF PRINCI-PLES. slavery allowable, but its total extinction to be demanded at once, in the to slavery.
name of God, who has By one class, the Bible commanded to loose the is appealed to in justificabands of wickedness, to undo the heavy bu and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break

overy yoke.' family or section of the ject.' p. 1. | question, save for party purposes. The thing, how-Christian Church to re- 'The writers of our sa- ever, has become a necessity, and must be settled one buke and refuse fellowship to another section of the visible Church that denies the rights of man bood of humanity by defending slavery, and folding to its bosom elave-sellers, slave-buyers and slave-holders."

The following letter from Mr. Thompson, giving assurance of his steady progress toward complete recovery from his long protracted and most dangerous illness, will be read with the highest gratification by his numerous friends on this side of the Atlantic.

1 Fentiman Road, South Lambeth, ? LONDON, March 24, 1859.

Mr DEAR GARRISON-Your letter, dated the 9th inst., reached me on the 21st. Its contents awakened in my mind sentiments of the deepest gratitude towards yourself and your beloved coadjutors in the

Anti-Slavery cause.

My much loved and venerable mother ended her days, on earth, on the 2d of January of the present est, to see what such a partnership will bring forth; year. Her end was peace. She had long had he conversation in heaven, and long to be unclothed, and 'clothed upon' with immortality. Down to the moment when, like an infant sinking into a deep sleep, her spirit escaped with an almost imperceptib sigh, her mind was clear, her memory unimpaired her discourse characterized by the animation and fluency which always distinguished her; and her thoughts as far as they related to the affairs of earth, were absorbed by the tenderest regard for the happiness of those she was about to leave. Among the last words she was able to articulate were,

· Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly; and the words of Pope in the 'Dying Christian to his Soul.'

· Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,

emetery where lies my son, named after you; and my sweet daughter, whom you so much admired, (named after Elizabeth Pease) when you were with us

in Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

I have much improved since I saw Mr. May. The the Reform question, and was able to speak for about sphere of this Society, half an hour, without damage to my health. I exin its publications.' pect to repeat the experiment before long in the North
The same statement appears also in the 'Address'

new Boston Secretary, dat-ed 'Tract House, 28 Cornhill, Boston, February, 1859, and also in the · Statement ' in the Indeage,' and as referring to ulus to exertion, the knowenjoy the fruit of his la-

Christian defend the practice of holding human on the ground that they themselves. p. 14.

Resolved. That the po

This sermon further speaks of the master as— · They are God's unfor-

tunate children, whom He You are God's trus-

poral and eternal good.'

and last publication of the did the first. Boston Society in regard

tion of slavery; by another, in condemnation of it; and the question seems vet signed to take on the sub-

cred books, and more cs- way or the other. pecially of the New Testament, do not often refer to slavery; but when they give needless offence, but rather to insure confidence

istence of slavery; yet, while suffering, regulating and restraining it; checking it in its onward course of usurpation, and softening its harsher fea-

at the ultimate extinction

#### CORRECTION.

I attributed to him in the Liberator of the 1st inst., Cuba. The next Congress. I trust, will do better still. namely—that the voting that all children of slaves I am anxious to learn the nature of the Report of language at the public meeting in question, and did Bay State. I read your speech before the Committee, him injustice, to that extent, in my report of it. I and that of Mr. Sewall. From the tenor of both, I therefore willingly retract the statement that he used anticipate that the report will be what you wish. If such an expression, and hope that all who saw the it is, I hope the Legislature will adopt it, and Massaerroneous charge will see this correction .- c. K. W.

The Personel Liberty Bill has been lost in the I shall give Miss Remond a warm greeting, and the New York Assembly by a very close vote-no doubt in consequence of the cowardly action of the Massa- May and his son are, I suppose, enjoying themselves chusetta Legislature. Read the eloquent and stirring under the blue skies of Italy. appeal of Rev. D. A. Mayo, of Albany, on this subject, on our first page.

What was mortal of my mother rests in the same

useof my hands is gradually returning. I can much better sustain any mental effort. The excessive neryous irritability, with which I was for a long time afflicted, has greatly subsided. A fortnight ago, I went into the Tower Hamlets to a great meeting on pect to repeat the experiment before long in the North the task, I shall take a part in the Reform movement until the question is settled.

This letter will. I expect, be closed before the great debate on the new Reform Bill, now going on in the House of Commons, is concluded; but the papers of Saturday, the 26th, may bring you the decision of the House upon the motion for the second reading. As the question stands, Lord John Russell has a resolution, in the shape of an amendment, calling upon the House to recognize two principles-one in reference to the votes of freeholders, in Counties; and the DUTY or MASTERS: a other, in favor of the lowering of the electoral quali-Sermon by Rev. John C. Young, of Danville, Ky.; fication in Boroughs, with a view to the extension of impossible, as being without grant from the Creation of the Boston Society
those upon which the government measure is founded. in regard to slavery, is-sued in February, 1849. Should this resolution be affirmed, it not necessarily This sermon describes it- follows that ministers should abandon their bill. The \*3. The system of Amer- self as addressing \*the House might still proceed to read the bill a second ican slavery and the prac-tice of slaveholding essen-vant in involuntary bondthe Whole, in conformity with the previous resolution. who 'lacks Lord Stanley, however, speaking doubtless the mind that greatest natural stim- of the united Cabinet, has declared that, if the amendment be carried, ministers will regard the decision as a defeat of their measure, and will proceed with it no further. What positive course the government may 'The moralist and the take, in the event of such a defeat, it is impossible to say. They may, as a Cabinet, lay the Reform question on the shelf, and proceed to other business, leaving it to Lord John Russell, or John Bright, or both, in conjunction, to bring forward a Reform Bill of their own; (each has a bill already prepared;) or, they may dissolve Parliament, and take the chances of a general The master who owns election, promising to introduce, in a new Parliament, slaves': p. 9: it says of another and improved bill; or, (and this last is the most probable result,) they may tender their resignations to the Queen, and Lord Derby may advise Her has placed under our spe-cial care': p. 29: and it it is possible an agreement might be come to between Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright to amalgamate tees, to whom, in His their bills, and introduce such a measure as would providence. He commits unite in its support all the liberal elements in the their bills, and introduce such a measure as would

> BLE: by Rev. Enoch Pond, such a majority of pledged reformers as would compel D.D.: being the third the Peers to swallow the second Reform Bill as they A few months will solve all these problems. Meanwhile, the country is profoundly quiet. There is little enthusiasm, and would be less, were it not that a few men have exerted themselves to produce a partial demonstration in favor of a revision of the measure of 1832. I do not believe there are forty men in the the inspired writers de- House of Commons who care anything about the question, save for party purposes. The thing, how-

Lords, would recommend itself to general acceptation

throughout the country, and in the event of a disso-

lution, lead to the sending to a new Parliament, of

these souls, for their tem- House; and such a measure as, if defeated in the

The leading speakers in the debate now progressi have been Lord John Russell in opposition to the Bill ; Lord Stanley (the son of the Premier) in its defence calmly and considerately; Mr. Sidney Herbert, a liberal conservative of the Peel not in a way to school; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Colonial Secretary; and Sir Hugh Cavins, Solicitor General. The and respect.' p. 2. debate is proceeding white a will be those of Mr.

We find the inspired speeches are to come. They will be those of Mr. debate is proceeding while I wrife. The greatest writers suffering the ex- Bright, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli.

It is indeed a subject for deep regret that, at this advanced period, such active exertions should be making for the revival, in various quarters, and under various names, of the accursed Slave Trade. We have the inspired writers aimed slaveholders of your country are greedy, even to madness, for new acquisitions of territory, both insular and continental, with a view to the indefinite extension to accomplish other great and perpetual maintenance of slavery; and with it, and needed changes. Not the carrying on of a foreign slave trade, commensu-

the carrying on of a foreign slave trade, commensusuddenly, and by positive enactment; but gradually, by apostolic example and influence; and by the diminishing, increases daily. Nothing but the abolievolving genius of the Christian faith; so that little violence was done to existing prejudices, and es- subjugation to slavery of countless millions of the stoms were not human race, yet unborn. Your system of slavery is rudely broken up. p. 6. the key-stone of the arch of oppression which spans The tracts upon which two societies such as these the Western hemisphere. Dislodge that, and the encan agree will be curiosities indeed. The only practi- tire fabric falls; support it, and woe to the human cal question in relation to these two is-Will the Wor- race! Never, at any time, has the cause in which cester Society now, in deference to the Boston Society, you have been thirty years battling presented an asshrink from the fulfilment of its pledges, and wrap pect of greater magnitude, or more solemn importance, up in a napkin its principles of immediateism, and of or such urgent necessity as now. May God support the duty of open rebuke to apostate churches?- you in it, and grant you the glorious privilege to see it triumph before you exchange labor on earth for rest in heaven!

I was glad to see that your late Congress refused to Having learned from Rev. George B. Cheever, that grant to Mr. Buchanan the thirty millions which he he never held and never uttered the sentiment which asked, to enable him to negotiate the acquisition of

should be born free after forty years would be the simplest remedy of the whole iniquity that could be con- the subject of the rights of fugitive slaves coming, of ceived of-I have no doubt that I misunderstood his their own will, or otherwise brought, into the Old chusetts be, for evermore, the impregnable asylum of the hunted slave.

offer of a home, when she visits London. Rev. S. J.

Yours ever devotedly, GEORGE THOMPSON.

REFUBLICAN VICTORY IN ST. LOUIS! Sr. Louis, April 5, 1859. The city election yesterday resulted more favorable

to the emancipation party than even its friends perto the emancipation party of them had fearful misgiring of dicted. The water to election. They met every day noisy, but efficient men, who were declaring that though they voted for Filley and the emancipation candidates last year, they Filley and the emancipation to all the year they were profanely sorry they, had done so, and this year they would vote the slave ticket. Then the Knoy. Nothing candidate, who is a great friend of school, would take off many votes. The whole Catholic von of the city would naturally go for Bogy. You may of the city would be trish to the Irish Catholica in safely count on more than the involves tyrahny in its tr. favor of any visital, ercise; for, as a class, with honorable exception, they ercise; for, as a class, have no peers in whisky drinking, fighting, lying, have no peers in true national democracy. The powers, if not acting in concert, were yet all to be encountered, and who could predict the result; On the other hand, we have in our city, among our beg and most enlightened citizens, many who hal fing and most engineered mostly Protestants. The ve have a large German population. A heavy fraction of these are Catholics, and their morals are taught in of these are Cathorica, the Irish. They are, of course, National Democrats, and in favor of tyranay, by by far the greater part of our German population in cluding their learned and good men, are Emanage. tionists, and I confess with shame that they are a more honest and reliable class than our native cit. zens. This, every election proves. While I harelad full faith that the leaven of emancipation was a work, I have also felt quite sure that at this election we were doomed to defeat. We are all most happing disappointed. The Emancipation ticket has increased some two thousand votes in one year. The Know Nothing candidate, Mr. Wyman, received over three thousand votes yesterdey, and although a very page man in many traits, he committed an error some pan ago that it will be hard to retrieve. I will relate it as a warning to all doughfaces, in such case male and provided. Some six or eight years ago, the Hutchinsons et.

gaged of Mr. Wyman his hall - the best then is the city-in which to give concerts. Perhaps they sag one evening; when, however, the congregation asses, bled for another musical entertainment, Mr. Wymn appeared before them on the stage, and commenced telling them how he had come among then por and unknown, how they had aided him, and line him, not only above poverty, but from obscurity to a very respectable fame; that he could not be insersible of the great debt he owed them, which was so great he could never repay it; that when he agreed to his his hall to the Hutchinson Family, he was totally in norant that they were Abolitionists, but that her. ing become advised of that startling fact, he had hastened to make all the reparation in his powerly breaking his contract with them, and forbidding then to sing again in his hall. The Hutchinson Family were then compelled to leave the city without ging another concert. There are now as many as five halls in the city, equally good, either of which, I prount, the Hutchinsons can have to sing anti-slavery some in, and I have no doubt they would now be patronized in a manner that would be flattering to them.

I should like to see Theodore Parker announced for a sermon on the slave question in our large hall His courage would make him the most proper may for he would attract a congregation of kindred spins, who would be equally at home in his congregation or on Bunker Hill. I fear we shall never see him bert

But to return to the election. Should Missouri become a free State, and should no one be more energic at it than Mr. Bogy, the National Catholic Democrat ic candidate for Mayor, the equanimity of the persis would not be disturbed. He is no mean Norther doughface, but he may well be compared to you southside Doctors of Divinity, who pray meaning to good, while Bogy curses the Abolitionists, mening no harm. They both act from habit; Bogy being by far the best and most benevolent man. Well, Filler

RELIGION AND POLITICS. We have received, and read with inexpressible pleasure, a printed serms (just published) entitled Religion and Politica-Discourse delivered in the First Congregational Untarian Church, on Sunday, March 20th, 1859, by Wa-LIAM H. FURNESS, Minister, of Philadelphia his worthy of the head and heart of one of the bes men; who combines in himself all good and tolic qualities; whose spirit is world-embracing in haspapathy, charity and love; and whose presence is not a benediction. It is, moreover, a timely and effective rebuke of the unprincipled outcry raised by dentgogues against those who, in their pulpits, dare to call this guilty nation to repentance for its manifold sits, especially its unparalleled sin of slavery.

MUSIC-NEW PUBLICATIONS BY OLIVER DITION & Co., Washington Street, Boston:-

I. Bassini's Art of Singing: an Analytical, Physiological and Practical System for the Cultivation of the Voice. By Carlo Bassini. Edited by R. Sam Willis. A large and handsomely printed roland, containing a large amount of instruction and illustration, with reference to articulation, breath-tries, change of the voice, execution and expression, ever variety of exercise, hygienoof the voice, mechanism of the vocal organs, phraging, qualifications of the singer, scope of voices, time varied exercises on the chromatic scale, vocal accomplishments, &c., &c. very desirable work in every musical family.

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and Ballads, for the voice only. Upwards of saif favorite pieces are embodied in this exceedingly and pocket edition, with the words. It only needs to be examined to obtain a wide and rapid sale. IV. Catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Book,

published by Oliver Ditson & Co., including Carlogues formerly published by Atwill, Jollie, Debes, Riley, Waters, Dagget, Jacques & Brother, of No. York; Prentiss & Clark, Wade, A. & J. P. Ordery Martin & Beals, C. Bradley & Co., Howe, Keith, sta Marsh, of Boston ; Fiot, Gould and Bellak, of Plate delphia; Hewitt, of New Orleans; Oliver Shav,d Providence; Jones, of Indianapolis, &c. Also, Carlogues now published by S. F. Gordon, of New York, and Beck and Lawton, of Philadelphis.

Every thing published by this firm is highly create able as to its typographical execution and judicious arrangement.

LETTERS FROM REV. THEODORE PARKER. In the Music Hall, on Sunday last, letters from Mr. and Mr. Parker were read. Mr. Parker writes that his health is materially improved. He bathes in the set, and rides on horseback. He remarks that he had hear that 'the outside of a horse is good for the inside of man, and his experience has proved it true. It sleeps well, and his strength has perceptibly increase

Exciting Meeting in Philadelphia. A limit meeting was held at Sansom-street Hall in Philade phia, on Friday evening, by the Abolitionists, to co ebrate the emancipation of Daniel Webster. As & tempt was made to overawe it by vociferation and relence by rowdies, but the police were called in, was made some arrests and quelled the disturbance. The meeting was addressed by Robert Purvis, Passmen Williamson, and Mary Grew. A vote of thanks will passed to the police; and a little supper given thes, as a more substantial expression of gratitude, by the proprietor of the Hall.

LETTER PROM ANDREW T. FOSS. Thor, Granger county, O., April 1, 1859.

I see my last report was dated at Fremont, Illinois should have been Indiana. I was at that time should with my good friends the Farnums, whose left hospitalities I had often enjoyed before, and sary a tolling, persecuted laborer in life's great work any a total that there the wicked cease from troubing and the weary are at rest. I never needed rest more, or enjoyed it better, than then. I had been in more or early all night, and at about nine o'clock the next soming, in the midst of a falling rain, I got into a sorring, in two-horse buggy, dignified with the rame of stage, -miserably crowded, with a miseteam of two over-worked, half-starved horses the road deep with mud, and a part of the way, of the road deep the of all styles of road, the cordurey get most northern the whole day making sixteen miles We were many, your just imagine a large, well-furnished house and an open fire-place—blessings on the dear old and well-remembered, warm, open-hearted Goods, ready to receive you with welcome greeting, and I submit the case for decision to all anti-slavery gents, if a tited, wet, and hungry fellow-tired and hangly all over -wouldn't feel happy on reaching

On Saturday, I was taken to Angola by the young-Mr. Farnum, in an excellent carriage, with a fine un, and though the roads were still bad, I made the journey of seven or eight miles in excellent spiris, and with much comfort. Here I met a hearty velcome from those true friends of the slave, the Morses, the Hopkinses, and the Gales. In conseneers of the badness of the roads, we had but few f the friends from the neighboring towns at our greeing on Sunday; still, we had a good meeting, sai the friends seemed encouraged and strengthened. On Tuesday, Dr. Morse took me fourteen miles, to oriand. Here I had meetings appointed for Tuesday ed Wednesday evenings. Our friends, C. A. Fox and wife, with other friends of our noble cause, gave mea real warm anti-slavery greeting. I first visited is town in company with Charles and Josephine Griffing. The pro-slavery spirit of Orland Christisity had been previously roused by the labors of Suppen and Abby Foster and the Griffings. In consequence of this, and a bad reputation which two lying priests had given me in the place, both of the meeting-houses were closed against us. We, howevet, held a very crowded meeting in the Academy, and fully exposed the falsehond of these wily priests. The next time I visited the place, both of the meetisg-houses were open, and I spoke in both of them. But now, under some new stimulus, or from that death torpor which makes one insensible to surrounding influences, or from that dying agony which expreses itself in the last spasmodic kick, or from some cause unknown, both these houses were closed against the slave. We, however, had our meetings in a very convenient school-house, which was filled with attenfire listeners, and we all felt it was good to be there. Since I was in Orland last, death had done hi work apon the part mortal of one of the most devoted and farnest friends of the slave, whose influence and labors have ever blest our cause. I refer to our exellent friend, Mr. Carlton. It was sad to miss his thering presence and his hearty 'God-speed.' His penniary aid we did not miss; for the usual sum, which I never knew him to fail of giving at an antislavery meeting in Orland, was presented, from her esn earnings as a teacher, by his noble daughter. All who saw him in his last moments speak of his death as calm, peaceful and beautiful. But, greater

his honest life which he lived. Friend Fox took me some fourteen miles to Brunon, where I took the cars for Adrian. Here I held two good meetings on Sunday, and our friends seemed much encouraged, and said to me, . Tell the friends we are coing to work."

and better to contemplate than this is the brave, no-

My next point was Ann Arbor. Here also I had two good meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday evesings. By the politeness of young Reid, the son of Thomas and Mary Reid, of Waukegan, Ill., who is bere in college, I was, with our friend Robert Glaper, shown through the University buildings. The brary is large, and no doubt contains many valuable looks, with a vast amount of rubbish, that better sever have been written or printed. The geological department is superb. For variety and beauty, I the some very good paintings. This is a very pious institution, so of course it has a military company among the students, and they have the usual complement of guns and swords, and every day, when it

fair, . Sundays excepted, they parade and drill. This institution will soon be opened to women, notwithstanding the determined opposition of its President, who would not sign a temperance pledge when presented by the students-one of whose number had died drunk-because it did not except wine

Here our friends have engaged the services of Giles 3 Stebbins for three months, to speak unto them all the words of this life. He is succeeding admibily. Their house is crowded with attentive hearen. They hope to keep him in their service during

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My next point was at Livonia. Here I had a meetby appointed for Sunday, which, in consequence of the deep mud, was not largely attended. Still, we hid a good meeting. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings, I seld meetings in Farmington-the last in empany with Eli Lapham, of Battle Creek, a Friends' ceacher. He is a man of excellent native talent, and as progressed out of sectarianism into the broad land of humanity. He gave us excellent instruction and

I was taken to Wayne by Alfred Lapham and wife ed daughter, where I took the cars for Detroit, and on thence down the lake by boat, in a heavy storm, to Clereland, and from thence down the Mahoning and to Mantus, where I was met by our good friend, bester Nash, with his team, ready to take me eight niles to his pospitable home. I knew well where I was coming, and the welcome I was to receive in Imy, for I had been here twice before. Every earest worker for humanity will be sure of a hearty ticome and of efficient co-operation from the Nashes, Kugshurys and Popes, and other friends in Troy. Sunday, I held a good meeting in Troy. It was not large, in consequence of the falling rain.

On Wednesday evening, I held a meeting in New ury. Chester and Joseph Nash, with Caroline and John Nash, and Benjamin and Lucy Ann Kingsbury, accompanied me. Here reside our friends D. M. Allen and wife, recently from Massachusetts, who, with Mr. Penderson and wife, gave us their valuable Impathy and aid. The meeting was well attended. was held in the Congregational church. The minster was out, and church members in large numbers. did not spare. They heard me with deep silence. bend some grumbling after the meeting. The freeds were quite anxious I should speak once more, a previous engagement and a sore throat forbade

Nett Sunday, I am to speak in Parkman, and durthe week, in Middlefield and Mesopotamia. On the following Sunday, I go to New Lyme, Ashtabula Yours, truly,

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE. The Church Anti-Slavery Society, at its meeting held in Worcester, 20th of March, passed a resolution offering \$100 for the best tract, showing that the Bible gives no warrant allowance for chattel Slavery. The Committee of Averd are Rev. Samuel Hunt of Franklin, Richard Waters, of Salem, and Deacon J. Washburn, of

Heywood.

Briggs Arnold and Elbridge Sprague were appointed a committee on Finance. N. H. Whiting, from the business committee, re-

ported the following resolutions for discussion :-Books or of Constitutions, we deny and utterly repu- oned the right of enjoying and defending their lives hold property in man.

claim to be a free State, so long as she allows slave- Court recognizes the right of one man to consider hunting upon her soil; or her people to be just, brave, another man as his slave within the bounds of Mashumane, or even decent men and women, while they sachusetts, and, as such, to remove him from this of slavery; or content themselves with placing the within its boundaries; and it is in direct conflict with hunted fugitive in the cars of the Underground Rail- the provisions of the National Constitution authorizroad, on their way to Canada.

Resolved, That those Representatives who opposed the Personal Liberty Bill, recently defeated in the State Legislature, have shown that they either have slaves should be allowed to come from the slave no just appreciation of human nature, or the inalien- States, and reside among them, this object could ability of human rights, or are too dishonest to main- have been effected by a simple prohibition to this eftain them when they are supposed to conflict with the feet in the National or State Constitution. And in interests of party, or stand in the way of official this way they would have been prevented from compatronage and power.

to receive the votes of the honest and intelligent free- in some more congenial and hospitable State, where men of this Commonwealth; and we advise them they would have been protected, and allowed to respeedily to bring forth 'fruits meet for repentance,' main. Or if they came here, and were not suffered for the great wrong they have done to freedom and to remain, instead of being delivered up to their mastheir constituents, or else take up their line of march ter, they could have been allowed to betake themfor the cotton fields of Carolina, or the sugar planta- selves to Canada, or some foreign territory, where tions of Louisiana and Texas, where they properly be- such a law or provision is not in operation.

Whereas, the fundamental law of the State of Massachusetts is, that it is a self-evident truth that all men are born free; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts owe it as a duty to themselves and their posterity, to protect every man, woman and child now on her soil, or who shall hereafter be on her soil, from being seized and tried before any tribunal on the issue, ' Was he born free or a slave-a man or a chattel?"

Resolved. That no government outside the State has, or can have, the moral or political right to come into the State, and trample on this fundamental law of the State government.

Resolved, That slave-hunting or no slave-hunting, on the soil of Massachusetts, should be the only political issue of the State, until every slave-hunter, by whomsoever sent, or under whatever authority he may act, is forever driven from the State.

Resolved. That it is the duty of the State of Massachusetts to seek, by such means as shall be deemed right and expedient, the overthrow of the government of the United States, and the dissolution of the Amer-

Resolved. That resistance to slaveholders and slavehunters is obedience to God, and a sacred duty to man. Resolved, That insurrection against the slaveholder s the right of the slave, and his sacred duty, by such means as he shall deem right and expedient, and at such times as he shall deem most favorable to a suc- and legalized practice in the Southern States-that

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the North, whenever the people shall deem success attainable, to instigate the slaves to insurrection against slaveholders and to aid them in such insurrections by such means as they shall deem right, and best adapted to insure

Resolved. That no slave, as such, can owe obedience tohis master; and we owe it as a sacred duty to Humanity to scorn and to resist any power in Church or piratical expeditions, and the right of property in State that enjoins such obedience.

Resolved, That slaveholders, as such, have no rights which men and women, black or white, are bound to respect; for, as slaveholders, they have forfeited all right to respect and sympathy in regard to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness.

The above resolutions were discussed during the morning, afternoon, and part of the evening sessions making such a stipulation ;-would the North, I ask, by Messrs. Wendell Phillips, E. H. Heywood, H. C. feel justified in making such a stipulation, and if Wright, Nath'l H. Whiting, Lewis Ford, L. McLauthlin, and others. No action was taken on them.

The conduct of one of the Representatives from Abington, relative to the Personal Liberty Bill, was ed in the same manner as property obtained in any brought up for consideration,-M. H. Pool in the chair. The following resolution was offered, and adopted, with only one dissenting voice :-

Resolved, That the vote of one of our Representatives in the State Legislature, dooming Massachusetts still to be open ground for the slave-hunter, was a foul betrayal of his constituents, an open and gross breach of his repeated pledges, a disgrace to a town which furnishes no dogs for a slave-hunt, unless it be their treacherous representative; and we pledge ourselves to justice and the slave, that no future mistake shall leave us again to be so utterly and foully misre-

presented. A collection was taken, amounting to \$17.96, \$4.45 of which was paid for expenses of meeting; the balance \$13.51 was paid Mr. Heywood for the Mass. A. S. Society.

Voted, That the proceedings be published in the Liberator and Abington Standard.

Adjourned, sine die. S. DYER, Sec'y.

MR. GARRISON :

time of its publication, but it was not allowed by the cy? And w , we we any more right to stipulate editor to appear in that journal. I will thank you to to return slave to cir masters, as their just tropublish the communication now in your paper.

perty, than to return vessels and cargoes, captured April 9, 1859.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

I perceive that a writer in the Boston Post, some weeks since, quoted the opinion of Judge Shaw in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Aves, decided REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE some twenty years since, in regard to this and the other States having the right to become parties to a stinulation in the National Constitution to return fugitive slaves to their masters. In that opinion, Judge Shaw says: 'That such a stipulation would cieties of New England, and also made appl be highly important and necessary to secure peace and harmony between adjoining nations, and to prevent the perpetual collisions, and border wars. It would be not between the necessary to secure peace and fund for rendering pecuniary assistance to such fugitive slaves as reached the Northern States in a despective slaves. perpetual collisions and border wars. It would be titute condition. These unfortunate men and women no encroachment upon the rights of the fugitive, for all needed protection, since in every part of New Engno stranger has a just claim to the protection of the law (as administered by the courts) was then State against its will, especially where a claim to enemy, and many individuals in every town were such a protection would be likely to involve the State known to be mean and base enough to co-operate with

Now, admitting this principle to be sound, as laid \$6028, and this sum has been expended for the relief down by that learned Judge, I would respectfully in all the above-mentioned departments. The result inquire, does it sanction the provision of the Consti- to be reported to the public is, that more than four tion upon this subject? This provision does not say hundred fugitives have been aided by their benefi-that slaves shall not come from any other State into that slaves shall not come from any other State into
the bounds of Massachusetts, and that, if they do so,
with money or aid of any other sort, are requested they shall be compelled to leave the State; and, by immediately to communicate with the Treasurer so doing, treat them as the members of another polit- some member of the Finance Committee. ical community, whom the State has a right to forbid from coming or remaining within this limits. stester. Manuscripts are to be sent by the 1st of But it recognizes the right of one portion of the peoine, to the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Jewett City, ple of another State to hold another portion in slave ry, and provides that the former shall sesert and main-

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. tain that right within the sovereignty and jurisdiction A meeting of this Society was held, according to of Massachusetts, all whose laws, principles and feelappointment, at Union Hall, North Abington, on Fast ings are hostile to this institution; and that the slave Day, April 7th; the President, Bourne Spooner, in shall be delivered up within this State to his master, to be returned to the State whence he had fled, again to A business committee was appointed, consisting of be plunged into slavery. This provision of the Na-Nathaniel H. Whiting, Henry C. Wright and E. H. tional Constitution recognizes the binding force of slave laws, within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, the relation of master and slave, and the right of property in man. And it does this in opposition to the 1st article in the Bill of Rights, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essen-Resolved. That whatever may be the claim of tial and inalienable rights, among which may be reckdiate the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can and liberty. This article was considered by the Court, in this very case, as abolishing slavery in Mas-Resolved, That Massachusetts can never justly sachusetts. And yet, notwithstanding this, the aid the kidnapper in his nefarious business, stand cold- State. If the Constitution of Massachusetts declares ly by, and allow his hounds to run down their vic- that 'all men are free and equal,' it declares, in effect, tims in our midst, and carry them back into the hell that no man shall be considered and treated as a slave ing the return of fugitive slaves as slaves.

If it was considered against the welfare and so policy of Massachusetts and the other free States, that ing or remaining here. In such a case, when they Resolved, That such men need never expect again made their escape, they could have sought refuge

It is well known that two constructions have been The following resolutions were offered by H. C. put upon this provision of the National Constitu tion, in regard to the source whence the law should proceed, intended te carry out this provision. By the Supreme Court of the United, States, it has been decided that the national government has jurisdiction over this matter, and that the law should proceed from them. By many other jurists, and among them Mr. Webster, it has been held that the States only in their independent capacity have the right to pass such a law, and that it is incumbent on them to do it. Now, in the latter rase, the State of Massachusetts would be called upon in its sovereign capacity, by its own Legislature, to pass a law, and by its oun courts and executive officers to execute a law directly conflicting with our Bill of Rights, that 'all men are born free and equal.' It would be called upon to pass a law, which it says in its own Constitution it has no right to do, and which it has thus deprived itself from doing. Here then there is a direct conflict between the National Constitution, upon this construction of it, and our State Constitution. And as the latter was framed and adopted first. Massachusetts, by so doing, debarred herself from becoming a party to this provision in the National Constitution. Thus much in regard to the difficulties in the way

arising out of the conflict of the two Constitutions. I will now proceed to consider it, in an equitable point of view, on the ground of right and justice. To make the case a very clear one, I will suppose that at the time the Union was formed, piracy was an authorized a large number of vessels were permitted by law to engage in this enterprise, and that the vessels and cargoes taken by these piratical expeditions were considered by the law of these States as the legal property of the captors, and should be adjudged such by their legal tribunals. It is now proposed by them to form a Union with the North. And, in doing this they maintain that it is necessary that the North should recognize this right in them to engage in these the vessels and cargoes they should capture; and that if any of these vessels and cargoes should find their way into the Northern States, and be claimed by those from whom they were captured they should not be given up to them by the North, but to the pirates who had captured them; and they should upon a provision in the National they did make it, in observing it? Would they feel justified in countenancing the doctrine, that property obtained in this way should be considered and treat other manner, and to be given up, not to its real and bona fide owner, but to those who had no other claim upon it than that founded upon piracy! I do not think that they would be brought to consider it in this light, or to make such a constitutional stipulation; or if they did make it, that they would carry it into execution. I believe that the State would decide that it was a stipulation that it never had a right to make-that it was a clear violation of the rights and property of others, as founded in justice and the laws of all other countries of the civilized globe, except these piratical governments; and, having so de cided, they would proceed to declare this provision of the Constitution null and void, leaving in full operation all other parts of the Constitution which were considered moral and just.

Now, this view of the subject will apply equally well to slavery. This institution here at the North is viewed as criminal as piracy, and property held under it as wrongful and unjustifiable; and even more so, as the one is the asserted right of property in the souls and bodies of our fellow-men, and the other in mere inanimate matter, as goods, wares and mer The first part of the following communication was chandise. Why, then, entertaining these opinions sent to the Boston Post, (in reply to an article that have we any more right to recognize the right of appeared in that paper about a month since,) at the property in slaves hen in vessels captured by pirm by pirates, to the latter, instead of their true owners? And why is the State any more bound to carry the lie usefulness were not confined to his own country, constitutional stipulation into effect, than such a stip ulation in regard to pirated property? W. S. A.

> OF THE VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION. MONEY NEEDED, AND AID SOLICITED.

In September, 1850, the Executive Committee adno encroachment upon the rights of the fugitive, for all needed food, clothing and shelter; moreover, they in war; and each independent State has a right to determine, by its own laws or treaties, who may come to reside or seek shelter within its limits, and

The amount thus raised from all these sources wa of fugitives, some in one, some in another, and some

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, HENRY L. BOWDITCH, JOHN A. ANDREW, WENDELL PHILLIPS

Committee of Finance. FRANCIS JACKSON, Tra

AN INSTRUCTIVE FACT. It is often said that the self with the Abolitionists in any other way than by a bold arowal of uncompromising Anti-Slavery principles? And how do they treat Dr. Cheever? A single fact will indicate the answer. A few days since, Dr. Cheever went to Albany to deliver an Anti-Slavery discourse in the Assembly chamber. Of the elergy of all denominations in that city, the only one (so at least a friend informs us) who even cared enough about the matter to go and hear him was Mr. Mayo, the Pastor of the Unitarian Society! Presby-teriors. (Old a society of the succession of the most realisms proposally of its own inherent vigor.

'Could the most realism proposally of the sum of \$5,060 for trial at the next term of court, though we confess our inability to imagine what he is to be tried for.

The Washington States rubs its hands over Mexico, 'where, instead of being a sickly exotic, slavery will take root in a congenial soil, and flourish of its own inherent vigor.

'Could the most realism proposals. Mayo, the Pastor of the Unitarian Society! Presby teriana (Old School and New), Dutch Reformed, Baptists, Methodist, Congregationalists, all 'passed on the other side.' Dr. Palmer, Pastor of an Or hodox Congregational Church, found time to come down to this city lately to sit with an ex parte council; called by notorious pro-slavery men, to counteract Dr. Cheever's influence, but he did not show his face in the Assembly Chamber on the occasion above mentioned. Are not facts like these instructive:—A. S.

An Honor well Bestowed. The N. Y. Legislature on Tuesday elected Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D. of this city, a Regent of the University. The ancient term of the Supreme Court of Alabama, that a property of a mulatto. now numbers among its members Gulian C. Ver-planck, James S. Wadsworth, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Gov. Morgan, E. C. Benedict and eighteen others. It has charge of all the Colleges and Academies in the State, the State Library, the Normal School, and the

various publications of the State.

The votes given for Dr. Cheever (viva voce) were s enthusiastic as they were deserved. In the Senate he received 15 to 11, and in the Assembly 88 to 25, or 103 of the 139 in both Houses. This flattering vote was peculiarly significant, following as it did a demonthe previous evening in the Capitol by Judge Nott, at the invitation of the pro-slavery members of the Le-gislature. N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard.

Massachuserts and the Naturalization Laws.

—Everywhere the Republicans are speaking out manfully and indignantly against the recent action of the Massachusetts Legislature, in submitting to a vote of Massachusetts Legislature, in submitting to a voic of the people of that State a proposed amendment of the Constitution, whereby foreigners are to be deprived of the right to vote for two years after their naturalization. There is no divided opinion upon the subject in any of the free States of the Union, and it is our deliberate conviction that even in Massachusetts, the

Republicans will vote in solid phalanx against it.
We notice that the Republican State Central Com mittee of Wisconsin have issued an address, in which they disclaim, in behalf of the Republican party of that State, any sympathy with the Massachusets move-ment, and quote from the Republican platform of that State to show that they are pledged against it. They

conclude by saying : Standing firmly upon these principles, we do not esitate to declare in behalf of the Republican party of this State, that we condemn the passage of the Mas ture from our settled rules of action; we protest inst it as being in addition uncalled for and unise; and we earnestly entreat the people of that State to review the action of their representatives, and to efface the single stain upon that escutcheon, which the Republicans of Massachusetts have so nobly borne This is well done, and we hope to see the Republicans of every State in the Union uniting in a solemn and emphatic protest against the Massachusetts pro-

position .- Chicago Tribune.

How the First Families of Virginia Make THEIR MONEY.—A writer from Virginia gives some idea of the profits of negro raising. One man engaged in this business told the correspondent of a wom he owns, named Fanny. Sie was just sixteen when he bought her, and had a boy child soon after. She is hired out at \$3 per month, Her first child is now five years old, and in fifteen years will be worth \$1,000 to \$2,000. The owner goes on with his story :

I am thus paid for the trouble of raising him, about \$100 a year: and I have no trouble either, for the mother takes care of him until he is old enough to hire, and then he will begin to bring me wages. has had a child every spring since, and now she sends me word not to hire her for May, for she expects to have another! That will be five in a little over five years, and in twenty-five years from this time, if they all live, which they are very likely to do, the youngest will be twenty years old, and, if a man, worth at least \$1,500. There are now two boys and two girls, and they will be worth at least \$5,000 in the aggregate at that time, to say nothing of the one that's coming. And the mother will not stop there; she will have a good many more. If she keeps on as she has done, and has as many boys and girls, she will bring me \$20,000 worth of niggers before she stops.

HARD TIMES IN CLAY Co., INDIANA. The Evansville Inquirer draws a dreary picture of the condition of some portions of Indiana. It says:

'In passing recently through the central portion of the State, we heard men everywhere complaining of the hardness of the times; every department of busi-ness is suffering more or less from the pressure occasioned by the scarcity of grain and provisions in the country. In Clay county, in particular, and in other parts, many people are actually suffering. Stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are lying dead in the fence corners of almost every farm, and are constantly dying from starvation. We heard of some men who were glad to furnish cord wood on their own lands, cut and pile it, and sell it on the ground for forty cents a cord, and take pay in grain and provisions, in order to live until mother season. Horses and cattle were never known to be so poor at this season of the year.'

NEGROES EXCLUDED FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS. The Pittsburg Gazette says that about a month ago a company of colored people in that city desired to form a party to emigrate westward, and settle upon and preempt public lands. Their counsel communicated with the Land Department at Washington, and received in reply the following flat refusal :

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 7, '59. John M. Kirkpatrie's, Pittsburg, Penn. :

Sir-In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to state, that under the now settled ruling of this office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, colored persons are not citizens of the United States as contemplated by the preemption law of September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to pre-

very respectfully, your ob't serv't, V. S. Wilson, Acting Commissioner.

own house in Edinburgh, on the 9th of March, aged

where his benignant countenance became known to friends of our great cause as that of one whose moral countenance limitations. Early and Charles C. Burlier, E. H. Herwood, and others. but-extended, with his friendship, to foreign lands dom-in youth with the creation of the Edinburgh Anti-Slavery Society, on whose roll of Edinburgh subscribers it was one of his last year's acts to place

He it was whom FRANCIS HORNER honored by an appeal for sympathy, when, half a century ago, the liberties of England were mouldering away, and the institutions of Europe stiffening into barbarism." Write to me often, my dear Murray, said Horner at that time, for the gratifications of private affect my dear Murray, said Horner, tion are untouched by these revolutions; and though they give a sadder cast to one's conversation, they cannot impair our confidence and freedom." A deeply interesting sketch of Lord Murray's life may be found in the London Daily News of March 14.

DIED on the 11th of February, at his residence, 74 Rue Fauborg St. Honore, Paris, Rear-Admiral Count

It is with pain that we make this announcement for it records the decease of a friend of the anti-sla

ery cause. An Englishman of distinction, he sought, in foreign lands as well as his own, the society of all who were distinguished as the friends of freedom; a man o down-trodden and the oppressed; a man of the world, he felt it to be indispensable to the world's welfare that slavery should be abolished; and he advocated a union of the moral power of all nations for the accom-plishment of the work. A communication from him in behalf of joint international efforts, of English and American influence, for the extinction of slavery, is now in our hands, and we watch the opportunity to publish it hereafter, as the union of nations for the abolition of slavery goes on.—Anti-Slavery Stantord.

Dr. Doy and son, who, as our readers remem ministers and churches stand aloof from the AntiSlavery movement, not because they were wanting in the Missouri line, have had a hearing before their carnest hostility to slavery, but on account of the incaptors. Charles, the son, was released from custody, fidelity' of the prominent champions of the cause. If this were indeed the reason of their refusal to cooperate with us, should we not find them prompt to rally around such a man as Cheever, whose orthodoxy is unimpeachable, and who has never identified himthe sum of \$5,000 for trial at the next term of court, and the sum of \$5,000 for trial at the next term of \$5,000 for trial at the

of its own inherent vigor.

'Could the most zealous propagandist of Slavery desire any other result? And not only does Slavery desire any other result? And not only does Slavery thus secure a firm foothold in the Territory of Ne Mexico—almost an empire in itself—but the position affords the South every facility of expansion in the very direction most inviting to its institutions. Not only are Arizona and Nevada destined to fall under the sway of the South, but the contiguous States of Mexico will be subdued to the uses of Slavery, when in the fullness of time they shall be released from the impotent grasp of the central Government.

office has been held in days past by such men as the whose grand-mother was the daughter of a mulatto, Clintons, the Livingstons, Alexander Hamilton, John by a negress, is not a competent witness against a Jay, Washington Irving; &c. The Board of Regents white person, although his father, natural grand-

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 accomplish 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 treet, New York.

REAT AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES AT SAVANNAH. GEORGIA. Reported for the Tribune.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By Rev. James Free man 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.

PEECH OF CHARLES C. BURLEION at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 'No Slave-hunting in the Old Bay State.' EECH 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.

FAIR IN AID OF THE PRISONER'S FRIEND. A Fair will be held in the Music Hall, Boston, ommencing April 25th, and to continue five days .-The direct object will be to obtain means for the establishing Rooms to aid the poor, discharged prisoners, and to carry out all the various objects connected with the Prison Mission. Rooms are now occupied for this purpose in the building well known as Boylston Hall, corner of Boylston and Washington streets. These are used for offices, for meetings, and as a home.

Those friendly to the work are requested to aid us . Flowers, refreshments, clothing, and various articles are wanted, or donations in money to meet the expenses of the Fair.

Among other features of the Fair will be speciment of convict labor in prisons. Persons having any curiosities made in Dartmoor prison, or in any prison, are requested to furnish them for the Fair.

Works of art to adorn the Hall are respectfully olicited. There will also be exhibited a fine collection of paintings in connection with the Fair. The Germania Band will perform each evening.

Any one desirous of attending one of the tables, is requested to send immediate word to the Rooms, or address Rev. Charles Spear, or Mrs. Spear.

AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Bequest. Elliot W. Brown, Esq., executor of the Will of Squire Stone, of West Newark, N.Y., by Rev. Samuel H. Hall, of Oswego,

Donation. From the Warrington, (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Society, through its treasurer, Ann Robson.

Collections by Parker Pillsbury. In Rockport Mass., Milford, N. H., FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, April 12, 1859.

E. H. HEYWOOD acknowledges the following sum: received by him for the Anti-Slavery Cause : Montague, \$3 31 North Sunderland, \$2 38 Ashburnham. Kenee, E. A. Webb, \$5, others 5 68; Northampton

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Hop-kinton, in the Church at HAYDEN ROW, on Sux-DAY, April 17, afternoon and evening.

Seth Hunt, 3 42, others, 2 48.

NOTICE.-The Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Fair in that city, about the 1st of June next, and would respectfully solicit contributions for the same. Please direct to the care of the President, Mrs. Wm. Ives, Eesex st., Salem

RHODE ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

An Anti-Slavery State Convention, for Rhode Island, will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE on Thussday and Friday, April 21st and 22d, com-mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the day first named. His generous charities and numerous plans of pubin the State to come, either in person or by their del egates.

The hour is critical. If any abolitionist, in the weakness of the flesh, seeks release and rest from the -in age with the support of the American Anti-Slavery work, let him remember the solemn twery Society, on whose roll of Edinburgh truth, that he who puts his hand to the plough, and ers it was one of his last year's acts to place looks back, is not fit for the kingdom of God; and that it is no time to rest while the open foes of free-opy an dom are pressing their measures of all conceivable the iniquity, and while thousands of its fair-seeming friends are proving false and treacherous on every crowd the Convention!

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

ALPHONSO R. JANES.

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN BLACK-WELL, of New York, will deliver a discourse at th ion, on Sunday morning next, at the usual hour.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in the State of Rhode Island Friday, April 15. Sunday morn'g, " 17. Portsmouth,

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 Past.

'HE BEING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH.'

If the above can with propriety be applied to any man of modern times, that man is Dr. WM. A. ALCOTT, whose recent death has sent a pang of sorrow through thousands of hearts; but he yet speaketh, and his works do follow him. Perhaps no man has done so much for the cause of Physical Education as he. Feeble in budy, yet ever active; with a heart overflowing with benevolence and love for universal man, he wrote, and lectured, and coun selled the young and old, and those of middle life, with untiring perseverance for a long series of years; and tens of thousands, who have been made wiser and happier by his teachings, will ever fondly cher-

His last three and most popular works are the following : THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. -AND-

THE LAWS OF HEALTH: Or, SEQUEL TO THE 'HOUSE I LIVE IN.' The prices of the first two are 75 cents each, and

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES of these books have been sold, and the demand is

increasing from day to day.

A copy of each should be in every household. We AGENTS, both MALE and FEMALE, to engage in the sale of these valuable Physiological Works. You can not only make money, but do good. Copies sent, post paid, by mail, when the cash or postage stamps are sent to us, covering the price of each book.

> JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS.

No. 20 Washington Street, Boston.

P. S. We shall put to press, immediately, one or two volumes, which Dr. Alcoft had been many years in preparing, one of which will contain and embody his experiences from childhood to (we may almost say) the day of his death, for he died with his harness on. This will be an Autobiography of uncommon inter-April 15.

### -BLAKE:

Or. The Huts of America.

A Tale of the Mississippi Valley, the Southern United States, and Cuba BY MARTIN R. DELANY.

THIS interesting Story, unique in character, and unsurpassed in thrilling interest of historical and real incidents, is now being published in

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE.

The scene is laid in Mississippi, the plot extending into Cuba; the Hero being an educated West Indian black, who, being fraudulently deprived of his liberty when young, and brought to the United States, in maturer age, at the instance of the maltreatment of his wife, who, being sold from him, he sought revenge through the medium of a deep-laid scheme and secret organization for rebellion.

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE Is published monthly, at the low price of One Dollar per year. It is the exponent of the rapidly growing and advanced intelligence of

THE COLORED RACE of the present day, and should be in every family in

THOS. HAMILTON, PUBLISHER, April 15.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

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

with all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted, that until the appearance of the 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 as 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: Sins-Nine years since, I was attacked by that curse of all diseases, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fulness, and bloating of the bowels imme-diately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains

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

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

remarkable remedy.

THEO. CALDWELL. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. March 25-4tis

HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL.

THE next (Summer) term of this thoroughly Re-I formatory and Progressive Institution will com-mence on Wednesday, May 4th, and continue ten weeks. For Circulars, containing full information

W. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.
A. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.
Hopedale, Milford, Mass., April 4, 1859.

The Boston Investigator

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, Bos-MY PRICED

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE . -or-

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

Is now ready, and will be mailed to any ad-Mass. Carriage of packages paid to Boston, or New York. M. H. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. March 18-6wis

FARMS.

C ENTLEMEN 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.

R. A. WILLIAMS,

No. 4 Wilson's Lane, Room No. 6.

John Quincy Adams.

JUST PUBLISHED, by BELA MARSH, 14
J Bromfield Street, Beston, in one large handsome octavo volume of 459 pages, 'Tweles Messages from the Spirit John Quincy Adams,' through Joseph D. Stiles, Medium, to Josiah Brigham, Quincy—written in the peculiar handwriting of Mr. Adams.

This unique work contains the autographs of Mr. Adams, Mis. Abigail Adams, and George Washington—first, as recorded by themselves when in the body—and second, as written by them through mediumstic agency.

Price \$1,50.

Jan 9

#### POETRY.

THE ONLY SLAVE NATION.

Alone, yes, alone on the pages Of History America stands; Alone, as a mark to all ages, Stands the nation that Slavery brands.

When shein the annals of story Might lead of all nations the van. Might stand on the summit of glory, Why shrinks she from History's ban !

The tribes of the earth are all waiting To see the great nation awake In its strength, and leave all debating, The slaveholders' fetters to break.

Oh, where are America's preachers, So sil nt when Slavery cries? Oh, where are her lecturers, teachers? Preachers, lecturers, teachers, arise! There are some who already are pleaders For justice, for truth-for the slave : Join, join ye the ranks of these leaders!

Hasten also the wretched to save !

Oh! that 'neath the Atlantic's blue waters, Where the bones of their drowned brothers bleach America's freed sons and daughters Sunk their chains deep below plummet's reach !

And America, growned with glory, For justice and truth nobly brave. Stand high on the pages of story, For breaking the chains of the slave. JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (England.)

From the New York Independent. PIERCE BUTLER'S SLAVE SALE. Who would not be in Savannah to-day? Out by the Race-Course-there is the play-Tin edies, comedies, all together Shaking hands in the wild March weather. There are hundreds of actors, the programmes And some at each scene are to say farewell; Trust me, 'twill be a marvellous play, For this is Pierce Butler's ' Benefit' day.

Mark them! See with what eager eyes They watch and wait till the curtain rise-Some from the rice-fields broad and green, That stretch the swamp and the shore between, And some from St. Simon's Isle that lies A league away where the land breeze dies; St. Simon's Isle, where the sea-wave flows, And the fairest and finest cotton grows. Parents and children, every one, Have toiled for others since life begun; But then, each man at his cabin door Could sit in peace when his work was o'er, And the same roof covered them all, though slaves, And the same moon rose on their fathers' graves, And they laughed and sung, and hoped to rest One day in the soil which their young feet prest.

What does it mean that they tremble here, Waiting the call of the auctioncer? Scauned and handled and led about As if they were brutes at a market rout? What does it mean? 'Tis a common tale-Their master's funds were about to fail; Mister Pierce Butler has debts to pay, And this, good friends, is the only way. Generous souls ! For his lordly sake They ought to be willing their hearts should break, And rejoice to be anywhere, anyhow sold, To fill his coffers with needful gold ! For what is the grief of such as these, Compared to a gentleman's moneyed ease? And then, when the little arrangement's made, And he feels quite sure 'twas a gaining trade, He'll give them a dollar! that will heal Every sorrow a slave can feel-Scores for the master, and one for his tool-Thus he'll follow the Golden Rule, That reads, 'To others I'll do what I see Will bring the most money to mine andame!

Eleven o'clock, and the sale begins,-Now the best man is the man who wins Hand and brain at the lowest price, For his fields of cotton and cane and rice. To the Georgian isles on the ocean's breast, And from Florida jungles gay with vines North to the woods of the Carolines; And higher and higher the bidding goes, And wilder without the March wind blows, As one and another, faint with fear, Are led to the block, their doom to hear. There is Elisha, with children and wife, O, how anxiously watching the strife! A mild-faced man in the crowd they spy, Can he not, will he not, all of them buy ? And he weeps and pleads, but the man denies, For he sees where a closer bargain lies, And their courage sinks, and their tears come fast,-But what of this? When the sale is past, They'll have a dollar! and that will heal Every sorrow a slave can feel-Scores for the master, and one for his tool-Thus is followed the Golden Rule. That reads, 'To others I'll do what I see Will bring the most money to mine and me! The wind blew strong, and the rain was cold, And Daphney's babe was but two weeks old, And, to guard them both from the driving storm, A shawl was over her trembling form ;-· Off with it! What is the matter? they shout;

And the jest and the oath are passed about, And she droops and shivers, and wonders why It was not hers and her child's to die. But what of this? When the sale is done, And the papers are signed, and the profits won, She'll have a dollar! and that will heal Every sorrow a slave can feel-Scores for the master, and one for his tool-Thus is followed the Golden Rule, That reads, 'To others I'll do what I see Will bring the most money to mine and me!

Jeffrey has neither father nor mother, But Jeffrey and Dorcas love each other With a love that never can change or fail, And he tells his master the simple tale, And begs him to buy her with earnest tone-But Doreas cannot be sold alone ;-He goes to the swamp lands, drearily parted, And she to the cotton-fields, broken-hearted ! But what of this ? "Tis a trifling thing; Did they not excellent prices bring ? Give them a dollar! that will heal Every sorrow a slave can feel-

Scores for the master, and one for his tool-Thus is followed the Golden Rule, That reads, 'To others I'll do what I see Will bring the most money to mine and me!

Sally they follow them, one and all, Till none are left in the farthest stall-The play is over, the farewells said, The curtain dropped, and the actors fied : And the stars shine out, and the breeze goes by, Sweet with the bloom of the fruit-trees nigh.

A hundred cabins are dark and still. And the wind and the moonlight may work their will. For those who sat by the open door Will never return to its shelter more! But this is nothing-their master paid For all the ruin and wreck he made;-Each had a dollar ! and that will heal Every sorrow a slave can feel-Scores for the master, and one for his tool.

Thus he followed the Golden Rule,

That reads, 'To others I'll do what I see Will bring the most money to mine and me! God of the weak and the poor! how long Shall their cries be drowned in the victor's song, And body and brain and heart be sold For the white man's case and the white man's gold Hast thou not heard them? Dost thou not say, There shall come at the last a grander play, When the searching Eye shall the actors see, And Love the coin of the realm shall be? Woe to those who've but gold that day, When the vengeance is thine, and thou wilt repay

## The Liberator.

THE TREATMENT OF ELDER SHILTEY BY HIS RELIGIOUS BRETHREN. [Extract from an Unpublished Anti-Slavery Work.]

miles distant from the city of B ...... It has the rey- hope he will overrule the doings of this meeting ular number of meeting-houses deemed necessary to his own name's glory. I do. represent the state of religion, and complete the symmetry of a country village, in this enlightened age. for the course he has thought proper to adopt in this In the largest temple, a convention has just assembled meeting. I think it unbrotherly, and very disrespect a prayer has been offered, and a President chosen. ful to the feelings of many present. I think the good The settlement of preliminary matters consumed the brother might very properly be reprimanded for the greater part of the day; it being very necessary to introduction of matter entirely foreign to the busines have it well understood who were, and who were before this convention. You are well aware, brother not, members proper - having, or not having, a moderator, that a set of reckless abblition wolves right to vote. A goodly number were allowed, made sad work among the sheep of Christ's fold as Christian brethren, to participate in the delibe- devouring and scattering. Those men went about rations, but not to vote upon any question that like fiery-flying serpents, denouncing every one who might come before the body. Among the disfran- might not choose to fiery-fly with them. The friends chised was Elder Shiltey, who represented no church of Zion wept between the porch and the altar; and in particular, and was not furnished with the missive it was soon evident that the Lord hearkened to the ending with, 'Done by order of the church.' Things progressed in apparent harmony until the opening of ers of Israel are no more; some are become open and the session on the second day, when the subject brought up for discussion was, the terms of membership in a new missionary enterprise about to be organized. The clerk read :- Resolved, That any per- guided by more than human wisdom to adopt measson paying into the treasury the sum of \_\_\_\_ a year, ures that calmed the storm, and gave peace to Zion shall be considered a regular member of this Society.

the terms of membership,' said Dr. Gross. 'I object,' said Elder Shiltey, 'because the resolution makes no distinction of character. The rumseller, prostitute, or even the slaveholder may become within a few days, the minutes of forty-seven Assomembers, and fellow-laborers in this Society, with the cintions, all dated inside of eighteen months, and professed disciples of Christ. I object to such fellow- while I find many resolutions against intemperance, workers in the cause of God and human redemption. Sabbath-breaking, Sunday mails, dancing, and other First objection-Because God hates robbery for a sins, I find only two short bungling scraps agains burnt-offering. Second-Because the reception of slavery. All this, sir, shows a hopeful state of things money, knowingly obtained by crime, makes the re- shows that the churches are getting to be sound ceiver a partaker in guilt. And third-Because we and healthy upon this subject. I would say to bro may not rebuke the sinner while we fellowship the ther Shiltey, he has begun too late in the day to throw sin. I will have no fellowship with the unfruitful abolition fire-brands, arrows and death, into the camp works of darkness, and therefore object to the terms of Israel. I know he may have some few sympathi of membership."

in the meeting for half a moment, when a brother of istry is against him, and the most pious of our churche goodly presence arose and said, 'Men and brethren, will not tolerate abolition preaching. I am told that I was sorry, very sorry, to hear the remarks made by our good brother himself is not at present the pastor our, good brother Shiltey. There are some dear of any church. I could tell him of twenty more ab brethren, very unfortunately constituted, who can only olition preachers who are hors du combat. see through one pair of spects, and they happen to be of a very magnifying and telescopic character, looking The article that has been objected to is the same, subfar beyond Mason and Dixon's line, and swelling stantially, that is adopted by all the associated benev mole-hills into mountains."

away, far away, beyond every geographical line, into all follow the same rule, as far as membership is conthe profound deeps of the eternal world. The day cerned. And, sir, I would add, it is a proper rule, of doom, the judgment-seat of Christ, is the limit founded in true wisdom; for all the silver and the and boundary of my vision.'

The interrupted speaker did not sit down, but, looking at his watch, said, 'I move that there be no fur- and if found in the hands of Satan himself, I should ther discussion on the article defining the terms of get hold of it, if I could, without smelling round membership, and that a vote be now taken.'

ought to be fully and fairly discussed. For one, I South should become connected with this society, I wish to know whether slavery be considered sinful say. Amen, -bring on the Lord's money.' by the churches and ministry of the free North, or without guilt, knowingly receive the price of blood that he had done his duty.

little excited upon this subject. I am persuaded, attention and interest to the speech of Doctor Gross. withdraw all your objections. You cannot be igno- the present position of both church and ministry rant, Br. Shiltey, of the anti-slavery character and they are just what he represents them to be, with here position of the northern church. I presume there is and there an exception. On some points, however, I not a single brother present who is not an Abolition- think he is mistaken. It is not true that all societies ist at heart.' 'Not one,' said a dozen members at make their terms of membership the same as that once. 'I presume there is not a church represented contemplated by the article new under consideration here to-day that is not an anti-slavery body.' 'Not There is certainly one exception. The terms of men one, was again heard from all parts of the house, bership in the Free Mission Society are very different I presume we all love the slave as sincerely as our none being received but such as are of acknowledged good brother Shiltey, and if it be sinful to love the Christian character, and are not slaveholders nor rummaster, some of us must plead guilty. The fact is, sellers, but believe that slavery, under all circumwe are all Abolitionists; we only differ upon minor stances, is sin, and treat it accordingly." the evil. Now I think the best way to keep men Groos. from doing wrong is to get them into the way of dowith that money would in some sense rest upon us; then, to help its funds." so it appears to me. Besides all this, I do believe in my heart that there are a great number of liberalhearted and devoted Christians all over the South whose membership would do honor to any society. If a mysterious providence has forced upon them the evils of slavery, we ought rather to sympathize with than to denounce them.'

· God never forced any man to trample upon his cers, or convert the heathen. brother, and rob him of all on earth, and all in hovah.

'I have a letter in my pocket,' said the Moderator. from a very dear and worthy brother, now travelling Rev. M. Pulper, 'I would ask Mr. Shiltey a few at the South, as agent of \_\_\_\_ Society. I will just questions, that I am not afraid to hear answered. read a short paragraph. He says-" I spent the night with a deeply plous member of Dr. ——'s church, a man who greatly loves the cause of our common Master. In the morning, he carried me over his extensive plantation. My mind went back to paradise of old, while viewing the beautiful fields and groves of this Eden, blooming in all the summer glory of flower and fruit. But the most lovely spot of allat least to my eve-was about two acres carefully enclosed and highly cultivated, not for show, but for profit. This, said the worthy proprietor, is the Lord's yoke, and letting the oppressed go free. Such preach portion,-the Lord's consecrated field. This is the best land on the whole plantation, and I cultivate it stroy the peace and prosperity of Zion.' with great care, giving the yearly proceeds for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom among the peace of Zion ought to be sought for, and labored for,

dark and dving nations of the earth.' 'Now,' said the Moderator, folding up the letter, I would ask brother Shiltey what objections he can bring to the reception of such a man's money? Surely, that man is a Christian."

· Does the writer inform you who ploughs, plants and resps the Lord's field?' said Mr. Shiltey. 'If he gives any light upon that point, I may be more able to determine respecting the pious brother's piety. Is that field cultivated carefully under the lash of the driver, who may manage the plantation of this humane master and model Christian? Or does the pocritical nation. Do you understand, now, what pious brother plough and plant with his own hands, or pay the hire of the laborer ? Does your correspondent throw any light on this part of the subject?"

'My correspondent,' replied the Moderator with he was an unprofitable preacher. I should not fee some warmth, went South, I presume, to attend to justified in recommending him to any church. I have the business of his mission, and not to furnish texts no desire to become a partaker in other men's sina. for Abolitionists."

a text from which many a pro-slavery sermon will be brother give himself any trouble on my account—I move it be read and referred. But, if it be simply a hunted, in the same sense in which God was crucified presched, and many an editorial written. Such com. can dig."

of private correspondence. Let me ask, however, what you would have us to understand by this extract? Are we to wink at the damning sin of slave ry, provided the avails are given for missionary pur poses? Is it the doctrine of the church that evil may be done in order that good may come?"

Brethren, said the Moderator, the business of this convention cannot, and shall not, be interrupted in this manner. Will some brother move?"

Deacon Carpo said, 'I am sorry that things have taken just such a turn, but I have feared it all along; and in looking at the matter pro and con, I would move the adoption of the article without further debate. I don't care, said the deacon, how much anti-slavery we are among ourselves; but we must be careful, and not let our good be evil spoken of. I love brother Shiltey, but would be glad to see him a little more careful. I think we had better move on in Christian harmony with the regular business of the meeting. Slavery will be done away by and by, whoever lives to see it. The good Lord Cuttlefield is a beautiful little village about twelve in his own time, will make all things right; and l 'I am sorry,' said Dr. Groos, 'for Mr. Shiltey, and

voice of their supplications. Some of those disturbavowed infidels; while others have slunk back into their original insignificance. Well, sir, the true friends of God and the slave stood firm, and were We passed resolutions, wisely framed, in our conven 'I move the adoption of the resolution defining tions, associations and synods, which soon produced a nearly perfect stillness amid the vast membership of our churches; and for the last few years, even resolutions have not been called for. I have examined. zers yet; but he must be worse than blind if he does When Mr. Shiltey took his seat, there was silence not know that the great body of the evangelical min-

But I rose to speak on the terms of membership olent enterprises of the day. Our missionary socie My telescopic spects look further, said Shiltey, ties, home and foreign, our Bible and tract societies gold belong to the Lord, wherever and with whomso ever it may be found .. It is the Lord's money, sir, about it for fear of brimstone. I advocate the adop-'Again, I object.' said Shilter; 'this question tion of the article; and if every slaveholder in the

'Amen,' said the moderator, and 'Amen,' said whether it is sanctioned. I wish to know if we may, twenty more; and the Doctor took his seat, feeling

to sustain the ministry, and help convert the heathen. In the midst of some confusion. Elder Shilter Brother Shiltey,' said the Moderator, 'you are a again took the floor, and said: 'I have listened with the matter, you will He has given a graphic and

points, such as the most proper mode of managing 'Does that society require a treasurer?' said Dr

'Yes,' replied Shiltey, 'does Dr. Gross want as ing right. Should we close the door against the office? A Free Mission office might not meet his exfunds of the slaveholder,-prevent him from doing pectation; the pickings are poor; the slaveholder good with his money,-then, the evil he would do cannot throw into its treasury a little negro, now and

· I call the gentleman to order, said Dr. Groos. 'Order, order,' shouted half a dozen at once.

'I am not out of order,' said Shiltey. 'I simply a swered the brother's question, as plainly as I could. Gentlemen should never ask questions, if they don't wish to have them answered. I repeat, this Society cannot receive the price of negro blood to pay its offi-

Brother Shiltey will please to sit down,' said the heaven, said Elder Shiltey. 'It is a libel upon Je- moderator. 'Such language cannot be tolerated. Will same brother move?

" Both moderator, with leave of the chair, said Are you, Mr. Shiltey, the pastor of any church, at the present time?"

No. sir.

· Was you dismissed, or did you resign ? · Dismissed, sir, by the voice and vote of the chie rulers of the synagogue.' · Will Br. Shiltey please to state the cause of his

dismission?" · Because I called upon all men to repent, and brin forth fruit meet for repentance, by breaking every

ing was considered unprofitable, and calculated to de-A pretty serious charge, brother Shiltey. Th

by all her watchmen. Br. Shiltey, we are all your friends; we love you, and I understand you are like most ministers, a poor man. Now, if we could find you another church, a new field of labor, do you think you could promise to'-

. To wear the chain? said Shilter. . What chain?

'The inglerious chain of the lower and the lowest law-the infamous chain, that binds to blood-guiltiness two-thirds of the American church—the damning chain that is dragging down to a dark destiny a by chain I mean ?"

. Why attempt to reason with a tornado?' said De-Groos. 'The man has got but one idea; no wonder Only when the blackest sin on the whole catalogue · Very likely, said Shilter. But he has furnished is concerned, retorted Mr. Shiltey. Let not the

\*This discussion must stop, right where it is, said the reading would be out of order, as something not the moderator, in a pretty decided tone. 'Will some connected with the business of this meeting.'

brother move? · I move the adoption of the article under conside by a strong vote.

During the afternoon session, many resolution the Lord for that blow ! That makes the old adversary reel! That tells upon the kingdom of darkness !

. The old adversary,' said Mr. Shiltey, and his lip curled, we will not say with contempt, but something like it, the old adversary understands this game. Conventional resolutions don't frighten him at all. The fact is, the devil loves this kind of blows; they make him strong, and advance his kingdom. Dr. Groos has told us that, by the passing of resolutions, apostle James should happen to be present at the time, he might say something about "faith and sembled at Longwood, Chester county, Pa., on the works."

misfortune to have a mind diseased. Dogs bark at American Indian Aid Association, for the prevention the moon, and yet onward she shines in her path of of the utter annihilation of the Aborigines of America. beauty, cheering the benighted traveller, and flooding the sacramental host, preparing the way for the camp-fires, and listened to their expressions of grief olution :- Resolved. That with the Bible in our hands, slavery is a sin "per se," but would rather view it lan, Ruth Dugdale and Ellie T. Mendenhall. as one of those mysterious allotments of a wise providence, that may only be understood by the issue. ness of the many.'

adopted by a large majority.

'I rejoice,' said Rev. Mr. Pulper, 'that so great a degree of harmony prevails,-that so many manifest a growing desire for the peace of Zion, and the good, the best good of the human family. But, he added, such action on the part of the government as will tend · I am sorry that there should be found here one dis- to their preservation. That instead of permitting senting voice, that there should be found a single the horrible atrocitles which have been recently perman in this honorable body bent on self-destruction. petrated upon many of the tribes who are far advanc-A minister's reputation is something like a bell; a ed in civilization, they shall receive the protection of small crack will spoil the tone for ever. Our good law; and that to rob and murder an Indian shall be brother Shiltey, I fear, like a great many others, punishable in the same manner as though the crime

'Cracked the bell,' said Shiltey, 'by preaching truth.

'There is a way of preaching the truth in love,' said Pulper. I'I know it,' replied Shiltey, 'and a way of preach-

g only truth that is loved. I have not so learned

· Brother Shiltey, I cannot allow this disorderly conversation to be carried on. You have spoiled your prospects, and usefulness in the ministry, I fear. Still, we would try to do you good. If, he added, We have had quite a revival also on the subject of after a pause, 'if you would only '-

· If I would only work in the chain-gang." 'You have a family, Mr. Shiltey.'

'For which I thank God,' said Shiltey.

'They require bread.'

'And the Lord has promised to provide.' · He bath a devil, whispered the careful Deaco

Carno twhy hear vo him?" "I move an adjournment," said Dr. Groos

"Resolutions being very much approved of," said Mr. Shiltey, 'I would beg leave to offer one or two nore, and would move their adoption without discu sion :- Resolved, That we, as Christians, look with A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF ESSEX-STREET horror upon the dark and damning sin of slavery, and will, by every righteous means, seek its entire overthrow. This resolution was quickly laid on the table, never

to be taken from it.

'I have another,' said Shiitey. 'Resolved, That as Christians, we look with pleasure upon the myste- can be found in Boston to accept commendations berious, Heaven-appointed institution of slavery, and stowed upon him because of his silence in the pulpit will labor to let it alone, until the purpose of God

Mr. Pulper. 'I move, sir, that this maniac be ex- lightened conscience of the people condemns Mr. pelled. I know what is due to myself. I did not Adams for his many sins of commission out of the come here to be insulted.'

termined, if possible, to act in harmony with the containing chapters apologizing for and sanctioning brethren. I offered a resolution that was promptly the system, abounding with sentiments revolting to laid on the table, - the same as rejected; from this humanity, and at war with every requirement of circumstance, it was natural for me to suppose that Christianity. For instance, he says, . Let us not insomething of an opposite character would readily be sist that the slaves shall never be separated, nor their received. I therefore presented a second resolution, families broken up.' Would not this Christian pas directly the antipodes of the first, for which I am tor insist against his family being broken up? If not charged with a design to insult this body. I have is he not worse than an infidel, for not providing for piped, and you won't dance; I have mourned, and his own household? And if he would not thus defend you won't lament. Will brethren tell me what I them from slaveholding lust and avarice, and resis must do to please? Slavery must, indeed, be a pecu- the claims of others, does he not reject the New Tesliar institution: if you condemn it, you are blamed; tament injunction, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto if you praise it, you are condemned. Will some good one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not brother tell me how the strange thing must be han- unto me'?

· Carefully, earefully, said Deacon Carpo; it can- comment upon the pro-slavery passages in his book not be handled at all, with safety to the church; it though they are plenty as \*leaves in Valambrosa. must be let alone in the hands of God; it is too dan- If Mr. Choate hears truthful testimony in regard to gerous an element for poor weak flesh and blood to the 25 years' pulpit service of Mr. Adams in Boston, meddle with. Brethren, you see what it has done (and no worse thing can be said in this connection here to-day in raising bad feelings, and disturbing than that the tribute is too well deserved,) the lathe peace of Zion. Now, do take my advice, breth- mentable fact is well illustrated by an anecdote ren, and let the thing alone altogether. We can all heard, when a boy, told by a colored man of an itinhave our thoughts upon the subject, but do let us erant preacher who carried every thing with him but follow after things that make for peace. Our strength, religion and money. A colored anti-slavery lecturer, as saith the prophet, 'is to sit still.' Just be careful now deceased-Andrew Jackson-once said, 'A minand say nothing, and by and by the Lord will bless ister who can preach and pray twelve months without his people, for he hath spoken good concerning Isra- speaking for the slave, must be college made, money

we adjourn.'

· I have one more request to make, said Mr. Shiltey, and not for myself. I wish to lay before this convention of ministers, deacons and mymen, the painful circumstances in which the worthy daughter of a New England clergyman is placed, by the nat-

'If the letter,' said Mr. Groos, 'be a communicapart of Dr. Shiltey's private correspondence, I think in the crucifixion of Christ.

'I agree with brother Groos,' said Mr. Pulper, we have any thing to do with Mr. Shiltey's correration,' said Dr. Groos. About twenty seconded the spondence, if it is any matter with which this conmotion, and the terms of membership were settled vention has to do, I, of course, am willing the letter should be read."

'The letter,' said Mr. Shiltey, 'has some connec were received and adopted, strongly denouncing va- tion with the religion of the Bible, -- the cause of rious sins and shortcomings. Deacon Carpo said, as Christ,-the well-being of poor suffering humanity; resolution after resolution was being adopted- Thank but, really, I cannot affirm that it has much connection with the business of this convention.

Mr. Shiltey was about to read, when a vote called, and the meeting adjourned, sine die.

INDIAN AID ASSOCIATION.

BELOVED FRIEND, WM. L. GARRISON: The maligners of the anti-slavery agitation used t call us men and women of one idea; but facts have proved that there is no real reform in the land that Abolitionists, like the primitive rock, which is found the anti-slavery spirit of the church has been blotted at the peaks of the mountains and the bottom of the out, while the sin which called forth that spirit grows sea, are not found at the alpha and omega of it. I stronger and more terrible every day. Pass your often say to our friends who have withdrawn from the resolutions, continued Shilter, and give each mem- old order of Friends, and instituted the infinitely ber a copy, so that when the Judge shall say, "I broader and more catholic association of Progressive was hungry, naked, and in prison," you shall say, Friends, that we are indebted to the anti-slavery re Here is a resolution we passed, that you ought to formation as our blessed mother. Well, I only tool be fed, clothed and visited; have we not done well? the pen in accordance with instructions to send the are we not good and faithful servants?" If the Liberator a brief report of an Indian Aid Association

Pursuant to public notice, a large convention as 13th of the 3d mo., 1859, for the purpose of hearing Brother moderator, said Dr. Groos, it is a great the venerable John Beeson explain the plan of the

After an able address from the speaker, who has the world with an ocean of silvery light. Yes, Mr. visited the Indians even as far West as the basin of Moderator, onward she moves; and onward moves the Rocky Mountains, sat with them around their "glory of the Lord to cover the earth as the waters at the treatment they are receiving at the hands of cover the sea." I would say, in the language of the the white man, the Convention united in appointing apostle, Nevertheless, whereunto we have already the following Committee, for the purpose of coopeattained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind rating with the Indian Aid Associations in New the same thing." I therefore offer the following res- York and Philadelphia, and to call other convention when they deem it necessary to do so, viz:-Lewis and the light of the nineteenth century pouring in Marshall, Joseph A. Dugdale, Simon Barnard, Wilupon our minds, we are still unable to discover that liam P. Tomlinson, Mary P. Wilson, Lizzie M'Far-The meeting was briefly addressed by William P.

Tomlinson, of Bucks county, late Kansas correspon And be it further Resolved, That we have no sym- dent of the New York Tribune. He depicted some pathy with the disorganizing spirit of ultra Aboli- touching scenes of outrage committed by border-ruftionism, which, while seeking to secure a doubtful fians on the defenceless Indians, and also spoke of good to the few, would quench the hopes and happi- the hospitalities he had himself experienced at their hands, while a wandering stranger in the wilds of The resolution was quickly moved, seconded, and the West. Several interrogatories were submitted to friend Beeson by persons present, all of which were satisfactorily answered.

His object, and that of the Association, is to inform the public mind in regard to the Indians, to insure was committed on an American citizen.

Friend Beeson anticipates holding conventions during the summer in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be addressed by delegates from the Indian tribes, in order that the injured red man may speak for himself, and make a final appeal for justice to the American people.

During the winter, we held a large and highly in structive Anti-Slavery Convention at Longwood, and were visited on the occasion by Lucretia Mott and J. M. McKim, who did excellent service to the cause. Temperance. Our Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends appointed a Committee, who held several meetings, and finally passed it over into the hands of the people, who are now holding conventions in the surrounding country. Thus reforms are held together by golden links, and the chain is fastened to the throne of the dear God, who is drawing us all closer and closer to His own heart.

Hastily, but very truly, thy friend. JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. Longwood, Chester co., Pa., 3d mo. 28, 1859.

PUL.PIT.

Mr. Choate's recent endorsement of Rev. Nehemiah Adams's position on the slavery question elicits comments from various quarters. It is hard to believe that at this day, when all Christendom is discussing the enormities of American slavery, a clergyman upon this giant sin of the people-the 'sum of all in its establishment be fully known.'

A gross in a f, Mr. Moderator, a gross insult, said

Mr. Choate lauda this omission as a virtue, the enpulpit, in various ways; not the least of which was 'Nor I to insult,' said Mr. Shiltey. 'I am here de- his publication, 'A South-side View of Slavery,

But it is not our present intention to cull out and called, and devil sent.' I commend the saying of this "Amen," said the moderator. 'It is moved that colored prophet, once a slave in Kentucky, to the admirers of south-side views of slavery. Boston, April, 1859.

THE NATURE OF THE CRIME.

What slavery, war and alcohol do to men, women and children, they do to God, in the same sense in ural workings of the patriarchal institution. The which the Jews did to God what they did to Christ. father of the lady of whom I speak was for a long Is this true? When the Jews crucified Christ, they life the true and tried friend of the church and of the crucified God. So says Christendom. I am willing rising ministry. He was known to many in this as- to accept it. God was 'manifest in the flesh,' or sembly, and his ashes rest within sight of this church, ' made flesh and dwelt among men in Christ.' In the continued the Elder, taking a letter from his pocket, same sense, though it may be not to the same extent, whose husband is now confined in a Southern jail, is not God made manifest in the flesh, ' made flesh for obedience to the commands of the great Head of and dwells among us, in every slave, and in every the Church,-for feeding the hungry, and giving man and woman? I believe He is. What the church shelter to the outcast. This beloved sister, this wife and clergy, the politics and religion of the land do to and mother, is plunged into deep sorrow. She writes, the slave, do they not do to God, just as the Jews imploring Christian sympathy and aid on behalf of did to God what they did to Christ? I think they her imprisoned husband. I will read her letter - do. So war, drunkenness, and every wrong done to man, woman or child, is done to God, in the same tion addressed to this convention, or in any way connected with the business of this meeting, I would and hunted, God is tied up, scourged, sold and

Why, then, are the people of New England Why, then, and outrages done by the horrified at the hand yet so utterly indifferent to Jews to Christ, and outrages they themselves à to the slave, and to men, women and children war and alcohol? Simply because they do ; war and account the slave, and with living me associate God with the dead Nazarene; in as a cisible presence of God, Jerus is dead his as a cisione present and his principles live, and will live for one spirit and his principle of few, and that few branded is infidels. So far as Christ lives, as a law of his, to most of his followers, he lives but to sanction to most of his longery and war, he lives but to sunta and perpetuate every wrong and outrage. As a and perperuate as a stimulant to truth, justice, mercy, love and forging, ness, he is dead, and laid in the sepulchre. He is ness, he is ucau, and clergy and govern ment but to act as a hangman, a slave-trader, a slave driver, a slave-hunter, and as the Commander, a Chief of the armies and navies of Christendom

FOR WHAT PURPOSE TO BE USED. In the Massachusetts House of Representative, the bill for a new regiment being under consideration Mr. Hinckley, of Barnstable, proposed the following novel amendment :-

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the ten mander of such regiment, battalion, or any company therein, upon an affidavit duly subscribed and swar therein, upon an amount duty subscribed and swar to, whether by an atheist or otherwise, that any pe-son has been arrested on the ground that such pres owes labor or service to any other person as a lite and is to be tried, or has been tried, and is held in and is to be tried, or him over tried, and is held in arrest under the laws of Congress for the rendition persons escaping from slavery, it shall be the duty of persons escaping from plants, it shall be the duty of such commander, forthwith and without dear, is muster into service such regiment, battalion or can pany, and forthwith to march to the rescue of my person so arrested or held; and for this purpose at regiment, battalion or company shall have less, and it shall be their duty under the orders of the commanders, to surround or enter any liac, or a commander of the surround or enter any liac, or a nerd be demolish any structure within the tion of the Commonwealth, wherein such person my be ascertained to be, and to take any measure at the any act which may be deemed necessary for the in cue of such person; and when such personshall im been rescued, he shall be protected and exemely such military force, and be delivered up to the So preme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth for tral by jury, according to the Constitution of the Units States and the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 9. Any officer, commanding on othersis, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by the preceding section, shall be imprissed in the State Prison for not less than one year, and as private so refusing, not less than one year, and my Sec. 10. The military force provided for by the act shall be known as the Guards of Freedom!

The question recurring on the passage of the bil to be engrossed, it was rejected by a vote of 104 to 11. So the bill, which had passed to its third reading in the Senate, was lost.

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

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HILLS, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCEPHIC DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOUBLERT,
DEBILLITY, DYSPEYSIA AND INDIGESTION, EASING
LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the
whole class of complaints arising from layrent

or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that esson of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bot. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remely, par themselves from the endurance of foul cruptes and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitated blood whenever you find its impurities benting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sore gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is fell, and your feelings will tell you when. Even white no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy letter health, and live longer, for cleansing the block Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something most 50 wrong, and the great machinery of life is discribed

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

During late years the public have been midel by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Estract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter #4 painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and chest. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virwe think we have ground for believing it has tit tues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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