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IF The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-NEWD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with helh'

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 MOHT. 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, JUNE 3, 1859.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 22.

THE EXTRAVAGANCES OF ANTI-SLAVE-RY MEN.

It is evident that the members of the New Engand Anti-Slavery Society regard themselves as the men in America fit to represent the cause of redom. They perch themselves on the highest tranches of the tree of liberty, and pelt with stones and brick-bats all others who attempt to climb the same tree in a different way by which they got up. These men appear to regard the federal union and the Christian church as the two great obstacles to the cause of emancipation. No man, not even Philis himself, ever delivered a more eloquent and effece speech against slavery than did Dr. Cheever, on ay evening, in this city; but because the Dr. will not become a disunionist, and an apostate to the religion in which he believes, they cannot regard him as a clear-sighted and efficient friend of the slave. Having thus disposed of Dr. Cheever, the same parties, through the person of 'Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester,' proceed to denounce the Republican party as unworthy the support or counnepubirean party as unworthy the support or countenance of honest men. Who Mr. Howland is, we have not the pleasure of knowing. He may be a very wise man, a very conscientious man, but we regard his resolutions as the crude embodiment of the thoughts of a very bigoted, very foolish, and very wak man. Like an old Irish woman, he cannot make an argument, but he can scold and sell fish,

We gather from the reports of this Society (!) that it is losing ground, that its members are becoming less year by year, but this fact appears only to had those who remain into further extravagances, and the repetition, with additions, of the follies which they have advanced from year to year, until the dry rot is honeycombing the entire organization, and which, in a few years, will entirely decompose the whole mass. It is melancholy to see such a brillant orator and excellent citizen as Wendell Phillips hitering away his great gifts upon impracticable shemes. His anti-slavery does not hurt him—that it is which redeems the foolishness of his extravaguee in his war against the church and the Union of the States. After a practical experience of a quarter of a century, he ought to have found out that the opinions he has yearly expressed have not On the contrary, see believe that they have done much to retard the progress of anti-slavery sentiment. It is as much as anti-slavery men can do to make headway against the power of the slaveholding interest; but when a class of men, comparatively small in numbers and weak in pecuniary resources undertake at one and the same time a sort of triple contract-to abolish slavery, dissolve the Union, and detroy the church—we may have respect for their courses, but we cannot highly estimate their common sense or their knowledge of mankind.

One can hardly tell from reading the resolution and speeches of these gentlemen, whether they hate the church, slavery, or the Constitution the most ey are good haters, no one can bubt, and yet we have high authority for affirming bat love and not hate is the best armor for a moral and religious reformer to wear. No man was ever tanged from bad to good by scolding and hard

Mr. Phillips, Mr. Foster, Mr. Burleigh, and other lading men of the society, denounce every body and every thing that does not square with their views. They profess to believe that every man who does not subscribe to their Platform, and go in for the disso-lation of the Union and the downfall of the church, is false to humanity and the cause of freedom. This smere lunacy. It is not entitled to serious regard. But what do these gentlemen propose to do after the Union is dissolved, and the church destroyed? How are they to effect the abolition of slavery in the States, when those States have become a breign, nation? They would have neither the right e power to interfere with either its domestic

As an independent nation, it could open the African sare trade, seize Cuba, fillibuster, and take possesses of the entire Gulf coast, and carve out of it one of the most powerful slave empires the world has wer-seen; and yet we would have no more right to interfere with its policy than we have with the plans of England or Russia. The dissolving of the Union would add ten fold to the power of slavery on this catinent; and that any man professing to be an anal-slavery man should be laboring to destroy the Union, now at this age of our Republic, when the the States are becoming the repressive power, when bey are about to get possession of the government, and change its policy from that of an aggressive and Estatorial power to extend and support slavery, to the which will use its constitutional prerogatives to ecourage the spread of free institutions upon the ent, and to discourage everywhere the barbarous idea that man can hold property in his fellow man, is past our knowledge of either the laws of humanity, morals, or politics .- Boston Atlas and Bec.

is The crazy fanatics who are laboring to secure subolition of slavery by abusing the Church, the State, and every thing and every body who do not agos with them, have been holding their annual besting in this city for two days past, and will con-tiate their sessions to-day. We have given a report of their doings, though we are not sure that we do hat owe an apology to our readers for occupying so much space with the ravings of these fanatics, espetally as the proceedings have consisted mainly of streetyped speeches from stereotyped speakers. The sameness was agreeably diversified vesterday, however, by a threat of Stephen S. Foster to secode from the Anti-St Anti-Slavery Society, which does not progress sently rapidly to keep pace with his headlong peed. Mr. Foster threatens to establish a new po-lical party. The political managers of the aboliton party should hasten to heal this breach, or their, party, when next called into service, will look like laken's ragged regiment.—Boston Journal.

The Charleston Mercury says it is 'a piece of brancht audacity to say the Black Republican party looks to the overthrow of this Union.' It

Disunion would be fatal in every point of view b Back Republicanism. They know it well, and would seek to prevent it, if they had the power and ven at the point of the sword. It is trongest Union party in the country, not only a policy and the dictate of self-preservation, but the principles of consolidation which they entries

ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.—The followadvertisement appears in the Richmond (Texas)

For Sale-Four hundred likely African negroes, ably landed upon the coast of Texas. Said negroes all be sold upon the most reasonable terms. Oneand down, the remainder in one and two years, For further information, information, inquire of C. K. C., uston, or L. R. G., Galveston.

The Liberator.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention of 1859 ssembled on Wednesday morning, May 25th, in Mercantile Hall, Summer st. Francis Jackson, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, called the meeting to order.

On motion, the following persons were chosen a committee to nominate a suitable organization for the

E. D. Draper, Hopedale; Elias Richards, Weymouth; Geo. W. Stacy, Milford; Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater; Samuel May, Jr., Boston; Moses Wilmarth, Attleboro'; Frances H. Drake, Leominster. Daniel S. Whitney recited some original verses on

The Committee on nominations reported the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected: For President-JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston.

Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Boston; Ednund Quincy, Dedham; John Bailey, Lynn; Effingham L. Capron, Worcester; Ellis Allen, Medfield : Joshua Perry, Hanson ; Andrew T. Foss, Manchester, N. H.; Leonard Chase, Milford, do.; James B. Whitcomb, Brooklyn, Ct.; Alphonso R. Janes, Providence, R. I.; Mahlon B. Linton, Bucks Co.,

Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Chas, K. Whipple. Jos. A. HOWLAND.

Finance Committee-Eben. D. Draper, Sallie Hollev, Frances H. Drake, Sarah E. Wall, Reuben H. Ober, Caroline F. Putnam, Elbridge Sprague.

Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Wendell Phillips, do.; Charles C. Burleigh, Plainfield, Conn.; Maria W. Chapman, Weymouth; Eliza Lee Follen, Brookline; Lydia Maria Child, Wayland; Abby Kelley Foster, Worcester; Parker Pillsbury, Concord, N. H.; Charles L. Remond, Salem; Stephen S. Foster, Worcester; Andrew T. Foss, Manchester, N. H.

Mr. SARGENT, on taking the chair, said that he did so in conformity with his desire that all gentlemen of his profession should put themselves inside of this movement, and not stand outside of it. He did not admire the invidious position taken by those who announced themselves as Christian anti-slavery men. He was satisfied with such anti-slavery as that of Mr. Garrison, such orthodoxy as that of Wendell Phillips, and such Christianity as that of Theodore Parker. (Applause.)

He closed by announcing Mr. Remond as the first

CHARLES LENOX REMOND said he hoped there would be little said in this meeting of slavery in gendiffered from Mr. Garrison and other friends of the cause in regard to the satisfaction which should be felt relative to the position of Massachusetts towards anti-slavery and towards slavery. As a colored man, he had nothing but detestation and executions for the spirit prevailing, even now, in Massachusetts and throughout the North, against the colored man. The position of influence and popularity head by Dr. Nehemiah Adams in the city of Boston shows that the slave can have no hope from the religion of this city; and the position held by James Buchanan iu the country at large shows that the slave can expect neither favor nor justice from the government.

WENDELL PHILLIPS offered the following Resolu-

Resolved, That cordially as we welcome, and pro foundly as we appreciate the eloquent and hearty protest Dr. Cheever is making against our great national sin-though feeling as we do that no lips are more nearly inspired than his, in rebuking the sin of slaveholding, we still deem his position as connected with the American Church as disastroustending to neutralize every word he utters-that we cannot regard him as a clear-sighted and efficient friend of the slave ; and we take this occasion to express our hope, that no dollar of foreign or domestic aid will be given him until he cuts loose from all connection with a Church which is a brotherhood of thieves, and the bulwark of the slave system.

Mr. Phillips spoke at some length in support of this resolution, adducing arguments to show that the Church had lost its only favorable opportunity to relieve what humanity required of it, and that now adhesion to it was traitorous, and inimical to anti-slavery principles. The man, he said, who had been truly impressed with the divinity and goodness and love of God, will just as surely respond to the cause of temperance and humanity and justice and anti-slavery, as the infant child in its mother's lap will recognize and respond to the smile which it sees

[We hope that a more extended report of Mr. Phillips's remarks on this important resolution will appear

Mr. Garrison, explaining that his voice would not illow him to make a speech, introduced to the audience one who had just made the inquiry of him whether there was opportunity and permission on this platform to state the other side.

The President said that was the very object and purpose of the Convention.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Danielsonville, Conn., said-

History tells us that Alexander was passing by Diogenes in his tub, and that the cynic philosopher being asked if he had any request to make of the king, and answering that he only wished him to get out of his sunshine, the conqueror of the world said-· If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes.'

I would say, if I were not a friend of the Constitution and the religion of my country, I would be a Garrisonian abolitionist. The greatest fault I find with you is, that you tell such an everlasting quantity of everlasting truth. But I cannot quite go with you. I wish more particularly to speak of Dr. Cheever, and his present position to the Anti-Slavery

Is it true that Dr. Cheever will soon approximate to the position of this platform, of not believing in the religion of this country? I cannot believe it.

If I believed the religion of this country was so ... We did not get the Liberty bill passed this year; their peculiar theology, and they were sincere in hold- all for American liberty and independence which the I do not believe it; and I see at present the best pros- with such treachery and desertion of those who should pect of usefulness in praying with the Orthodox have been its friends, it was defeated in the House of Church, and voting with the Republican party; - Representatives by a majority of three votes only. at the same time, I must confess that there is far If there has been this great change in the anti-sla-

Jos. A. Howland said-

tution is wrong; that we hold it to be pro-slavery, while he holds it to be anti-slavery. Now, where does Mr. Hutchins act, and where is his demonstration of his view of the Constitution? Why, he acts with a pro-slavery party, a party who believes the Constitution to be pro-slavery, and who avow their determination to execute it as such, whenever and wherever they get possession of the power so to do. And now he comes to us, and asks us to join with him in the support of the same party, in order that all abolitionists may work harmoniously together.

Mr. President, we cannot do it! We must, in fidelity to the slave, withdraw our support from all proslavery governments and parties, and we call on our friend to join with us in seeking the overthrow of the government and the parties who hold the slave in his chains. And ""e our friend stands as he does, we charge upon by greater guilt than that of those who, believing in a pro-slavery Constitution, execute it in accordance with their belief, while our friend does the same wickedness in violation of his avowed belief. And so, too, our friend professes to be a friend of the slave, while he continues in membership with and support of the American Church, which is the bulwark of American slavery. He asks us to join him. We beg to be excused. We do not like their course or their company.

He says, that if he believed with us, he must take a bee-line for the wilderness, in order to be clear of rest true to humanity; but if our friend cannot stay as an honest man, he had better flee to the wilderness than to retain his wicked complicity. We do

STEPHEN S. FOSTER said-My friend Mr. Phillips, in the resolution he just now read, has given the major key to this Convention. I like it much. I wish o give the minor key in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That any political party which, like the Republican party, avows the purpose to tolerate slavery wherever it exists under State jurisdiction, is essentially and radically pro-slavery, and, as such, deserves and will receive the heart-felt execuations of every true and intelligent lover of liberty.

Resolved, That we have neither respect for the udgment nor confidence in the integrity of those professed abolitionists who, at this late day, continue to give their countenance and support to such a party, knowing, as every intelligent man must, that to support a party which sustains slavery is to make him self a participant in its crimes.

The merchant, on New Year's day, takes an account of his stock, and balances his books. This is our New Year's day, and it is our business now to as certain whether we have been advancing or retrogra-

Mr. Foster spoke at length, and with great energy in regard to anti-slavery principles, methods and prospects. He admitted the general diffusion and pread of anti-slavery sentiment in the community, out argued that the number was not increasing, but, on the other hand, diminishing, of men who refused to have no connection or complicity with slavery in any wise, either in Church or in State. He thought the whole philosophy of the anti-slavery movement was wrong, and proceeded to expound what he deemed a truer and better philosophy.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied :

I am glad that Mr. Foster has made-this speech, with a large part of which I agree. With one sentiment of his, however. I differ, and that is where he speaks of these differences of opinion as quarrelling. do not so regard it. Differ we must, and it is the life of our cause that this perfect freedam of thought should exist. You may as well expect our faces all to look alike, as our minds and our speech precisely to

Charles V. occupied himself, in the monastery to which he retired after his abdication, in trying to make fifty clocks keep uniform time. He failed, of cousse; and this failure set him to thinking how much more impossible the task would be to establish uniformity mong the thoughts and actions of men.

These diffences of opinion show that we are alive. They will always continue. They are neither to be feared nor deprecated. Mr. Foster says that no new abolitionists are

made. How does he know it? He cannot know this. No man can know it.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, some years since when he was a candidate for Congress from this city, and on the high road to the United States Senate, was waited on by Francis Jackson and others of the anti-slavery men of this city, with a request to present the anti-slavery petitions. So little progress had antislavery then made, that Mr. Lawrence could afford to light the men and their request.

To-day, the Senator of Massachusetts sits among on in this audience. Why does he come here ? and that does his presence indicate, but the mighty onward strides which this cause has taken?

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER rose to explain that Mr. Phillips was not correctly representing Mr. Foster's inti-slavery progress had been made, but that converts to our cause were not now made as in former

Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded: I had not forgotten the positions of Mr. Foster, and am considering them, in to make a speech in favor of the same, when he was urn. Now I must say that our friend Stephen S. Foster is too orthodox for me. He believes not only in nstantaneous conversion, but in a man being 21 years old as soon as he is born. I believe in a differen process first the blade, then the ear, then the full he did not like to have such men as Cheever and

would turn hermit-I would turn misanthrope. But cause, that, with such opposition as is encountered,

too much in both which warrants the severe denun-ciations of your Convention. very sentiment of the country, is it not proof of a growth, in the general and and conscience of the nation, which not only should keep us from anything Mr. Hutchins objects that our view of the Consti- like despair, but animate us with the highest encouragement for the future? It has been charged against Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher that they will not stand upon our platform, nor unite with us in any anti-slavery effort whatever. But it was a noticeable thing, in our late meetings in New York, that there came upon our platform there, to express their respect and hearty sympathy for our movement, two young men, one a near friend of Henry Ward Beecher, a son of his pulpit, the other, a right hand supporter and friend of the Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, Dr. Cheever. I refer to Mr. THEODORE TILTON, now of the New York Independent, and Mr. EDWARD GIL-

> We cannot expect to make converts to our ideas immediately. With the tremendous weight of influence brought to bear against them, on every hand, it is impossible that we should have it. But, on all sides, we see evidence that there is a marked change in public opinion on slavery.

Why do I except to Henry Ward Beecher? Because he stands in his pulpit, afraid or unwilling to apply to the sin of slavery the same measure that he applies to other sins.

Mr. Garnison said, I do not rise to reply to my friend Foster, but only to say that I totally dissent from the opinion he has expressed in regard to the retrogression of our cause. All the signs of the times indicate that 'now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer.' Our cause is now forced complicity with the Church and government. We upon public attention in every department of business, do not accept that view. We hold the right and politics, literature and religion; now the slave is seen duty to stay here, as honest men, trying to make the by everybody, and cannot be put down. Banquo's ghost sits in the Tract Society, sits in the Bible Society, sits in the Sunday School Union, sits in the Missionary Board, sits in the Representatives hall and In the Senate chamber. Encouragement, not discouragement, is seen on every hand, and all the aspects of society show a movement of advance towards the position we hold.

Remember that there must be degrees of light, degrees of progress, degrees of position. We ourselves dvanced by steps, and we cannot expect others to go otherwise. However far short of our ground Dr. Cheever or Henry Ward Beecher may stand, if they should go to the South, we know very well that they would be regarded and treated as enemies by the slaveholders, and their lives imperilled.

Mr. May gave notices of succeeding se the Convention adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The meeting was called to order by the President, and was opened by singing a hymn, commencing

* Come from your farms, ye yeomen brave. The Nominating Committee made a further report, which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Remond and Mr. Foster made some remarks apon the discussions of the forenoon, and in explanation thereof.

A. T. Foss said that he had been very much imressed with seeing a colored man collecting money in the audience to buy the body and soul of his own son, and he inquired of himself, 'In what age of the world do I live? and what is the religion of this

A religion that allows men to be bought and sold. to be articles of property, cannot be the Christian religion, and is not a religion that I love, or wish to fraternize with, even if it merely looks on passively to see this wickedness done.

Something has been said of Dr. Cheever and Mr. Beecher. Well, where do they stand? They talk well upon this question, but in act or position they are with the American Church, sustaining a religion that deals in the bodies and souls of men-a religion whose priests tell us falsely, every Sunday, that this is a land where every man sits under his own vine and fig-tree, while they know that four millions of people in this land are not allowed to have vines and figtrees. And these men who sustain such a false and wicked religion, and are in a position of antagonism to the cause and interests of the slave, whatever their professions and claims, the more they appear to be anti-slavery, while in this false position, the more dangerous is their influence, and the greater the obstacle they present to the onward progress of the cause

And here I agree heartily and fully with our friend Poster; but in the position that he took, that we are losing ground, I do not agree with him at all. I do not believe it. He says that we are losing in numbers. I do not believe that either. Many joined us ostensibly in the outset, who, appearing to receive the word gladly, showed in the end that the seed had fallen on stony ground, or by the way side, or among thorns, and so had been apparently lost, but not real ly, for they were never fully with us-they were but the chaff which a good agriculturist always blows out from the wheat, and has a larger pile of chaff than of wheat; but it is no loss, but a gain, to be rid of it. We need sifting, and I am glad that we get it. When we started, we had of necessity a large amount of apparent grain, but now we are sifted, and have blown off a great deal of chaff, and have but a small pile of wheat. We ought to be glad of it, and not to repine, for what we have is wheat, sound and plump. argument, who had not by any means said that no And we have never lost or shall lose any kernels of that, but shall always gain.

S. MITCHELL, of Maine, offered a resolution denouncing all sects, parties, constitutions and governments on the face of the earth, and was proceeding called to order, and suspended his remarks.

Rev. R. S. Hassall, of Haverkill, said he liked the criticism of the Anti-Slavery platform, though at times he thought it too severe and quite unjust, and Beecher classed with the slaveholders. They had ing to it, however mistaken they might be in it. And whitest of his fellow-countrymen could boast of havlabor with us, whom they esteem as infidels. If they wherever a colored man should have the opportunity will work for the slave at all, let them work in their of placing the position of his oppressors fairly before own way, and let us not criticise them uncharitably. the people, he should take advantage of it, We want to convert men, and to do it thoroughly and If I had but one reason, said Mr. R., why I conbor faithfully, and take what courage we can from the I believe it belongs to the colored man in this country opeful appearance of the cause, and the gain that to say, that his lot is a common one with every white shows itself in the position of these men.

and support of the friends of the slave. I do not south of Mason and Dixon's line. agree with Mr. Foster in his belief that we are not Our friend Mr. Garrison was reading a resolution progressing, and as to the number of converts or when I came in, which looks to a dissolution of the

Mr. Pillsbury then went farther into criticism of want to ask this large audience, Mr. Chairman, through the position of the Republican party and some of its you, supposing the citizens of Boston should call a meetnost prominent advocates and friends.

Rev. Mr. Ames, of Minnesota, made an amusing peech, saying that we ought to love the black man, to the Presidential office, this State will secode, how and the white man too, but especially the green man, would the State of Mississippi receive it? Now. I am who wanted to be right, but didn't know how. There here to ask, that the non-slaveholding States shall ought to be charity towards such, and not too much dare to do, and write, and publish, and resolve, in besevere and uncharitable criticism towards those who half of freedom, as the slaveholders dare to act and did not stand on this platform.

C. C. BURLEIGH spoke of the cheering signs of the cause in all its various aspects, and in reply to the rebellion. (may I say?) consists in this. promote the final triumph of freedom.

After a brief discussion, whether the question should now before the Convention, without coming to any decision, the Convention adjourned to meet at halfpast 7 o'clock, in Music Hall.

Evening Session.

expected as it was most gratifying.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Rev. John T. Sargent, at twenty minutes before value your own freedom, James Buchanan must be eight o'clock, and the exercises opened with the singing of the familiar anti-slavery hymn commencing-· Hark! a voice from Heaven proclaiming

Mr. GARRISON, whose appearance was greeted with

applause, then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we renew our testimony against the the North in the guilt of slaveholding, has already in- describe; and notwithstanding all that has been said nation in the retributive ruin which must come upon hopes are not strong that the slave will be emancipatall who persist in its perpetuation, as sure as God is ed by such means. I believe American slavety will just, and His justice will not sleep forever.

by fostering, strengthening, and extending an iniqui- them will not fail to profit. tous and baneful institution; to the millions among The President then announced as the next speaker bondman and deepening the degradation of the free- plause.) man; to the people of the Free States, by sempting them to trample under foot the obligations postates to liberty and righteousness.'

Resolved, therefore, That in the name of freedom. man and to God, we call upon all who value these sacred names, to repudiate at once the accursed compact and wrong, and, as the essential means of washng their own hands clean from the blood of the slave. o adopt in word and deed the motto, . No Union with

The resolutions were received with loud applause. SPEECH OF C. L. REMOND.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND was the first speaker. He on that platform, before that large and intelligent asecause he was happy to be recognized among the number who dare regard man as a man, irrespective of accidental or incidental circumstances, and be he could point to black men who had done and dared response is given at all, it is the response of approba-

we are not to expect them to lay aside at once their ing done. (Loud applause.) He took pride in being views on these to them essential points, in order to there, also, because he thought that whenever and

ompletely; but it is a progressive work. Let us la- sented to appear here, it was because, at this moment, man north of the Potomac river; and if you ask me PARKER PILLSBURY said he mainly agreed with S. who are my clients, I think I may answer, 'Every Foster in his criticisms, and did not think with Mr. man north of Mason and Dixon's line, without refer-Hassall that our criticisms are too harsh or uncharita- ence to his complexion.' I have read in the newspable. He thought Dr. Cheever open to all that had been pers, that one or two distinguished men of this city said of him. He (Dr. C.) denounced the sin of slavery, propose to spend the coming summer in Europe. and the Church that sustained it, blistering his tongue Born in Boston, educated at Harvard, having been with the bitterness of his maledictions; but still he dandled in the lap of Massachusetts favor and Massachusetts denounced and cursed our policy, while he fraternized chusetts popularity, they are about to travel in Euwith the men who, by his own showing, were the rope, among despotisms, monarchies, aristocracies and slaves' worst enemies. Dr. Nehemiah Adams never oligarchies; and I trust in God they may learn, as did the Anti-Slavery cause any harm; he cannot do they travel in those countries, that it is an everlasting it any; he may do it good; he is just in the position disgrace that on the soil on which they were born, no where the wrath of man shall praise God. But Dr. man of color can stand, and be considered free. If Cheever can and does do the cause much harm, and they shall learn no more than this, I will wish them is in the most harmful position of any man with whom a pleasant and prosperous tour; and unless they shall we must cope; and yet our Standard commends Dr. learn this, I hope they will come back, and have the Cheever as a sound abolitionist, worthy the confidence same padlock put upon their lips that is put upon men

ecessions, Mr. Foss has disposed of that matter sat- Union of these States. I pray to God that he may isfactorily-and I need not enter upon that point. live long enough to see that event transpire, if it is We are asked to be friendly to the Republican the only thing that can lead to the freedom of this sarty, and yet what is that but the white man's par- country. I took up a paper only three days ago, and y? When have they extended the right of suffrage I read that a public meeting had been held in the to the colored man? On the other hand, they have, State of Mississippi, in which it was resolved, that in in many States where they had a preponderance, by the event of a Northern man, with Northern princideliberate action denied the right of suffrage to the ples, being elected to the Presidential office in 1860, the colored man, and enacted fully the Dred Scott deci- safety, the welfare, and the honor of the Southern States will demand that they immediately secede. I ing to-morrow, and resolve, that in the event of a Southern man, with Southern principles, being elected resolve in behalf of slavery. (Applause.) We need do nothing more. Our fanaticism, our infidelity, our

position of Mr. Foster that we were losing ground, man could scarcely look a white man in the face with-Pillsbury's, as he thought, too severe criticism of the Republican party, saying that he did not believe that the success of that party was the success of the Anti-Slavery cause, but he believed its triumph would as I said in the Representatives Hall a few months ago, that our lot is a common one, and the sooner we shall so regard it, and buckle on our knapsacks and shoulder our muskets, and resolve that we will be be faken, or not, at this time, upon the resolutions free, the better for you as well as for me. The disgrace that once rested upon the head of the black man, now hovers over the head of every man and woman whom I have the honor to address this evening, just in proportion as they shall dare to stand The evening session of the Convention was held at erect before the oligarchy of slaveholders in the the Music Hall. One of the most magnificent gath- Southern portion of our country; and God hasten the erings ever assembled together in the city, for any ob- day when not only Music Hall, but every other hall ject, filled the hall to overflowing. It was certainly in the city of Boston, the Athens of America, shall be the largest audience ever collected in response to a made redolent and eloquent with tones that shall call from the Massachusetts or New England Anti- speak, as man has never before spoken in this country, Slavery Society, and, in view of the many other meet. for the cause of universal freedom. If the result of ngs held on the same evening, evineed a degree of that speaking must be bloodshed, be it so! If it must interest in the cause, on the part of the public, as un- be the dissolution of the Union, be it so! If it must be that we must walk over or through the American Church, be it so! The time has come when, if you hung in effigy, and such men as Dr. Nehemiah Adams must be put in the pillory of public disgrace and contempt; and then Massachusetts will cease to be a hiss-

ing and a byword in every other country. In conclusion, Mr. Remond said :- Mr. Chairman, I did not rise to make a speech. I told you, when I rose, that I had neither the strength nor the disposition; and I shall take my seat, with the simple decla-American Union, as a sinful alliance with oppressors, ration, once for all, that I entertain for those who ocwhich gives strength to the slave system, implicates cupy this platform a regard which I am not able to duced deep moral, religious, and political corruption, by my friend Stephen S. Foster to day, in another and almost measureless servility to the slave power place, calculated to discourage us, I believe that this among the Northern people; and, as it has made the movement is the only possible one to effect the peacesin of slavery national, threatens to involve the whole able emancipation of the slave. I admit, that my go down in blood. I am not only prepared to see it, Resolved, That in the words of the late lamented but I long for the time to come, for I believe it will udge Jay, the Union is 'a most grievous moral curse be a retribution that the American people deserve, to the American people; to the people of the South, and it will be a lesson by which those who come after

us, of African descent, by riveting the chains of the CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut. (Loud ap-

SPEECH OF C. C. BURLEIGH.

Mr. CHAIRMAN,-The resolutions which have been f truth, justice, and humanity, for those wages of read here this evening have announced the faith of niquity with which the Federal Government rewards the advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause in the doctrine of disunion. Something has been said to-day, by some of the speakers to whom a portion of this auf justice, of humanity, of manly self-respect, of duty dience have listened, about the relative position of our cause at different periods of its history. I think the manner in which the reading of those resolutions was received is an emphatic answer to any doubt, if doubt is any where entertained, as to the fact of our having made progress towards the end we aim at. The time was, and that not long ago, when the announcement of a purpose to advocate disunion would have called forth not applause, as those resolutions called forth tonight, but hisses and groans. To-night we stand beras warmly cheered as he took his place upon the fore you as the open advocates of a dissolution of a platform. He said he felt some pride in coming up- Union which binds the living limbs of freedom to the dead and decaying corpse of slavery; we stand before that platform, before that large such circum-you as the open advocates of the sundering of that stances, was the exception, and not the general rule, tie by which the North is implicated in the crime of Southern slavery; and the announcement that we come with this purpose calls forth no expression of disapproval, no voice of condemnation, but, so far as a

tion. Why is this? Because we have shown, in the prosecution of this enterprise, that the Union is so stained with the blood of the slave, is so blackened with immorality and crime, as to make reasonable the demand which we put forth for its dissolution. Or, if this is not acknowledged at once by the great majority of the people, yet it is acknowledged that we have, at all events, presumptive evidence in favor of the position, ground enough to justify reasonable men and moderate men in entertaining the question whether the Union shall be dissolved or not.

We have pressed upon the people the reasons fo this demand, until they have come to feel that there are reasons for it. At first, it was taken for granted that the demand was utterly unreasonable, that nothing could be said in its behalf, and that to make it was proof conclusive of fanaticism, and traitorous sentiments and treasonable designs. Now, even those who tell us that they see no necessity for a dissolution of the Union, not unfrequently qualify the declaration by saying- If we looked at the position of the North as you looked at it, if we regarded the North as so implicated in slavery as you affirm it to be, then we should agree with you. If there can be no Union but on condition of Northern complicity with slavery, if there can be no Union but on condition of the surrender of Northern freedom, under all circumstances, to the domination of the Slave Power, then, says the man who sits in the Governor's chair of Massachusetts today, 'Let the Union slide.' (Cheers.) . We are glad that a man in a conspicuous political position should be willing to say so much; but we say a little more than that. We say, that if there can be no Unior without complicity with slaveholding, then not only · let the Union slide, but give it one strong push to make it 'slide.' See to it that such a Union be not tolerated among honest men, among mon who recognize the obligation of the great Law of Love,-the duty of doing unto others as we would have others do

It is not my purpose, just at the present time, t argue the question of disunion, in the length and breadth of that argument; but I have alluded to the response that not unfrequently meets us- If we thought as you think concerning the relations of the North, under this Union, to slavery, then we should agree with you, that the Union ought to be dissolved. That seems to me a necessary conclusion in the minds of honest and honorable men, in the minds of men who recognize the truth of the Declaration of Independence. If a man have a right to liberty, if we are bound to do to others as we would have others do to us and if millions of our fellow-men are crushed into the mire of chattelism by the weight of this American Union, then it is our duty before God, then it is our duty in the presence of a gazing world, watching for evidence of our consistency with our professions, then it is our duty before the judgment bar of our own consciences, then it is our duty to the slave, appealing to us from the very depth of his misery-all the more eloquently because his appeal is mute, for he cannot give it voice-it is our duty to assail that Union, with all the energy which we would impart to that assault if the chains were clanking upon our limbs, and we knew the rivets were fastened there by the power of the Union. Now, when men come to me and say, 'If I looked

upon the Union as you do; if I believed that, by reason of it, the North is actually holding the slave in his chains, putting off the day of deliverance, strengthening the arm of the oppressor, then I would say, down with the Union ! then I would adopt your motto of 'No Union with Slaveholders!'-when men speak thus to me, I ask them, 'What reason have you to give me against the allegation that this Union is rivetting the chains of the slave, and that the North, by reason of its continuance in the Union, by reason of its continual reiteration of its paths to the Constitution, which is the bond of Union, is slaveholding And men say, some this, and some that, and some the other. One class says to me -- I think that the Constitution is really anti-slavery. I believe that if it were rightly interpreted, if it were carried out in accordance with its original intention, and the plain meaning of its words, it would sweep slavery from the to get that power by which I can put the government land at once. So I still remain in the Union, in order o the hands of men who believe that slavery is contrary to the Constitution, and who will embody that belief in the administration of the government.' Now, to that class, my answer is brief, and, it seems to me, on and I stand upon the same group for we both believe in repudiating a Union which recognizes slavery. If I refuse to sustain that Union, by refusing to swear allegiance to that Constitution. by refusing to give my vote to clevate men into office in which they will use their power to perpetuate slavery, then I am directly assailing the existing Union If you, on the other hand, give such interpretation to the Constitution as will make its administration death to slavery, you are assailing the existing Union; for we all know that the Union, which is between the North and the South, between those who call themselves freemen here, and slaveholders there, is a Union conditioned upon participation in slaveholding, and that the slaveholders have repeatedly declared their determination not to consent to any other Union than that. You come, then, to the same conclusion that I come. The moment you attempt to enforce the Constitution as an anti-slavery instrument, that instant you have broken the bond of Union: you have, in act, violated the condition on which the South con tinues to be in it, and have tendered to the South the alternative, either to accept what is to her a new compact of Union, upon anti-slavery grounds, or to go out of this Union. Then there is another class of persons who say, . We

do not mean to do those things which the Constitution, according to your interpretation of it, requires We believe that we have a right to do what God enjoins upon us, even if the Constitution forbids the doing of it.' Perhaps they do not always distinctly put the proposition in those words, but it comes t that at last. For example, I tell them- You, under the Constitution, not only as I interpret it, but as al the Courts, State and National, interpret it, as the legislatures and executives of all the States and of the nation interpret it,-the Constitution, so interpreted, requires you to give back the runaway slave to his master; requires you, at the command of the kidnapper, to become the kidnapper's bloodhound, to how upon the track of the human prey ;'-and the answer is- It is so, according to the letter and to customary interpretation, but we do not mean to do that. If the slave comes into our neighborhood, he is safe from his pursuer. How many times have I heard that in Hampshire, in Berkshire, along the borders of the Connecticut, down to the sands of Barnstable! That is the response I hear everywhere when I am urging the dissolution of this guilty compact with the oppressor. They say, 'The Constitution is a good thing in many particulars.' They say, as a man said to me today, . Let us take what there is good in it, and make the most of it, and let the rest go.' Now, I do not believe in that way of dealing with the South, and I do not believe we can deal with it so. I believe, if we take the Constitution for what it claims to be, the supreme law of the land, we take the whole, and cannot let a part of it go, and yet claim the benefits and guarantees of the other part." But, waiving this objection, I wish to meet those who assume this position upon their own ground. I say to them- You believe that it is right to refuse obedience to this part of the Constitution; you feel that it would be an outrage upon universal humanity to turn slave-catche here upon the soil of Massachusetts. With Bunker Hill looking down upon you, with the echoes of Faneuil Hall ringing in your ears, with all the memories of the revolutionary period, and with all the deeds of the Pilgrim Fathers calling upon you, like ghosts of the buried past, you know it would be sacrilege to turn slave-catchers upon the soil of Massachusetts, to Towards the conclusion of Mr. Burleigh's

enforce a statute, claiming to be constitutional, which the impatience of the audience to hear Mr. Phillips would stain every inch of Massachusetts soil with the was manifested in a somewhat disorderly manner; blood of the slave. For, mark you! no discrimina- and Mr. Burleigh, pausing in his train of remark, adtion is possible, in doing an act according to law and ministered a severe rebuke to those who so far forgo the Constitution, between the actual doers of it, whose the position in which they stood, as the guests of the hands take hold upon the deed, and the great mass of Anti-Slavery Society, and the dictates of good mancitizens who stand behind, and give vigor to those ners, as to undertake to decide for themselves what grasping hands. It was not the United States Com- dish should be set before them. It was not, he said. ioner nor the United States Marshal that clutched a personal question with him, but a matter of princi the throat of Anthony Burns, and strangled the life of ple, and he should stand upon that platform until the freedom out of his body. It was the Commonwealth hand upon the dial announced midnight, before h of Massachusetts,-it was the United States of Amer- would leave the train of remark he had proposed to ica, including the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; himself unfinished. The audience then became quiet and every man who participated in that outrage upon and Mr. Burleigh proceeded without interruption, and Anthony Burns would have been a kidnapper, and concluded his able and argumentative speech with been legally liable to be consigned to the penitentiary, loud applause. had not the people of Massachusetts breathed vitality SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO. into the legal authority by which the deed was done, and made Marshal Freeman and Commissioner Loring their representatives in the doing of it. That is the

as an individual men, you shrink from doing such a

deed-that you are earnestly opposed to the doing of

Marshals and Commissioners, when they go about such

not deliver unto his master the servant that has es-

which says, . Give him up, or pay a fine of a thousand

dollars, and be subject to imprisonment six months'-

I ask you to embody that religious sentiment, that

of your souls, in such legislation as shall relieve you

which have been done in your name. And I insist

and unanswerably, if you take the ground that you

have a right to obey God rather than man. I am not

careful, so that the right conclusion is reached, whether

you trample down the Constitution on the ground of

the higher law, or trample upon the Union openly and

avowedly, declaring that you prefer humanity, jus-

tice, fidelity to God, to all political compacts and all

fancied advantages which you have from their exist-

your own ground; and I say, taking the ground that

fore God, in refusing obedience to a constitutional re-

do you not put your purpose into an enactment which

you are saying in the chimney-corner, or it is but an

ground, if you would walk up to the State House, and

in a statute that should go upon the archives of your

conscience, and your God. You are betraying both

do something which you do not mean to do; and the

slave, by allowing him to believe that you stand ready

Well, what answer do I get to this appeal which I

make to the conscience of the nation? Some men an-

nake trouble, and you had better not attempt to v

gly, exerts greater influence than any paper in Massa-

at the attainment of an object which has been already

attained by indirection, the Republican concludes by

condemning that measure, because it would indi-

rectly hasten an undesired result, which result, on

Now, that is the very ground on which we come to

you on this question. We say, if Massachusetts has

that manly character she is described as possessing, if

she means to do what she aims at, directly, then are

we proposing to her a method by which she can do

that, not by indirection, as by her present round-about

Personal Liberty Bill, but directly, by the enactment

of a statute declaring that there shall be no slave-

hunting upon her soil. (Applause.)

commodity.

such a law.

(Laughter and applause.)

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Phillips, who on coming forward, was greeted with the most enthulegal aspect of the case; and yet you tell me that, siastic cheers. He said ;-

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am rejoiced to see before me per haps the largest, certainly one of the largest, anti such a deed, and will, to the utmost of your ability, slavery gatherings that Boston has ever known; one labor to prevent the doing of it. Then I ask you of the largest that has ever come to hear the opinion to take such a position that your power shall not and purpose of this Society on the subject of slavery. be poured, through the channels of legal authoriza- I have seen Fancuil Hall crowded, many times, tion, into the bones and muscles of United States when some startling event brought all Boston together; but on occasions like this, where no particuwork. I ask that you shall embody your inmost will, lar incident, but only an ordinary session of our Conyour conscientious conviction, your religious faith in vention solicited an audience, we have, I may safely obedience to God rather than man, sin obeying the say, the largest gathering which Boston has ever Bible Fugitive Slave Law, which says, Thou shalt given. We meet under fair auspices then, and there certainly is a marked change in the public feeling caped from his master unto thee, rather than that toward us. This very hall reminds me how great the change is in the public sentiment in Massachusetts For I do not regard the Anti-Slavery enterprise as single. It is one of a brotherhood. It only makes conscientious conviction, that settled inmost purpose part of the great modern idea of human rights, individual rights; the sanctity and worth of the individentirely from the moral responsibility of the deeds ual; the safety of leaving the individual as unfettered as possible. The whole history of Massachusetts, apon it, that I have the argument here conclusively from its very commencement, is a history of the con stant reaching out of brave and bold minds to fathon and sound the untrodden ocean beyond, and see how safely men could throw aside the stay-laces, the safeguards, the bulwarks, the anchorages of old institu tions, and trust to unfettered, individual man. Our movement is a part of this history. Once, the wealth thought they must take care of the poor-see that they did not hurt the State. Once, the educated though ence. It is all one to me. But I am taking you upon they must restrain the ignerant, and provide the con science and the safeguard which God forgot to pu you are justified to yourself, before the world, and beinto the human heart when he pronounced man perfect. Our past is a history of the loosening and loosen quirement which is contrary to the Divine law, why ing of these chains, and letting the man stand up alone You sit to-night under the roof where, for fifteen years South Carolina can read? She does not know what Theodore Parker and others of us have uttered religio sentiments, which, when I came to the bar, I saw indistinct murmuring, if heard at all; but if you a nan is dicted for blasphemy for uttering, under the stand up in open day, and announce the motto of this old by of the Puritans; and nothing but the enerplatform, 'No Union with Slaveholders,' she would gette protest given awakened men, for the first time understand that; or if you do not choose to take that to the danger of the latent bigotry of Massachusette saved the State from the disgrace of putting freedor embody your purpose to have no part in slave-catching, of religious thought into its common jail, without sympathy-as it did actually close the door upon the State, and be blazoned before the whole nation, South victim, quickly released. That was freedom of the Carolina would understand that. And until you do mind. Massachusetts recognized then the safety of it, you are playing fast and loose with the South, your throwing away the spiritual chains which she had not up to that moment, recognized the fact that she wore sides-the slaveholders, by pretending that you will Ours is the freedom of the body. This meeting tonight, counted by thousands, assembled in the most luxurious hall of the city-is it not evidence of proto thrust him back to his chains, if he should ever gress? Edward Everett, a little more than twenty attempt to escape from them-a belief that the master years ago, recommended the Legislature to provide will take care the slave shall not change, if he can every one of us with a cell in the State Prison, for the help it. You are playing false to yourselves, by imagsin of coming to such meetings as this. Indeed, we ining that you can escape responsibility by the words should make a jolly company! (Laughter and apwhich are every day on your lips in private, while at plause.) I do not mean to say, that in bold, manly the same time, in your judicial and legislative depart- outspoken, unequivocal and unmistakable language ments, you are trampling upon the rights of your Gov. Everett recommended that course, because that is brother, turning God's children into a marketable not in him. (Laughter.) He belongs to that immor-

> · Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike; Just hints a fault, and hesitates dislike."

swer it manfully by putting their names to a petition He let the Legislature understand, in delicate, guard asking for such a law as I have mentioned. Some ed, equivocal, nicely-chosen, and double-meaning men answer by urging the sending of that petition, phrases,-habitual to him,-that the opinion of the and the granting of its prayer by the Legislature. Governor, if they would not press him too hard, But there is another class of men, who answer mewas, that such a meeting as this was indictable at com-Oh, no; there is no need of doing it; it will only mon law, and the penalty should be imprisonment; for such a meeting hazarded the peace and perpe both of the plantation and the Union! These men, too, are the representatives of that party A Voice. Where is Edward Everett now? which claims to be, in some sort, an anti-slavery

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not know. All I know is party. Probably the most influential organ of that that this is a very comfortable State Prison, if it be party in the State, certainly the most influential of indeed the one Massachusetts provides for us in 1859. any outside of the metrspolis—the paper which, sin- (Laughter and cheers.)

Now, I use these facts thus. We are not so good chusetts-comes out openly, decidedly against this as our fathers, if we are just like them; because every legislation for which I am attempting to argue, and age has its own duties, and to be really like our fathers, opposes it after such a fashion that the beginning of we must outdo them. That is, we must take their its argument forgets itself before it reaches the mid- essential principles, and not stopping at their use of dle, and the middle is forgotten before the end is attained (laughter and applause); an article which ing coil or THE DAY, do our duty in our age, not merely reminds one, for all the world, of the story which perpetuate their merits, like the Chinese making used to amuse and astonish our childhood, of two his whole set with a crack according to the model sen black snakes that engaged in battle one day. One him. Massachusetts achieved for us spiritual liberty took the tail of the other into his mouth, who (in his The common sense of the Commonwealth gracefully furn) took the tail of his antagonist into his mouth, affected not to understand Gov. Everett, and here are and they both swallowed and swallowed, until, at the we to-day, in the enjoyment of the utmost freedom o end of the story, each had swallowed the other. discussion on the subject of slavery.

But look at this platform, ladies and gentlemen The Springfield Republican-the paper to which I look at this meeting, It is met to consider the great allude-had an article during the pendency of the pe- sin of the age; the great blot on American character titions before the Legislature at its last session, asking the black stain on American pretension to Republicanfor a Personal Liberty Bill, in which it begins by con- ism-that which Europe considers our great, momentdemning such a bill as unnecessary. Why, said the ous question-the only one which darkens the brighteditor, we have already done all that is needful in this ness of our national horizon. Every sixth man and matter. It is already impossible to take a runaway woman in the country limble to the sold at auction slave away from Massachusetts. We have a Personal every sixth man and women in the nation forbidder Liberty Bill, which, although it does not in express by statute to learn to read, an inclientable offence to terms forbid slave-catching upon Massachusetts soil, teach every sixth man and moman in the country to vet does practically amount to that. It throws so read the alphabet; every sixth man and woman in the many difficulties in the way of slave-catching as to nation forbidden to have a husbaudi or wife; the deter Southern men from attempting it, and make sanctity of marriage, by statute, systematically and of it morally impossible that they should succeed if they purpose, annihilated in regard to osse-sixth part of a attempt it; and thus we indirectly obtain the very ob- nation calling itself Christian! That is the sin which, ject you seek to obtain more directly by the passage of year after year, we assemble to consider. No clergyan anti-slave-hunting act. Admitting this to be true, man of any repute puts his foot on this platform; no I have one special objection to it; it is not the argu- politician who has any hopes puts his foot on this platment of manly fairness and straight-forward honesty form; no man, whose name can by any possibility be -not the argument of men who mean to deal open- offered for the suffrages of the people, ever puts his handedly with their fellow-men. I say, if it is true foot upon this platform. The greatest moral question that Massachusetts means to protect slave-catching, of the age, the only moral issue, under discussion, in say so ;--say so, so plainly that South Carolina can a country that looks to forty thousand pulpits and the understand it. Anticipating that difficulty, the Re- Bible as the guides of its religious sense, instead of publican goes on to say, -- If we do what you ask us to these boards being covered by clergymen, so that I, a do, we shall precipitate a result we do not wish to lawyer, cannot find a square inch to stand upon, it is come at. It would be a virtual dissolution of the impossible to find a Doctor of Divinity to stare at. Union; it would be to go against the compact of (Laughter.) Union, and thus to break asunder the bond which That is the condition of the Anti-Slavery movemen

holds us together. But when Massachusetts is ready I allow there are other movements; there is a political to dissolve the Union, she will do it avowedly, openly, movement, for certain territorial purposes; there is a and not by any indirection. Thus having begun by Republican party, for certain State purposes. I am denouncing that measure because it is directly aimed speaking of the heart of Massachusetts—the religious purpose of Massachusetts, grappling with the great sin of thirty millions of people. Year after year, it comes up solely represented by this assemblage, and their own showing, when it is desired, will be attainno man who loves his reputation is to be found here. the public mind, under the influences of the religious and intellectual forces that go to make public opinion.

I do not descend to any individual cases-mine is a national indictment. Why do I make it? Because I want a country to love. As Burke said. In order to love your country, your country must be loveable.' I remember, twenty years ago, when I read the life of Granville Sharpe, the London ap-prentice, the lawyer, who studied law in order to probe the slave question, the incident in his life that touched me closest was the escape of a poor negro

the Downs, and was under weigh for the West Indies. der!' Or do you say, 'A nigger George Washing-Chained to the mast, the hopeless victim was strain- ton?' A great deal in that word! William H. Sewa land to be loved? (Applause.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I long for the same proud bosom of the Thames that day.

About a fortnight ago, there anchored on the South

not only, under God, was born a freeman, though in the Constitution of 1787. It says :chains, but took his life in his right hand, and at the risk of death, hid himself in the hold of the vessel,-without air, without food, without room to move until he got near to Massachusetts waters. Then, when nature, exhausted, could bear it no longer, he was obliged to make his way to the deck to die. They seized him; chained him to the capstan; and made their arrangements to carry him back to slavery. The Telegraph flashed forth and back the question how this should be done. Meanwhile, through the long Still hours of a New England Sabbath, the pirate ship floated calm on the sunny sea. In Boston streets men whispered-on the harbor wharf the owners took counsel-before they went in to worship God, or after the form of prayer was finished, and not one finger was lifted for the man who carried all Bunker-Hill in his neart. Not one rebellious pule a stirred that village; not one pulpit exhortation, not one Massachusetts protest. The day rolled on; Massachusetts men unfurled their sails, weighed anchor, and took him back to that hell which though hotter than Rome ever threatened, will never be hot enough for them-(Loud applause.) That is your Massachusetts! Last winter, this body led the way in going to the State House, and asking of a Republican-of a Republican -of a REPUBLICAN Legislature a law that should make it a State Prison offence to carry back a man, no matter where from, or with what horrid rites devoted to the fate of a slave, from the soil of Massachusetts to bondage. That Yankee captain carried his victim back to avoid the payment of a thousand dollars. We asked a Republican Legislature to make it cost him more to carry him back than to let him stay, (Cheers.) And they said, 'No; it is unconstitutional and we should hazard our success in 1860 to make humanity legal in Massachusetts.' Now, there is the head and front of our treason. We care nothing for that Constitution. Our object, plainly avowed, is to take this State of ours out of a Union which makes the professedly anti-slavery members of a Republican Legislature obliged by their oaths to allow that act to be done in any guise, with or without formalities. Which side do you take in this controversy? How far have you travelled in this Massachusetts groove? How individual and democratic are you? I told you that Massachusetts has been gradually growing to throw off the superstitious regard for ecclesiastical and civil fetters. How much have your minds profited by that progress? How ready are you to join us? I will tell you, gentlemen, exactly what I count up-

on. I do not count simply upon the distinct and

specific anti-slavery purpose of Massachusetts. I trust

partly in the general growth of individuals, and (in its

Let me tell you what I mean. Last month, there was published in this city a pleasant libel in the form of a dainty volume, called 'The Life of Chief Justice Parsons,' written by a man who pretends to be his the government of the island of Barbadoes. son, and is, I understand, a professor in Harvard University. Well, that is no very great title! (Laughter.) One such professor murdered his friend lately, and this other has murdered his father. (Renewed of Massachusetts law, was in fact a Jeffries :- that he teem and affection. undertook to tell Otis, and Dexter, and Blake, and EDMUND QUINCY, on taking the chair, humorously coward; Blake was not a fool; Dexter was not a that he had ever since acted with it. He saidpaniel; and Burgess was not a puppy. (Great mer- I do not sympathize with the views of those who se he paints a Jeffries! That is the muscle of Massa- as they generally did, most effectually. chusetts which holds on to the Union. That is the The whole community now take, in many imporfor fifty years. That is the side of Massachusetts that accused of taking. thinks, if there was not the Constitution of '87, Charles ter and applause.)

by being a professed anti-slavery man; you do not them was a wise and faithful trust in Him. When get away from it simply by being a Republican. Oh, our revolutionary fathers first stood in actual presence party of Massachusetts is held to-day, and within our they were asked-as they very often were-what is meeting was its incumbent this very day, by a man your plan? what are you going to do? what will be who did not blush to say, within five years, that if the consequence of all this? They had no such defiever his party got the control of the nation, the man nite information to give. They said plainly-we who talked disunion in Massachusetts should hang as neither know nor care what the consequences will be high as the man who talked disunion in the Caroli- we are standing on our rights as men, and as British nas! That is the Republican Senatorship of Massa- subjects; and we do not fear that any permanent illchusetts! It is not necessary that a man who is a results can come of such action. They went on in Republican should be as blind as that-Oh, no! I this fearless course, and were triumphant. am only showing you that a man who is a Republican, and is in office, has not necessarily got his eyes open. —which it cannot; and suppose that the Southern

nize the fact that a negro is a man, and shat all the would;) would it be any calamity to New England? moral principles which apply to white men apply to Could n't we still get along uncommonly well? him; and that, when the State undertakes to apply Just think what a splendid country we should him? I would call him George Washington, Wil- promptly made. liam Wallace, William Tell, John Hancock, carved Just think, now, how unspeakably mean and bas in ebony-what would you call him? Does your must be our position in the event of an insurrection

whom he found on board a vessel which had reached naticism !'-' Insurrection ! '-' Bloodshed! '-' Muring his gaze, through eyes bathed in tears, to catch a ard understands how much there is in it; for I am last glimpse of that land which he had fondly thought told he said, when somebody asked him if Douglas would be a shelter for him-an hour more, he would would ever be President, 'No, sir; no man will ever lose sight of it forever; but he struggled to keep the be President of the United States who spells "negro" sight of it to the last. The stout Englishman plants with two g's.' (Laughter and rapturous applause. his foot on the deck, spite of the captain's furests Seward knows that a negro is a man. Seward knows and violence. The chain is burst. Crying now for joy, though I think he dare not say it yet, that the negr the glad freeman follows Sharpe into his boat, who is a basis upon which, and for which, it would be has the right to tell him, 'The land you struggled to honorable to break this Union asunder. That very keep sight of through those bitter tears, has a safe anecdote which I have told you shows how deep shelter for you forever.' God bless it! Is not that down in the very substratum of the man's moral nature has penetrated the irresistible conviction that the black man has reason enough, in his wrongs and in pleasure in Massachusetts that Sharpe had on the glad his chains, by which to weigh and to test the Union

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have a petition which w side of Cape Cod, in one of those quiet harbors, a mean to present to the Legislature-a petition which Massachusetts brig. Chained to her capstan was one of carries out the very idea which I have been endeavor the noblest men who ever breathed Massachusetts air. ing to set before you. It is a disunion petition-You and I were born free-little credit to us. He, allow it. It is a petition that sets its right foot on

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the State of Massachusetts.

The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end to SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the slave States

[Mr. Phillips continued to urge, in an earnest apeal, the signing of this petition-repeating with great effect the story of the woman's escape mentioned in his speech at New York, which we printed last week. This appeal was listened to in profound silence, and made a marked impression on the audience, which enthusiastically cheered him as he took his seat.]

Adjourned to meet on Thursday morning, at Mercantile Hall, at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY.

MORNING SESSION .- Convention again assembled in Mercantile Halll. The President in the chair.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., referred to the case of the fugitive slave who was recently seized in Hyannis harbor, and transferred from one vessel to another, and taken back to slavery, (to Norfolk, Va.) without any law, of one kind or another. He took pleasure in informing the Convention that the kidnapping captain and mate who sent that man back to slavery were arrested last evening in this city, and were this morning undergoing an examination before one of the Courts of this State, on charge of kidnapping.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the testimony given by Rev. Mr. Bleby, of Barbadoes, when visiting this country last year, in regard to the workings of slavery, of immediate emancipation, of apprenticeship (or modified slavery) and of the progress of the colored population in the British West Indies in industry, civilization, and religion, since the abolition of slavery was completed-by way of introduction to a very interesting and friendly letter just received by him from Mr. Bleby, which he proceeded to read, (and which will be found in another column.)

Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL rose to say that the value of any testimony in regard to emancipation in the West India Islands depended upon the character of the man who gave it.

Perhaps it would interest to audience to know that the person, unaccountably called Mr. Hincks in Mr. Bleby's letter, was really Sir Francis Hincks, formerly premier of Canada-no weak-minded enthusiast, but one of the most remarkable living financiers. He broad and generous sense) Democratic independence! found the Canadian exchequer bankrupt, and brought the government stock in a few years to the premium of 20 per cent. The British Government acknowledged this service by the baronetcy he at present enjoys, and

Mr. SARGENT, President of the Convention, spoke briefly respecting his recollections of the early days of the Anti-Slavery cause, and then, being obliged to leave the hall for a time, called one of the Vice Presilaughter and applause.) Of course, I suppose this dents to take his place. He referred, in his remarks, gentleman imagines that in the statements he makes to his own personal experience in this cause, from regarding his father, he is doing him honor. He the days when, in his prejudice and blindness, he presents in one chapter the Chief Justice on the used to feel nothing but scorn for it, and for its ad- acter. But I cannot speak as I feel in regard to it, and bench, and groups there some dozen ancedotes, going vocates, to the time when he came to feel for it the it seems as though I should do better justice to it head of the 'Essex junto,' the model judge, the boast porters, as he now did, the warmest sentiments of es-

Burgess, when he did not think a case deserved to be expressed his satisfaction that one person had appearargued, they should not argue it; made himself, like ed to share with Francis Jackson and himself the labor the man in Hood's comic song, judge, jury, and ex- and responsibility of presiding at the New England ecutioner; and threatened to commit Francis Blake Anti-Slavery Conventions! His own recollections if he attempted to address a jury on the evidence when confirmed those of Mr. Sargent. He attained during he, the judge, forbade him to do so. Now, of course, the present year his legal majority, having been twenthis is all false. The poor demented Whig has scrap- ty-one years in the service of the Anti-Slavery cause, ed together the refuse of bar-room talk and old wives' -the only cause, he thought, in the public affairs o gossip as his idea of history and honorable conduct, this country, worthy the support of a man or a genand hides his father's brow with such a chaplet of tleman. He rejoiced that he had been able to see, nightshade. (Loud applause.) Chief Justice Par- when this subject first came up to claim the attention ons was never half so bad as that; Otis was not a of the public, that it deserved this precedence, and

iment.) But the reason I tell you the story is this: no advance in the prosperity of our cause. This meett opens to you the heart of a fossil hunker. It is as ing-the meeting last night-are proofs of the contra good as a specimen for Agassiz, to get at the nature of ry. The throngs that formerly assembled at such an extinct race. The writer is an old Whig, -an old | meetings came to mob the abolitionists-to bait them; Winthrop, Fillmore, fossil, Webster, Fugitive Slave and were sent there, virtually, by the merchants on Bill, Massachusetts politician, smothered and chilled your wharves and the ministers in your pulpits. And into a Haryard College Professor, (laughter and ap- the respectable people who came without the purpose plause,) and is endeavoring to compliment and weave to participate in these outrages, came to amuse thema chaplet of laurel for his father. Of course, he wants selves with the contest, to see whether the abolitionto make it green and beautiful; only, unconsciously, ists would gore the curs that were yelping at them-

side of Massachusetts that has not learned anything tant particulars, the very ground which we were ther

I have never forgotten what that noble, that saint River would flow up hill—that we sleep and digest in ed man, Dr. Follen, said at my own table, that the the most extravagant ideas, the most ultra and deconsequence of James Buchanan's being President, glory of the anti-slavery cause was, that we had no just 'as the sun rises because the cock crows.' (Laugh- plan; that we were advocating certain great and true and made his peculiar care—the lowest among the low principles which must work well in operation, from Now, how much have you got away from that type the very constitution and nature which God had given of mind? You do not get away from it necessarily, to man, and that our fearless action in conformity with no! The highest office in the gift of the Republican of the idea of disunion, what could they say when

What is necessary in order to understand the argu- States should thereupon secede, and dissolve the ment I address to you is this; that you should recog- Union-which they will not; (I wish to Heaven they

them to him, she should apply them with as rigid a have! If this excrescence, this disease, this monstrou loyalty to justice as if his skin were white. Many of tumor would forthwith cut itself off from the body you think you have learned that; but you have not. politic, what a noble Northern republic we migh When I say, 'A negro is a man,' you say, 'Of course have then! The Constitution would need very little he is; how foolish to tire us with such a truism as amendment to be good enough for us. We should be that I' Well, my doubting friend, suppose that negro perfectly willing to give up to New York any fugito-night should cut his master's throat, and burn tives who might escape from service or labor really down his dwelling, what name would you give to due. All the needful changes might be easily and

heart leap up and say, 'Would to God I too were of of the slaves, a servile war! Our Constitution now the heroic class like him!' or do you cry out, 'Fa- requires us, in such a case, to help tyranny sgainst For I know he would not have me waste your time in

freedom. But, after a dissolution of the Union, dos freedom. Dut, make in the event of such a way, any help would go from the free Northern Republic to aid the masters—to re-subjugate the slaves; X

We are called infidels. I, am not an infidel, feel We are cancer industries and inner, for believe. The whole anti-slavery movement is a nonment directly proceeding from faith in God; from the ment directly processing the principles which he has white in our hearts must lead to good results in action; the it is safe to trust in them, and to act upon them; to it is safe to trust in the found in any different per

A time was then assigned, by vote, for the coast eration of the subject of finance.

Mr. Garnison, from the Business Committee, and the following resolutions, respecting the recent de of CHARLES F. HOVEY :-

Resolved, That among the many mysterious dispu-Resolved, Mature and Providence, during the par year, the sudden removal by death of our inestinal and never-to-be-forgotten friend, the late Caixin ? Hovey, is among the most afflictive and mournful.

Resolved, That while profoundly sensible that to eulogy of ours can do justice to a life like his, no praise and panegyric shed any new lustre on a new ory already embalmed in the hearts of multiple whom his never-failing sympathies and change has blessed, we would still register our witness to his a speakable worth in all the relations, public and povate, in which he moved; and of the almost vate, in which he had every important and philanthropic enterprise, have sustained in his removal. Resolved, That it shall ever be our high purpose is

Resolved, I not it small to our admiration for his prove the deep sincerty of the summation or to character, and respect for his virtues, by imitation them to the utmost of our power; his manly count and unshaken constancy, especially in erery into tant but unpopular cause; his unconquerable faith is the power of simple truth and ideas to accomplish every great work of humanity; his lofty sense of justice, reaching from the very heights of national ad commercial interest to the humblest relations and on cupations of his fellow-men; his hearty hatridefal shams and pretensions in religion, in politics, and a social life; his ever mindful respect and regard for the rights of universal humanity, irrespective of sex, conplexion or condition; his deep interest in every way of philanthropy, progress, and real reform; his gang. ous and unfailing contributions to their support besides a golden stream of more private charities, seen failing; his deep and affectionate devotion in his lagily relations, the constant, trusting and faithful friend the model merchant and man of business, and when ever else is ever united in the most highly fatural and endowed among the sons of men.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be instructed to communicate a copy of these Resolution to the bereaved widow and family of our deputed Mr. Pillsbury spoke substantially as follows :-

There are occasions, Mr. Chairman, where slimes the truest speech; where the deepest emotions of the soul do not admit of being formed into words If there were ever an occasion where deep and solena feelings should rest on every mind and heart, one might suppose the present is peculiarly and emphasically such an occasion. We have not come here isday, either to praise or to bury our friend; and yet, me. haps, we cannot do full justice to him, unless we br to say something in his behalf; for it was a peculiaity of his never to blazon his own virtue. Among the many excellent and noble traits in his character, the of entire self-forgetfulness was most conspicuous.

.I have known some men in this land, and in other lands, eminent for their many virtues and graces d character; but, at the same time, I never yet knew a man who combined in himself so much that is excllent, -peculiarly so, -in human character, as did be There are those who have eloquence of speech, which he had not; but he had the more lofty elequenced DEEDS, the record of which is not only embalmed in multitudes of grateful hearts, but I trust in the ledgers on high; and that they shall be held in perpetual remembrance, while memory performs its office.

He was a peculiar and happy combination of all that gives us, or that can give us, the highest conception of the possibility of perfection in the human charmemory by the deep and unutterable grief which feel, whenever I think of his loss. And yet, that grid is always relieved by the remembrance that I know, and am sure, in the first place, that he is not lot, ad that such as he cannot be lost; and more than that whatever there be of loss to us, is his far greater gas; and in so far as he is lost to us I fancy it is cold appearance. I trust that his spirit is hovering our this audience, and has an inspiring influence, perhaps more potent in its effects upon us than was his boily presence in his most felicitous hours.

One year ago, he was among us-among us in the vigor of health and manly life. Few among us had better lease of life, apparently, than had he; but we have found how true it is that . Death loves a shining mark!' We have found that there may be other fields of usefulness, where the brightest gifts are required; and we may believe, we cannot but believe. that in Infinite Wisdom he has been transferred to those higher scenes, and those holier and noblet occupations,-if there be such holier and nobler than he engaged in when on earth; and that there may be s reflective influence from him back upon us, that shall be more to us than his presence has ever been. Hs place, to human gaze, is now vacant: there is a lost planet now to mourn for. The brightest luminary is our constellation has suddenly disappeared. But, as the resolution read declares, we can best prove our admiration of his character by the highest and most constant attempts to imitate his many manly and noble virtues.

There is one peculiarity to which I may allade, and that is, that the most unpopular, the most extra spised sentiments, were such as he ever sought out, in condition, the extremest in extreme ideas, the most extravagant positions in our extravagant movement in reform and progress. It was among these, and upon these, that he dwelt with peculiar pleasure an satisfaction. I knew him, perhaps, as intimately, for the last five years of his life, as did any of you; and though, in almost every particular, there were wide differences between us in all outward considerations, still, in heart, in spirit, and in soul, I can truly say that we were one. And in these very sentiments, where I have been so unfortunate as to differ with my noble companions and friends, I ever acted in accordance with his views, and ever had his sanction and approval, in their extremest form. And in the present advocacy of sentiments, with the same extraagance, I am but carrying out his constantly expressed wishes down to the latest period of his life, while there was health remaining to give utterance to those sentiments. And if he be, to-day, looking down from the heights of blessedness above, into my heart, I can appeal to my heart and say that it is, as it ever has been my intention, to be true to my own convictions; and the greatest joy I feel in this attempt to be thus faithful is, that I have gained his approval in every position and sentiment which I have advanced.

But, Mr. Chairman, our time is short, and I cer tainly should do violence to all his professions and declarations, if I should consume the golden moments of this opportunity in dwelling on his virtues I will, therefore, pay the highest possible tribute to his memory, by bringing my remarks to a close, and living for the time which must come, -it may com soon, -when I can tell him, face to face, all he will wish me to say in regard to what he has been to me.

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speaking here; so I shall simply close by repeating, what he and I many times, when together, have read with great delight, from his favorite poet Burns :-

The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made a wedded wife yestreen,
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour hath been, . The mother may forget the babe The mother may forget the babe
That smiled so sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, my friend,
And all that thou hast done for me.

Mr. Paullirs continued, enlarging on the energy frankness and independence of Mr. Hovey's character. the great loss his death was to the Anti-Slavery enter the great to the circle of devoted friends who gather

HEXEL C. WRIGHT bore a feeling testimony, after a long and intimate acquaintance, to the rare merits of his deceased friend.

Mr. GARRISON rose and said :-

Every one of us feels his heart strongly pulsate in faror of the resolutions that have been submitted to us as a tribute to the memory of our departed friend. The bereavement is felt to be universal. Having estwhere borne my testimony, it is not necessary for me to occupy any length of time in speaking of the worth of one so dear to us.

Briedy, then, let me say, he possessed certain traits of character that were remarkable, and worthy of being held up to the imitation and admiration of all. There was nothing, I think, he liked so well as manly and brave spirit. He went for free thought and free speech to any extent. No matter what the meeting might be, or what its object, his only inquiry was, Does it allow all sides to be fairly heard? If so, he was ready to contribute generously to defray its expenses. Last summer, for instance—as you will recollect-a Convention was called at Rutland, Verment, for the purpose of discussing the various reformatory movements of the age-the largest liberty of speech being guaranteed to all who should attend. It was called chiefly, if not exclusively, by those who are interested in modern Spiritualism,-for which our friend Hovey had no taste, and towards which he cherished some repugnance; never having seen any of its phenomena that led him to believe in their spiritual origin. Though he had no reason to doubt that the Convention would naturally be mainly controlled by Spiritualists, and perhaps most of the speeches made by them, yet, inasmuch as they invited all persons to come to it, bringing their own ideas with them, and an unfettered tongue to advocate what they pleased, he not only attended the Convention. but employed at his own expense the best reporter to record all that might be said or done, faithfully and impartially, on that occasion-the proceedings making s large and handsomely printed pamphlet of nearly two hundred pages. I doubt if there be one man in million to be found, whose love of free discussion in general is so strong as to induce him to make such

What always impressed me was his moral courage I think if there was ever a man delivered from the fear of man,' it was CHARLES F. HOVEY. If there was ever a man who did not stop to ask whether the cause was popular or not, before he espoused it, it was our lamented friend. Believing it to be right and true, he gave himself to it with a whole heart and a generous will.

an expenditure in its behalf, under similar circum-

My friend, Mr. PHILLIPS, has spoken of the beneficent bequest Mr. Hovey has made to the Anti-Slavery cause. That bequest, I think, was truly characteristic, and especially noticeable, for this reason : Our glorious' cause has been before this nation for thirty years, challenging the sympathy and aid of all classes. Many rich men have died during that time;-men of property are dying every day, and are making liberal bequests for charitable purposes. But, mark you! always for those purposes which will be sure to receive the approbation of every body, but never to promote an unpopular movement. So calculating, timid and conservative is wealth. CHARLES F. Hover is the very first man of property who has died, and left a large portion of his means, or any considerable amount, to the Anti-Slavery cause, or to other kindred enterprises. May he not be the last!

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It is impossible to praise, sufficiently, his kindness and benevolence. I find it going out in all directions. The other day, in my household, I was speaking of our departed friend, when the young Irish girl, who lives with me, related the fellowing incident :-

I went into his store, one day, for the purpose purchasing a dress. I saw a piece of calico that pleased me very much, but I had not money enough with me to buy it. Mr. Hovey was there. I told him I was sorry I could not take it; but if he would trust me, I would certainly bring him the balance. He said he would trust me. When I went to him, a few days after, to offer him the money, he said, 'I hardly expected to see you again; but I like your integrity of character so much, I wish you to keep the

A very trifling incident, indeed-but so thoroughly characteristic of the man!

He was remarkably genial in spirit, as well as firm a purpose. Our friend Mr. Pillsbury has well said, he was the most ultra of the ultra. He stood in the fore front, as far as it was possible for a man to go, and yet keep his balance; yet, while he was uncompromising, he was always magnanimous. What he asked of oth-To was, not an exact agreement with all his opinions, but manly straight-forwardness and consistency in carrying out what they professed to believe. He despised all shuffling and time-serving.

He never looked on the dark side of a question, but was ever buoyant and hopeful. With him there was 'no such word as fail.'

He was a thorough democrat. He espoused the emocratic party when a young man, full of zeal and deep sincerity. He supposed that party to be all that was in his own soul, and, as a matter of course, on the side of humanity and freedom. But he soon found that it was a thoroughly rotten and hypocritical party, and he left it in disgust.

As he was just despairing of finding any party to respond to his honest and noble nature, he chanced, me day, as a matter of curiosity, to come into a meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention; and there he heard men and women uttering the noblest sentiments in behalf of the most oppressed and despised of the human race, and in the face of popuar riclence and obloquy, with no motive but that of disinterested benevolence; and he said, 'I must know three people better, and see whether they are really actuated by principle, and mean what they say. If so, they are the party for which I have been seeking. From that moment till the hour of his death, he was

Mr. President, there has been a remarkable preseration of the Abolitionists through our long and fearfal struggle—a struggle which covers an entire genertion. How few, especially of the earliest and most rominent actors therein, have been called away! It tions to me that the providence of God has been sinfalsely displayed in this fact. In the course of natire, however, we must soon be taking leave of each other. Every Convention like this is to be regarded a farewell meeting to some of us. Of one thing I sel sure: whenever the inevitable hour shall come any of us, we shall never regret any sacrifice we may have made, or labor performed, in behalf of the laved in our land? To whatever sphere of existthe we may be translated, we shall never look back with sorrow that we espoused the cause of a people, leeled, meted out, and trodden under foot.' Our tine is short; let us work while the day lasts. fer occ, I would not live always here, I am ready to go at any moment. Nothing in this universe do I encet with more joy or more gratitude than this harge which we call death. Death-what is it? sphere of life. It is not to be met with resignation, as The trouble all came from dallying with the Re God's good time. Come the last hour when it may, I influence was calculated to build up the Republica trust my song shall be-

'I'll praise my Maker with my breath And when my voice is lost in death,
Praise shall employ my nobler powers;
My days of praise shall ne'er be past,
While life, and thought, and being last, Or immortality endures.'

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said --

It can be no violent transition to pass from the consideration of our friend's loss to take up the subject of financial aid to our cause which has been assigned to this hour. I therefore move that the Finance Committee now proceed to ask of the Convention their donations and pledges of aid for the coming year.

While this work was proceeding, Mr. Garrison ex hibited a large and fearful whip, manufactured with tens of thousands more such, in Westfield, in this State, for the Southern market, to be used upon the bodies of men and women. Others remarked that have had the heroism to seek their freedom by flight Westfield is a very orthodox town, and that no audience could be found there lately for an anti-slavery

Mrs. ABBY K. FOSTER said she had recently heard that Ohio was now better prepared to welcome and repay the preaching of thorough anti-slavery truth than ever before. She spoke of the fact that thirty or forty citizens of Ohio were now in prison for rescuing a man from the hands of slaveholders, and said that these men, who had long been members of the Republican party, and so supporters of the Union and Government (which exists by agreeing to slavery.) were now having the poisoned chalice commended to their own

Mr. SARGENT added to his reminiscences of the commencement of his anti-slavery life, some particulars respecting Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Poss said he went this morning to hear Dr. Cheever before the American Missionary Association, ing on their soil, without delay, come what may, and and he had never before heard such magnificent at whatever cost; and, therefore, in the performance cursing. Dr. C. spoke of the American Board of Mis- of this duty, they should promptly sign and circulate sions as a dunghill of degravity, and said that the the petition to the next Legislature, demanding of walls of Zion are sweating and oozing with wicked- their representatives officially to withdraw the sancness, so that one might dip their fingers therein, and tion of the State so long given to the perpetration of write ' Ichabod ' there.

ters gradually disappeared from the platform.

. But, after all this terrible denunciation, Dr. Cheev-

Republicans and others, who have expressed good so unflinchingly against the leading influences of their will to the cause of the slave, have asked for some- party, and voted to abolish slave-hunting in this Comthing tangible to which to apply themselves in this monwealth, independent of all party considerations; work. We now give them something tangible. Let nor can we withhold the expression of our earnest them circulate this petition, and get to it the name of hope, that no man who voted in the majority will every member of their party, every citizen of their again be permitted to hold a seat in the Legislature,

Judge Harrington, of Vermont, said he would not surrender a human being as a slave, unless the claimant brought him a bill of sale signed by God Almighty. I would not accept even this. I should assume it un- friend and eloquent coadjutor, George Thompson, doubtedly to be a forgery.

now chiefly concerned for Massachusetts. Slaves can him to participate in the reform meetings now being now be taken from our soil. I want that to be hence- held in every part of the kingdom, and with characforth rendered impossible. I want hundreds of thousands of names to the petitions, and a large majority half of the cause of freedom and humanity; and with for the proposed bill in both houses.

Mr. Garrison said- 'The leaders of the people cause them to err.' This bill would have been passed at the bestow upon him our heartfelt benediction-assuring last session but for the opposition of Gov. Banks. He him that we vividly and gratefully remember the inhad an object which seemed to him more important valuable services which he rendered to the cause of than this, namely, the purchase, for Massachusetts, of the slave when heroically perilling his life it this the house once occupied by Governor Hancock! In- country in the darkest hours of the Anti-Slavery stead of working the needful righteousness to-day, he is struggle; and that we need no formal assurance on building and whitening the sepulchres of dead proph. his part, that never will he allow any opportunity to

voice would allow, for active help to the cause, both by those whose bigotry is paramount to their love of by contribution and personal labor. Adjourned, to meet 1-4 before three.

THURSDAY ASTERNOON. The meeting was called to order by the President,

HENRY C. WRIGHT read a series of resolutions, affirming that the Republican party, sustaining the system of slavery in fifteen States, cannot be trusted to prevent the revival of the foreign slave trade, or to effect the abolition of the domestic slave trade; that a Church that can sustain a communion with slaveholders, cannot be recognized by the friends of abolition: that slaveholders and slave-hunters, as such, have no rights which any man, white or black, is bound to respect; that no man can be a hearty or efficient Abolitionist, or true friend to liberty, who esteems any object paramount to the abolition of slave- must free ourselves of all bonds to all governments, ry; that the formation of the American Union is in

niverse can make right or justify.

is practically considered of more value than a man, a it, and knew it to be what John Wesley had called sheep than a human soul; because, if I steal a horse it, 'The sum of all villanies.' He was devoted to the or a sheep, I am turned out of the ministry and out dissemination of truth on this question, and he meant of the Church; while, if I steal a man, I am a good to live in it, and do for it, till playery was abolished. American church member and Christian, - a teacher or he died a martyr to liberty. This cause would triof Christianity, a Doctor of Divinity. And, as in umph ultimately, for it was of God, and must prevail. Church, so in State. Our friend Henry Wilson, who Mr. Garrison he regarded as a true mend of the sits before me, would not sit in Congress beside horse- slave, and for years, and ever since the had the own him stealers and sheep-stealers as honorable men, and fit he had so recognized him; and hevalways made that associates and co-legislators; but he does sit with proclamation wherever he went, in every meeting. men-stealers. If he was a slave, -and I wish to God house he entered, and he entered a good many. Many he was, for a while-for if any one should be a slave, told him that he was not safe here, and should go it should not be the poor blacks, who cannot speak to Canada; but he meant to stay, and hoped to stay for themselves, but the strong white man, who can safely; but if he perished, he was willing to be speak; and I wish the Wilsons, the Sumners and the martyr. Giddingses could but be slaves a while, they would Mr. Jones then continued, in a strain of native el then be willing to speak for the slave. If the Con- oquence, to narrate, with comments, some portions of stitution made them slaves, they would crush the his experience in 'praying with his legs' in his escape Constitution: they would not sit down in Congress from slavery. with men who stole their wives or children.

I have no confidence in the Republican party. It taken up. does not propose to abolish or hinder slavery, but The Resolution on Dr. Cheever was passed, with does propose to defend and sustain it. Such a party can do nothing for liberty. No party that does not make man superior to institutions, or to his accidents, can be a friend of freedom.

I do not care to discuss any question of the rightfulness of slavery, or whether the Constitution or the Bible sustains it. It is wrong of itself, and a whole Bible full of denunciation could not make it wrong, neither could a whole Bible full of support of it make it right. And no man would take a Bible endorsement for his own enslavement.

S. S. Foster then made a speech at length in further elucidation of his position against the inefficiency of our Society and its movements, and in demonstration of its retrogressive course, as it appeared to him. He complained that, in whatever he said, he was misrepresented; at one time too sanguine, at another not believing in any progress of the anti-slavery cause. He went on at some length, criticising and condemning the course of the Liberator and Standard as lacking in fidelity and impartiality.

The Republican party he conceded to be more elevated, both in intellectual and moral worth, than the Democrats, and therefore he considered them as more a much a manifestation of the benevolence and criminal in regard to slavery. He did not believe that Wendell Phillips.

wisdom of God as earthly existence itself. It is an slavery could exist one moment in the keeping of the event as natural as the falling of a leaf, or the Democrats, if not sustained by the Republicans. As blossoming of a flower. There is no evil in it. to the Republican party's defending itself on this Death—it is, 'Excelsior!' It is 'Onward and up-ward!' It is a better and a higher position—a nobler admitted all he had charged.

though it were a calamity or a judgment in itself, but publican party, which had played the very devil with rather with thankfulness and a victorious spirit, in the cause. All the Society did with its money and party, more from this source than from any other.

Mr. Poster gave the Society warning that if they did not do better in future, and still continued to countenance or encourage the Republican party, h must bid them farewell, much as he regretted it, and endeavor to place himself in a position to act with

Mr. Foster proposed a resolution, with a platform for a new political party, discountenancing in every way all union with slaveholders or slaveholding.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, made further report :-

Whereas, for seventy years, the people of this Commonwealth have wickedly and ruthlessly consented to the hunting of men, women and children within their borders, by Southern slave-hunters, and have helped to soize, and fetter, and return to slavery, those who

Whereas, they have hitherto attempted to shield themselves behind the plea of acquiescing in a constitutional arrangement, essential to the preservation of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That it avails nothing to say that, by the Constitution, 'we are delivered to do this thing'sthat, if we refuse to carry out the contract, we shall dissolve the Union, and run the risk of the horrors of civil war; for no matter what the Constitution may require-no matter what may be the pledge given to the South-no matter what may be the consequences, if the slave-hunters are not permitted any longer to seize their trembling fugitives on our soil-while the people of this State consent to participate in the re-enslavement of the fleeing slave, they are a Common wealth of kidnappers.

Resolved, That it is the first religious duty of the people of Massachusetts to put an end to slave-huntthis horrible crime, and to decree that, as soon as any I was struck, said Mr. Foss, with the appearance of fugitive slave shall enter the Commonwealth of Masthe audience. As the speaker proceeded, the minis- sachusetts, his chains shall fall asunder, and he stand erect as a man and a brother.

Resolved, That in the refusal of the last Legislature er spoke of the American Board as a body of Chris- to pass such a decree, though besought to do so by a tian men! Is not this a marvellous thing? It seems great multitude of petitioners, representing all classes to me that Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher are in societ, a great sin was committed; nevertheless, melancholy instances of the ruinous effect of a false theology upon characters otherwise noble and manly. minority amposed exclusively of Republicans,) in I wish now to speak of the Personal Liberty Bill. the House of Representatives, who stood their ground or any office in the gift of the people, until he proves himself worthy of confidence and respect.

Resolved, That it is with inexpressible delight we have the assurance of the restoration of our beloved Esq., of England, to such a degree of convalescence I rejoice at the progress made in Vermont, but I am from a long, distressing, paralyzing illness, as to enable teristic zeal and devotion to exert all his powers in beone heart and voice we send our warmest greetings and congratulations to him across the Atlantic, and pass, without vindicating the character of American Mrs. Foster made an earnest appeal, as far as her Abolitionists from the foul aspersions cast upon their humanity, and whose feelings are inclined to the side of the oppressor, rather than to break the fetters of the

C. C. BURLEIGH then made a speech, mainly in refutation of Mr. Foster's remarks and position. He denied that the Anti-Slavery Society had fellowshipped the Republican party; on the contrary, they agreed with him that it was in a wrong position, and compromising in spirit. Yet he was free to say that the Republicans were generally sincere in their efforts to prevent the extension of slavery, and to take the government out of the hands of the slave oligarthy; and that the success of the party, to that extent, must advance the anti-slavery cause. Of the progress of the cause, he had no doubt whatever.

S. MITCHELL, of Maine, made a brief speech in ar attempt to show that, in order to free the slave, we sects or societies. itself a wrong and outrage which no power in the u-

Rev. THOMAS H. JONES, formerly a slave in South Carolina, said that slavery was a terrible thing, a He said that in this city and in this country, a horse gigantic wickedness, that he hated; for he had felt

The Resolutions before the Convention were the a few dissenting votes.

The series upon Dissolution was then adopted one voice only being heard in the negative. The Resolution relating to George Thompson w unanimously adopted.

The series upon Slave-hunting in Massachusetts and upon the Petition against Slave-hunting, wa adopted unanimously. The resolutions offered by Stephen S. Foster wer

then adopted, 22 to 17. Adjourned to half-past 7 o'clock.

EVENING. The President in the chair. The anti-slavery song was sung-Bring from the South your minions.

The President referred to the fact that Rev. James Freeman Clarke, - a good anti-slavery friend of ours and often on our platform, -had to-day been choses the Secretary of the Unitarian Association. This h regarded as one of the straws which show how the

current of popular opinion is setting. The Convention was then addressed by W. L. Gar rison, J. A. Howland, E. H. Heywood, S. S. Foster

Mr. Garrison did not think it necessary to answer took him back to his master. Pearson told it in State never gone back, never wavered. The Republican wharf merchant was a libel on the merchants of Bos slavery and is sustained by the slave power, is mani- and show Carolina the Christianity of Massachusetts festly unjust. The Old Bay State was clearly the They called me to the platform to follow him. I wa Republican State, and it contained within it the great- not in the programme. I said, 'I take the liberty to est amount of intelligence and of disunion sentiment. doubt whether you will find in your country a grand had made the Republican party. Under the old Whig The case went to the grand jury, but you never heard party, so long as that party remained intact, North of it afterwards. John H. Pearson walked State street. and South, the Anti-Slavery element in it did not and gloried in the indorsement State street had giver cause a ripple at the South.

took place—the Whig party went down, and the Re- was no echo in the streets of Boston to his eloquence. publican party which succeeded it gallantly beat back the invaders of freedom, having divided the North these meetings. The great incubus of Webster, God from the South politically—the first instance of the has taken off of the Commonwealth's heart, and it bekind since the formation of the government. It had gins to beat. They have concealed him in a mass of virtually dissolved the Union-at least to that extent ugly iron, and the Republicans have forgotten self-

iliaries walk overboard.

Mr. Garrison, the resolutions of Mr. Foster, adopted with the Plaudite of the Roman actor, and go out this afternoon by a small vote, were reconsidered, 44

Mr. PHILLIPS, on taking the platform, after referring to the discussion that had preceded, said :-Allow one word more in regard to the present con

dition of things in the Commonwealth. I have the

pleasure to say, to any one who has not already heard it, that those two men-at least they have that resemblance to humanity, that temptation makes them rascals, and rum makes them drunk, (laughter)-I mean that captain and mate who sent a negro back to Norfolk on the 8th day of May, were to-day brought before Judge Russell, and put under bonds of \$4000, to appear before the majesty of Massachusetts law, to show why they kidnapped a man in the blue waters of Massachusetts Bay. (Loud applause.) We shall see how good Massachusetts law is in showing such men that rascality costs more than good conduct. That captain might have had to pay a thousand dollass in Norfolk, Virginia, if he had not carried back that man. Let us cast up the account on the ledger. He paid \$500 to Capt. Bacon, to carry the man back. yet be crowned with glory, and help mightily to re-If he ever gets into the clutches of a Massachusetts jury, he will pay \$1000 fine. Before he reaches that end, however, he must go through the gauntlet of two or three hunker attorneys-I believe the London phrase is-sharks! (Laughter.) They will make him pay some \$1000 or \$1500 more. If he does not pay the fine, he has got to go into the jail of Massachusetts for a year. We must not put that down as a loss; he will get into quite respectable company when he gets there (laughter and applause); and if he does not go there, he will go into the State prison for W. L. GARRISON : terest of certain parties in the Commonwealth. I part in them. May God, the hater of all oppression,

that every bondman in the Carolinas, if he know this island who will venture to call it in question. nothing more, shall know the mailed arm of the State, be a country to be loved; that will be a country for which few persons can possess. another Cowper to sing, in a nobler strain even than Since my return, Mr. Prescod, an intelligent colored he did, the praises of England herself.

the stone walls of the State Prison, and I will make a of the representatives of Bridgetown City. Mr. banner of the red and blue trowsers of Capt. Crowell Prescod was once in the Legislature before, where he when he comes out, after seven years in the workshop exercises a considerable amount of influence. of that Prison, for the crime of having forgotten that On the 19th of last month, we laid the corner a negro was a man, and it will be a nobler banner than stone of the 'New England School,' and it is rapidly Massachusetts would bear, if she carried the motto of advancing to completion. I am making arrangements Sydney through the battle and the breeze for a thou- for the early commencement of 'the Canada School.' sand years. We have got the matter into the courts. I am happy to say, I have the prospect of completing It is possible we may find a Massachusetts jury who my school-extension scheme on a scale somewhat enwill be able to know its duty in this emergency; it is larged since my visit to America, although the Lepossible we may find on the bench worthy descend- gislature here refused to make a grant in aid. Proants of the Holts on the other side of the water. We vision will thus be made for the education of fourwill try what pluck there is in law, as we have found teen hundred children, chiefly of the colored race, none in the Christianity of this Commonwealth. Cape who will be largely indebted to the friends of liberty Cod! Shovel her off into the ocean, rather than have on your side of the Atlantic for the substantial aid her the scene of such outrages as these. Why, had that rendered to them by this movement. I have often fugitive slave looked across the sandy Cape, he might called to mind, when looking upon the schools and have heard the echo of the waves that break on the congregations under my charge, the remark you sad grave of Webster! Whigs of Massachusetts, prove made at Abington concerning the improved physical now the claim you make for his memory ! He might appearance of the colored people of these islands since almost have caught a glimpse of the rising monument emancipation. It is strictly true. The European at Plymouth. Make it a shelter for fugitives from a type of countenance is becoming so prevalent, that direr oppression than the pilgrim ever defied.

on, 'go on.') But I think it is a glorious hour. Ten of life under the curse of slavery. years ago, or more, the same scene was enacted in I am happy to see that Miss Remond has comme Boston harbor. You remember that boy. He swam ed her labors in England under such favorable cirhalf way to South Boston, then was caught, and John | cumstances. England wants information on the sub-H. Pearson's captain shut him up in the cabin, and ject of American slavery; not communicated by

the charges made against the Anti-Slavery Society, street. We had a meeting in Fancuil Hall. John but would simply say they were all false, unjust, and Quincy Adams presided, Stephen C. Phillips made the entirely uncalled-for. The Anti-Slavery cause had opening speech, and said this conduct of the Long party was not claimed as a party designed to abolish ton. The next day, Pearson met him on State street slavery, and no Anti-Slavery man supposed that it and said, 'Take a vote at high 'change, and I wil was, yet it was true, as a side issue, no person dared have ten merchants to say I did right, to one man that at the South avow himself as friendly to it, nor could you can get in State street to call it disgraceful. any Republican find safety or favor there. To com- Charles Francis Adams said then, ' We will have a pare such a party with one that avowedly sustains grand jury indict these men before the Superior Court, It could not be said that the Anti-Slavery sentiment jury with hearts brave enough to lay the little finger was due to the Democratic party, but the sentiment of their rebuke on the base merchant of Long wharf. him. John Quincy Adams went home, having left Then the struggle for the freedom of the territories his testimony that justice was a shadow; but there

Twelve years have passed away. We have had -although the party did not acknowledge the fact. respect, and given it a place in front of the Capitol. In reference to Dr. Cheever, Mr. Garrison thought He is dead, and we will ask that his influence may he was bearing some highly effective testimonies, and soon die also. Twelve years have passed away, and exhibiting a good deal of moral courage and endur- great hearts have begun to beat. A Cape Cod capance; yet he blamed him for not being as consistent tain cannot do to-day, I think, (I may be wrong and vigilant in anti-slavery matters as he was in her- what John H. Pearson did twelve years ago. I think esy hunting. In regard to an abstract theological a grand jury will find a court for him; I believe a dogma, he was not only swift to condemn, but also to petit jury will find a verdict. I do not know, but I execute judgment, to enforce discipline, and to withdraw Christian fellowship, while in regard to the sin course shall take the case up to our Supreme Bench, of all sins, slavery, he resorted neither to excision nor our old chief will hide that ugly chain which was secession, but was disposed to hold on, as in the case round the court-house, and beneath which he bowed, of the American Tract Society, for the purpose of -hide the shadow which will everlastingly rest upon having 'another at.' To be consistent, he should his person, and which history will not fail to save with make the pro-slavery evangelical church and its aux- the green laurel, in the last years of his chief justiceship, of a verdiet against a kidnapper, with the utmost On motion of Mr. Holden, of Lynn, seconded by penalty of the statute, and so crown his judicial life with the gratitude of a million of Massachusetts men (Loud applause.)

> Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, re ported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the cause of Equal School Rights, now being contended for in Rhode Island by the colored citizens and their friends, deserves the concentrated and persevering energies of every friend of freedom and education in that State, and is, we believe, destined to be crowned with success, at an early day, through a regenerated public sentiment.

Whereas, thirty estimable, humane and Christian citizens of Ohio have been arrested, put on trial, and a portion of them convicted and sentenced, and the emainder committed to prison until the July term, by the U. S. Government, on the charge of having succored and saved an alleged fugitive slave illegally arrested; therefore, Resolved, That this Convention expresses its con

gratulations to those imprisoned martyrs, that they have been found worthy to bear this cross, which shall deem the millions pining in bondage. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After which, the Convention adjourned, sine die. JOHN T. SARGENT, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND,

LETTER FROM REV. HENRY BLEBY. BARBADOES, April 20, 1859.

any time short of ten years. In that case, you will MY DEAR FRIEND, -The Liberator has reached m hear our friend, John A. Andrew, moving for a habeas at irregular intervals since my return from the States. corpus before Judge Shaw, at the instance of some together with the Standard, and I have read with promurderer confined in the prison, on the ground that found interest the information given me in their colcruel and unusual punishments are not constitutional, umns concerning the monster evil of your country and he has been put into a cell next to that of a bru- and the efforts of those noble spirits who have cour tal kidnapper from Cape Cod. (Loud cheering.) age to brave the reproach and scorn of the multitude At any rate, we will try what vigor there is in Mas- in the attempt to get rid of the national guilt and sachusetts law to appeal to that only muscle which a shame of slavery, break every yoke, and let the op-Cape Cod captain of this stripe has,—his money,— pressed go free. I luxuristed in the reports of the and show him that it would have been a paying Spirce in the Music Hall at Boston, and the proceedbusiness if he had saved that man, instead of sacri- ings of the Annual Meeting in Summer street, and it ficing him. Until we get a Church and a moral required but a slight effort of the imagination to bring sense to create hearts that respond to humanity, we these scenes before me, as they must have appeared must make this base and lower appeal to the self-in- to you who were privileged to look upon and take would rather see that Capt. Crowell, of the brig Rob- and the friend of the oppressed, speed your work of erson, in the State Prison for seven years, for the crime faith and labor of love to an early triumph! The of having sent back a negro from the blue waters of cause you are identified with must be ultimately sucthe Bay that laves Cape Cod on its southern side, than cessful, for it is founded in charity, and truth, and forty Wilsons in the Senate, or a hundred Sumners righteousness; and I trust that day is not so far disin the Presidential chair; for when Massachusetts tant but that you, my dear sir, who have suffered so shall do that, South Carolina will hush her babies much unmerited obloquy and persecution, will take with the name of Massachusetts. I want a better part in celebrating the final overthrow, in America, triumph than a Massachusetts Senator; I want a of the most atrocious system of cruelty and wrong Massachusetts sinner in our State Prison. (Applicase.) with which our world has ever been cursed. Yes, I stood here this afternoon, and if I had not I send \$10, as a small contribution to the funds of

been unwilling to interrupt the speaker, I should have the Massachusetts Anti-Slavory Society.

moved three cheers for Old England, when that col- In all my congregations, I have taken an opportu ored man Jones told us that, as he was paddling his nity of speaking upon American slavery; and recentcraft from the pursuing boatmen, he caught sight of ly, at a public meeting, with the Governor, Mr the English jack. 'I knew it,' he said. Of course Hincks, in the chair, I spoke of the good service he knew it; he knew nothing else. He had not which his letter had done in strengthening the hands learned any thing but the shape of the cross. Is it of the friends of the colored race, and refuting the not worth living and dying for, worth all the Hamp- false statements of the pro-slavery press concerning dens and Sydneys, Vanes and Miltons for a thousand the results of emancipation in the West Indies years, to build up a beaming flag that, whenever the when Mr. Hincks took the opportunity of re-asserting eye of the oppressed sees it, in any quarter of the his conviction, obtained by full and careful investigaglobe, he clasps it as binding him to the throne of tion of the entire subject, that free labor is immensely God, and feels safe under its folds? (Loud applause.) more profitable than slavery, both to the master and I want the Massachusetts flag to be just such an one, the laborer; nor is there, I believe, an individual in

Mr. Hincks left Barbadoes, two or three weeks ago and when he sees it, no matter where, no matter for Canada and the States. It is possible he will be what power there is about it, no matter how threat- in Boston, and perhaps you may be able to obtain his ening the storm on men's faces, he will feel that if a personal testimony on the comparative merits of the man but places his foot under the broad banner of two kinds of labor. His official position, as Goverthe old infidel Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he nor-in-Chief of several of these colonies, gives him is certain to be safe. (Prolonged cheering.) That will facilities for obtaining the most perfect information

gentleman, connected with the press in this island. Take these men, and teach them the Gospel through has been returned to the Colonial Legislature as one

the broad African features are seldom met with, ex-I have not time to say more. (Loud calls of 'go cept in those elderly persons who passed the meridian

pamphlets or newspapers, for these are not so accessible to the masses as they are in America, but in the form of lectures and public addresses; and I am persuaded that it will not be difficult to awaken the sympathies and enthusiasm of the nation, in opposition to the untold horrors and atrocities of American slavery, as effectually as they were aroused concerning slavery in these colonies twenty-eight years

The assize court for this island closed its quarterly sitting a few days ago, having only twenty-six cases for trial, and none of these of a very serious character. This, for a population of nearly 140,000, seveneighths of whom are black and colored, does not show a large proportion of crime. I doubt if you would find any English county, or American either, with as large a population, exhibiting a criminal calendar so light. I mention the fact, that if you think it right to do so, you may give it currency, for the information of those who have been deceived into the belief that these emancipated British coionies are rapidly becoming overrun with barbarism and crime.

Please present my kind remembrances to all friends. especially Messrs. Wallcut and Nell. Praying that you may be abundantly sustained and blessed in your philanthropic labors,

I am, my dear sir. Very truly, yours, HENRY BLEBY.

A SLAVE KIDNAPPING CASE. The Parties held for Trial. Capt Gorham Crowell, of the brig Rolerson, and John Orlando, mate of the same vessel, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with kidnapping a fugitive slave, named Columbus ed with kidnapping a fugitive slave, named Columbus Jones. It appears that the brig sailed from Pensacola, Florida, on the 8th inst., for Boston, Jones having concealed himself in the forecastle without the knowledge of the Captain at the time he left Pensacola. At Hyannis. Capt. Crowell chartered the schooner Elizabeth, Captain Bacon, for the sum of \$500, to convey the slave to Norfolk, Va., and from thence to see that he was sent on to Pensacola. The Elizabeth, with the slave on board, subsequently sailed for Norfolk. Capt. Crowell and his mate came to this city, and were arrested on Thursday. rested on Thursday.

They waived an examination, and were held for

trial at Barnstable at the full term of the Supreme Court. The bail of Orlando, who is master of the vessel that brought away the slave, was fixed at \$1500. vessel that brought away the slave, was fixed at \$1500, and that of Crowell, who is a part owner, at \$2500. They found the required sureties. Four of the crew of the Rolerson were held in \$100 each to appear as witnesses. J. A. Andrew and W. L. Burt appeared for the prosecution, H. A. Scudder, for the prisoners.—Boston Atlas and Bee of Friday.

Read the eloquent speech of Langsron, on our last page. One of the 'inferior race,' eh ?

A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF THE COL-ORED CITIZENS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. Fellow Citizens:
We issue this call to invite you to attend a Conven-

tion to be held in the City of Boston, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1859.

The primary object we have in view is, to take into consideration the Moral, Social, and Political elevation of those with whom we are identified, by complexion and condition, in the New England and other States. In all, except five of the Eastern States, the colored citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting on equal terms with the whites.

Free suffrage is the basis of a free government, the

safeguard of a free people, the strength of the strong, the defence of the weak, a powerful auxiliary to respectability, wealth and usefulness; and just in proportion as men are deprived of this, they are shorn of their strength, and are subject to poverty, disgrace and We are convinced, fellow citizens, that not only

our political, but our depressed condition in all other respects in the Free States, is owing in a great degree to the fact, that we are politically weak, not possessing the unrestricted use of the elective franchise. The . national body politic see in us nothing to fear, and no

We therefore urge upon colored men in all sections of New England, to evince their self-respect and love of freedom in efforts to promote their moral, social and political elevation, by assembling at the above time,— a day consecrated by the signal and successful example of Great Britain emancipating 800,000 men, wo-men, and children, in her West India colonies, and hence eminently suggestive to us to strive in securing equality to the half free colored citizens of the Northern States, and thus hasten the day of full emancipation to the millions yet groaning in the Southern prison-house of our country.

We cordially invite our brethren from New York,

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the far West, to meet with is, that the cause of our several grievances may be discussed, and the remedy sought.

With the exception of Connecticut, the New En

States have magnanimously ack litical rights, and great progress has been made in our moral and social elevation within the past twenty-five years. But let us, fellow citizens, extend the words encouragement to our brethren struggling in other States, until the rights of colored Americans shall be

granted and respected everywhere.

This call is issued by authority of a public meeting held at Bethel Church, Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN,

LEWIS HAYDEN, WILLIAM C. NELL, JEREMIAH HARVEY, JOHN J. SMITH, NELSON L. PERKINS, HENRY WEEDEN.

MARK R. DEMORTIE,

IF WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A regular quarterly meeting of the Worcester County, South Division, Anti-Slavery Society will be held in MILLVILLE and BLACKSTONE, on Sunday, June 12th. The meeting will commence at the Wesleyan meeting-house, in Millville, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and be continued at Blackstone Town Hall, at 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Among the speakers expected to be present are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ADIN BALLOU, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and others. And all friends of freedom are invit-

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President, WILLIAM A. WILSON, Secretary.

LECTURE BY DR. ROCK .- Dr. John S. Rock, of this city, will lecture in the Twelfth Bap-tist Church, Southac street, on Monday evening next, June 6th, at 8 o'clock. Subject: . 'The voyage of an American outlaw.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on slavery, at Concord, Mass., on Sunday evening next, June 5t

COLORED BOYS want chances to learn trades—one to be a sign painter, the other a piano orte painter.

Colored Mechanics went employment-one as ship caulker, another as plasterer. Northern white mechanics opposed to the Dred

Scott Decision can here show their faith by their works in opening their shops to these colored American men and boys. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill

LECTURES ON MAN.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, of New York, NOLOGY, to be given by Prof. L. N. FOWLER, of their establishment, at MERCANTILE HALL,

Boston, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, June

3d, and continuing SIX EVENINGS. Admittance-First Lecture free-to the others, 15-cts. Tickets for the Course, to be had at the Book-

tores, 50 cents.

Public examinations at the close of each Lecture. Private examinations daily, at 142 Washington street.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-NAL FOR JUNE.—CONTENTS: Robert Burns, with Portrait and Sketch of Character—Phrenology in Church—Advice to Young Men—Progress of Mind—Major Edward W. Serrell—Charles F. Hovey, Portrait, Biography, and Phrenological Character—How Temperaments may be Changed, etc. etc., with other interesting matter. Terms only \$1 00 a year. Published by Published by

FOWLER & WELLS. Washington street, Boston.

June 3.

no-to and me will me-

POETRY.

LESSONS FROM NATURE. SUMMER. THE TREES.

Dark and rich, in summer glory, Trees, your leaves are in their prime; Let us listen to their story Of this glorious summer time;

Of their gradual awaking, And the songs the small birds sing, When the sun, through grey mists breaking, Seems from out the east to spring ;

Of the myriad summer flowers, Of their queen, the regal rose; Of the fragrant woodbine bowers, Of the warm day's balmy close;

Of those sights, and sounds of wonder, The swift lightning's dazzling flash, And the loud, deep pealing thunder, And the hailstones' rattling crash.

Oh, ye trees, the summer story
Of your leaves, in their rich prime, Tells us of God's gentlest glory, Tells us of His might sublime.

THE BROOKS. Brooks! through summer meadows flowing, In whose depths the troutlet plays, What the page your books are showing ? What the lines whereon we gaze? Though, O brooks, in scantier measure Flow your summer waves along, Still we read with grateful pleasure

In each wave a tuneful song.

Through the ripened meadows streaming Where so deep the rich grass stands, Hot the mid-day sun is beaming On the weary mower bands. Under shady hawthorn bushes, Where old oaks their thick boughs wave, Cattle, amid sledge and rushes, Glad your cool refreshment crave.

As ye flow through cornfields bending With their full and ripening ears, Brooks, ye teach us youth is tending To life's summer-harvest years; And one page of fairest beauty, The white water-lily's hue, Bids us by the laws of duty Keep our hearts unsullied too.

THE ROCKS. What the sermons that ye preach us, Rocks, that front the summer sun What the lessons that ye teach us, As the hours their courses run?

· Seest thou not that ruined tower, Built by men of olden time, Who their blood-cemented power Raised by strife, and war, and crime? Turn, then, to that quiet dwelling, Emblem of the peace within; Each a tale, how different, telling ; Home and peace, and strife and sin.

Long before their wattled bowers Your unskilled forefathers made, Even before, 'mong Eden's flowers, Hand in hand, the first pair strayed, When the land, and air, and ocean, Fire, and flood, God's might displayed, In some wonderful commotion Were the stones that built them made.

God, your Father, gives men power, Gives earth's stones a home to build; And a higher, nobler dower, Minds with wisdom to be filled."

ALL ARE GOOD. Summer trees, so graceful waving, Summer's cool and shaded brooks, Rocks, the summer's hot sun braving, Good ye are, God's sermon books. Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHRY.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES F. HOVEY. Our friend beloved, with whom we went With cheerful hearts for many a day, Unto a distant land is sent.

We know that with a loving hand God never yet hath censed to give, And that some other one may live Within that vacant place to stand.

But though we know that this is true, We cannot other do than fear : Upon thy hand I drop this tear, Brave friend! as now I say adieu.

And though God's universe is grand And vast, yet still we do believe (Nor, therefore, will too greatly grieve That we once more shall clasp thy hand. H. W. G. Pennsylvania, 16th May, 1859.

> OUR IDOL. Close the door lightly, Bridle the breath, Our little earth-angel Is talking with Death ; Gently he woos her, She wishes to stay, His arms are about her-He bears her away.

Music comes floating Down from the dome Angels are chanting The sweet welcome home. Come, stricken weeper, Come to the bed, Gaze on the sleeper-Our idol is dead ! -

Smooth out the ringlets, Close the blue eye-No wonder such beauty Was claimed in the sky; Cross the hands gently O'er the white breast, So like a wild spirit Straved from the biest : Bear her out softly, This idol of ours, Let her grave-slumbers

"Tis something to a heart like mine To think of thee as living yet; To feel that such a light as thine Could not in utter darkness set. Less dreary seems the untried way, Since thou hast left thy footprints there, And beams of mouraful beauty play Round the sad Angel's sable hair.

Be 'mid the sweet Howers

· With silence only as their benediction, God's angels come Where, in the shadow of a great affliction. The soul sits dumb! Not upon thee or thine the solemn angel Hath evil wrought:

Her funeral anthem is a glad evangel-The good die not. God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly What He hath given; They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly
As in his heaven. WHITTIER. SELECTIONS.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF LANGSTON. CLEVELAND, May 12, 1859. Court convened at 10 o'clock. The usual opening being passed, and the crowded house stilled, the Court asked:

Mr. Marshal, is the defendant Bushnell in the house?
Mr. Riddle.—Mr. Bushnell has been sentenced, your Honor; perhaps your Honor refers to Mr.

your counsel any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced upon you?

Mr. Langston.—I am for the first time in my life before a court of justice, charged with the violation of law, and am now about to be sentenced. But before a court of justice, charged with the violation of law, and am now about to be sentenced. But before a court of justice, charged with the violation of law, and am now about to be sentenced. But before consider that they were neither impartial, nor were they a jury of my peers.

laws of this country, that the governmental machinery of this country, are so constituted as to oppress
and outrage colored men, men of my complexion.

I cannot then, of course, expect, judging from the
past history of the country, any mercy from the
laws, from the Constitution, or from the courts of

rash history of the country, any mercy from the laws, from the Constitution, or from the courts of the country.

Some days prior to the 13th of September, 1858, happening to be in Oberlin on a visit, I found the country round about there, and the village itself, filled with alarming ramors as to the fact that slave-catchers, kidnappers, negro-stealers, were lying hidden and skulking about, waiting some opportunity to get their bloody hands on some helpless creature to drag him back, or for the first time, into helpless and life-long bondage. These reports becoming current all over that neighborhood, old men and innocent women and children became exceedingly alarmed for their safety. It was not uncommon to hear mothers say that they dare not send their children to school, for fear they would be caught up and carried off by the way. Some of these people had become free by long and patient toil at night, after working the long, long day for cruel masters, and thus at length getting money enough to buy their liberty. Others had become free by means of the good will of their masters. And there were others who had become free—to their everlasting honor I say it—by the intensest exercise of their own God. given powers;—by escaping from the plantations of the courts had so decided; that Contheir masters, eluding the blood-thirsty patrols and sentinels so thickly scattered all along their paths, creed.

In the midst of such excitement, the 13th day a Revolutionary Soldier; that he served under La-September was ushered in—a day ever to be removed bered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this Court—on which those men, own; and he would sneer at me, and clutch me with by lying devices, decoyed into a place where they his bloody fingers, and say he has a right to make could get their hands on him—I will not say a slave, me a slave! And when I appeal to Congress, they for I do not know that—but a man, a brother, who had a right to his liberty under the laws of God, under the laws of Nature, and under the Declaration

to us like a flash of lightning that an actual seizure under and by means of fraudulent pretences had been pains and penalties of the Fugitive Slave Act; for

coming from the Old Dominion, I brought into Ohio those sentiments deeply impressed upon my heart. I went to Wellington, and hearing from the parties themselves by what authority the boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little knowledge I had of law, that they had no right to hold him. And as your Honor has repeatedly laid down the law in this Court, a man is free until he is proven to be legally restrained of his liberty, I believed that upon that represents of law those men were that, upon that principle of law, those men were bound to take their prisoner before the very first magistrate they found, and there establish the facts magistrate they found, and there establish the facts set forth in their warrant; and that until they did this, every man should presume that their claim was the were free persons, but wholly at the mercy of unfounded and to institute such proceedings for the unfounded, and to institute such proceedings for the unfounded, and to institute such proceedings for the the oath of one man. And but last Sabbath afternurpose of securing an investigation as they might find warranted by the laws of this State. Now, sir, Louis, informing me that a young lady who was forif that is not the plain, common sense and correct merly under my instructions at Columbus, a free if that is not the plain, common sense and correct view of the law, then I have been misled both by your Honor, and by the prevalent received opinion.

It is said that they had a warrant. Why then should they not establish its validity before the proper officers? And I stand here to-day, sir, to say that with an exception of which I shall soon speak, to procure such a lawful investigation of the authority under which they claimed to act, was the part I took in that day's proceedings, and the only part I took in that day's proceedings, and the part. I supposed it to be my duty as a citizen of Ohio—excuse me for saying that, sir—as an outlaw of the United States, (much sensation,) to do what I could to secure at least this form of justice to my I'll find masters for 'em.'

brother whose liberty was in peril. Whatever more than that has been sworn to on this trial, as act of mine, is false, ridiculously false. When I found these men refusing to go, according to the law, as I apprehended it, and subject their claim to an official inspection, and that nothing short of a habeas corpus would oblige such an inspection, I was willing to go even thus far, supposing in that county a Sheriff might, perhaps, be found with nerve enough to serve it. In this I again failed. Nothing then was left judged illegal to procure even such an investigation, it. In this I again failed. Nothing then was left to me, nothing to the boy in custody, but the confirmation of my first belief that the pretended authority was worthless, and the employment of those which God gave us that we need not be slaves. I which God gave us that we need not be slaves. I make your Honor, while I say this, to place yourself followed, I have nothing to say, further than I have already said. The evidence is before you. It is alleged that I said, 'We will have him anyhow.' This Levens said. I did say to Mr. Lowe, what I honestly believed to be the truth, that the crowd were very much excited, many of them averse to longer delay, and bont upon a rescue at all hazards; and the truth when the truth were to longer delay, and bont upon a rescue at all hazards; and the law but you would eatl in your neighbors that he being an old acquantance and friend of mine, I was auxious to extricate him from the danvou. that these your friends, and would ask them to say with me, that you would eatl in your neighbors and your friends, and would ask them to say with me, that you would eatl in your neighbors and your friends, and would ask them to say with me, that if your wife, if yo mine, I was anxious to extricate him from the dangerous position he occupied, and therefore advised that he urge Jennings to give the boy up. Further

And now, I thank you for this leniency, this in-

hostile to every principle of justice and humanity, and, if persevered in, fatal to Human Freedom.

2. Resolved, That the law strikes down some of the dearest principles upon which our fathers predicated their right to assert and maintain their independence.

3. Resolved, That tyranny consists in the wilfully violating, by those in power, of man's natural right to his personal security, personal liberty, and private property; and it matters not whether the act is exercised by one man or a million of men, it is equally unjust, unrighteous, and destructive of the ends of all just, unrighteous, and destructive of the ends of all just governments.

4. Resolved, That regarding some portions of the Fugitive Law as unconstitutional, and the whole of

appeared in the actual institution of proceedings, that the provisions of this odious statute would never be enforced within the bounds of this State.

But I have another reason to offer why I should not be sentenced, and one that I think pertinent to the case. I have not had a trial before a jury to the case. I have not had a trial before a jury of my peers. The common law of England—and you will excuse me for referring to that, since I am but a private citizen—was, that every man should be tried before a jury of men occupying the same position in the social scale with himself; that lords should be tried before a jury of lords; that peers of the realm should be tried before peers of the realm; vassals before vassals, and aliens before The Court.—An exchange of names only; yes, sir.

Mr. Langston was meant. Mr. Langston, you will stand up, sir.

Mr. Langston rose.

Mr. Langston rose. The Court.—You also have been tried, Mr. Lang-ston, by a jury, and convicted of a violation of the criminal laws of the United States. Have you or had no such trial.

of law, and am now about to be sentenced. But before receiving that sentence, I propose to say one or two words in regard to the mitigation of that sentence, if it may be so construed. I cannot, of course, and do not expect that which I may say will in any way change your predetermined line of action. I ask no such favor at your hands.

I know that the courts of this country, that the laws of this country; that the governmental machinery of this country, that the governmental machinery of this country, are so constituted as to oppress of an infamous law. Now the Americans have and outrage colored men, men of my complexion.

who had become free-to their everlasting honor I Wellington, knowing that colored men have no rights say it—by the intensest exercise of their own God- in the United States which white men are bound to

sentinels so thickly scattered all along their paths, outrunning blood-hounds and horses, swimming rivers and fording swamps, and reaching at last, through incredible difficulties, what they, in their delusion, supposed to be free soil. These three classes were in Oberlin, trembling alike for their safety, because they well knew their fate should those men-hunters get their hands on them.

In the midst of such excitement, the 13th day a Revolutionary Soldier; that he served under Lasers were to be reached.

There is not a spot in this wide country, not even by the altars of God, nor in the shadow of the shafts that tell the imperishable fame and glory of the here of the revolution; no, nor in the old Philadelphia Hall, where any colored man may dare to ask a mercy of a white man. Let me stand in that hall, and tell a United States Marshal that my father was a Revolutionary Soldier; that he served under Lasers were to be reached. say he has a right to make me a slave; when Lap-peal to the people, they say he has a right to make me a slave; and when I appeal to your Honor, your of American Independence.

In the midst of all this excitement, the news came if any man, white or black, seeks an investigation Honor says he has a right to make me a slave, and pains and penalties of the Fugitive Slave Act; for made!

Being identified with that man by color, by race, by manhood, by sympathies, such as God has implanted in us all, I felt it my duty to go and do what I could toward liberating him. I had been taught by my Revolutionary father—and I say this with all due respect to him—and by his honored association. by my Revolutionary father—and I say this with all due respect to him—and by his honored associates, that the fundamental doctrine of this government was that all men have a right, to life and liberty; and the same situation myself, and that by the decision of your Honor, if any man whatever were to claim me as his slave, and seize me, and my brother, being that the fundamental doctrine of this gottern that all men have a right, to life and liberty; and coming from the Old Dominion, I brought into Ohio a lawyer, should seek to get out a writ of habea corpus to expose the falsity of the claim, he would be thrust into prison under one provision of the Fugitive Slave Law, for interfering with the man claim ing to be in pursuit of a fugitive; and I, by the per-jury of a solitary wretch, would by another of its provisions be helplessly doomed to life-long bondage,

without the possibility of escape.

Some may say that there is no danger of free persons being seized and carried off as slaves. No one need labor under such a delusion. Sir, four of the person, is now lying in the jail at that place, claimvery nature of the case, they must be constantly oc curring. A letter was not long since found upon the person of a counterfeiter when arrested, addressed to him by some Southern gentleman, in which the writer

' Go among the niggers; find out their marks and sears; make good descriptions and send to me, and

That is the way men are carried 'back' to sla very.

But in view of all the facts, I say that, if ever

gerous position he occupied, and therefore advised that he urge Jennings to give the boy up. Further than this I did not say, either to him or any one elso.

The law under which I am arraigned is an unjust one, one made to crush the colored man, and one that outrages every feeling of humanity, as well as every rule of Right. I have nothing to do with its constitutionality; about that, I care but little. I have often heard it said by learned and good men that it was unconstitutional; I remember the excitement that prevailed throughout all the free States when it was passed; and I remember how often it has been said by individuals, conventions, legislatures, and even Judges,* that it never could be, never should be, and never was meant to be enforced. I had always believed until the contrary

*The following resolutions are remember how of the following resolutions are remember to be claimed by some perjured wretch as his slave, I shall never be taken into slavery. And as in that trying hour I would have others do to me, • The following resolutions were reported to and as I would call upon my friends to help me, as I Ine following resolutions were reported to and adopted by an indignation meeting held in Cleveland soon after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, Judge Hiram V. Willson being on the Committee on Resolutions:

1. Resolved. That the passage of the Fugitive Law was an act unauthorized by the Constitution, hostile to every principle of justice and humanity, and, if persovered in, fatal to Human Freedom.

2. Resolved, That the law strikes down some of the summent humanity and would call upon my friends to help me, as I would call upon my friends to help me, as I would call upon my friends to help me, as I would call upon you, your Honor, to common humanity, and you all would do that; your manhood would require it; and no matter what their right to assert and maintain their independence, and is characterized by the most tyrannical exercise of power; and that it cannot be sustained without repudiating the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and the principles upon which all free governments rest.

3. Resolved, That tyranny consists in the wilfully violating by these is recover of many natural violating.

worth, in each of which cases he had been instructed

plea of not guilty.

He further remarked that they had long been residents of Lorain County, that they were law-abiding men, that they were accidentally connected with the rescue, that they were accidentally connected with the rescue, that they were suffering from fire, that while there in the midst of an intense excitement which would naturally arise on such an occasion in a small village, the report was made that a justice had issued a warrant to arrest persons supposed illember of the people would firmly and sisued a warrant to arrest persons supposed illember of the people would firmly people, or one-tenth part of the people would firmly and kindly whisper 'your fate' in their cars. I resign,' said Ingersol. 'Swear to it,' said the leader. Ingersol remonstrated. Then, said the leader or. Ingersol heard them, a new world seemed to open up to his frightened imagination. 'The cause,' said he, 'is not worth dying for '—language which many slave-catching doughfaces and Deputy Marshals of our State would utter, if the people, or one-tenth part of the people would firmly an intense excitement and while there in the midst of an intense excitement which would naturally arise on such an occasion in a small village, the report was made that a justice and the people would firmly people. certain extent acted with the crowd in endeavoring to ascertain whether the man was legally in custody or not. They supposed they had a right to inquire into the matter, but as soon as they found that the negro was legally held, they desisted. They did not intend to over-step the limits of the law.

They may have and no doubt have gone beyond the limits, and technically violated the law, but he

the limits, and technically violated the law, but he was persuaded that it was unintentional.

Good men differ as to the proper course to pursu

in regard to obedience to the but these men had no sympathy with those who would openly violate the law, and resist it even-to blood. They thought such notions and sentiments belonged to a school of a later date than the one in which they were raised.

They had no conception of a worse state of society than that where the decisions of the highest a law unto himself. They held themselves bound to obey the law, and to defer to it whether it be right or wrong. They do not concern themselves about the constitutionality of an enactment, and have no sympathy with that spirit which would bring the State and Federal authorities into collision, and ultimately tend to a dissolution of the Union. They believed that laws must be reformed, if they were firmness exhibited at Wethersfield in 1765, and wrong, by popular opinion expressed through the Courts of the law. They sympathize with slaves,

but hold to the enforcement of law.

The Court having heard the remarks of Judge Andrews, accepted the plea of the defendants, and to a fine of \$20 and costs each, and to twenty-four hours' im prisonment.

At the meeting of the people in Jefferson on the 7th, favorable to immediate and energetic action in rence to the trials pending before the U. S. Dis-

trict Court of Northern Ohio, for offences under the Fugitive Slave Act, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings introduced a constitution for the Order of the Sons of Liberty' revived, of which Order he gave the following historical sketch: of Liberty' revived, of which Order he gave the fol-lowing historical sketch:

we should look to precedents, to the action of our thought by so doing they would secure the influence Revolutionary ancestors, men immortalized in histo-It was an encroachment upon their rights of property; but bore no comparison to the outrage upon liberty, inflicted by this enactment; yet it was an But so much had the people become attached to liberty, inflicted by this enactment; yet it was an encroachment upon their rights, an attempt to tax them without permitting them to be represented in Parliament. The Fugitive Law taxes us for purposes which we hold in abhorrence, in utter detestation. The compelling people of Ashtabula county to pay the expenses of seizing and carrying slaves from Ohio to Virginia and North Carolina, is a the Order which I now propose to revive. I hope thousand times more revolting than to ray the same that our friends in other counties and towns may amount to support a government in Germany. But unite in reviving this organization, and concentrat this tax to carry back slaves is nothing compared to ling the popular mind upon the importance of mair-that provision which shocks our sensibilities at see- taining the right of every human being to life, libing a fellow-man robbed of his liberty, ourselves erty, and property, until slave-catchers and slave-compelled to aid in the perpetration of the crime, catching office-holders shall be driven from the Remade to rivet the iron upon his limbs, and hand him serve, from the State, from the Union, FROM THE over to his tormentors, and compel him to drag out WORLD. a miserable existence, a thousand times more horrible than death itself.

But our fathers would not submit to the Stamp Act : shall we submit to the despotism of this slave ng avails little until concentrated, united, and by their own hands rather than the degra

supercilious office-holder. Soon as he had reached New Haven, a town meeting was called, as has been done here this evening. They passed resolutions requesting him to resign. Norwich, New London, and Wethersfield did the same; he refused. He probably felt as Judge Willson, Attorney General Belden, and Marshal Johnson now feel, that the gorpernment is on their side, and they held the people in contempt. So said Ingersol. Our fathers saw the necessity of union, of concentrating the public ingligation, the same as we feel it now.

ed 'The Sons of Liberty,' It was composed of around Whigs: they had no tories among them. Each knew those who belonged to the order. They consulted together and acted together. Comparatively few were willing to unite, and thereby incur danger of treason under British law. Thank God, we have weithout due process of law,' when we have rowen to prove the constitutes on the supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, we declare that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law,' when we have rowen no such fears. But a goodly number united and to PREVENT IT.

abreast, each holding a staff newly cut from the forest, peeled, and looking white. It was one of the insignia of the order, which Ingersol did not understand. Soon after, he met sixteen others riding two abreast, each with his peeled staff. They opened to the right and left, and Ingersol passed on his way. Soon after, he met five hundred, preceded by three trumpeters, and two officers in military dress. They opened right and left, Ingersol passed on to the centre, when they wheeled their horses, and rode to the village with Ingersol in their midst. Then they halted, and ordered him to dismount. The Sons of Liberty' also dismounting, gathered around him, and the leader informed him that he must then and there resign his office. 'I will wait the orders of abreast, each holding a staff newly cut from the forand the leader informed him that he must then and there resign his office. 'I will wait the orders of government,' said Ingersol. To which the leader responded in language worthy a 'Son of Liberty,' 'Here is the government!' said he. The office-holder was astounded. He supposed that a feeble old man who sat on the throne at Westminster with a bauble on his head, and a sceptre of less potency than a peeled cane in his hand, constituted the government. Such, too, is the view of office-holders at this day. They believe that James Buchanan and is the government!' They think, at least, he and his right. The calm and unflinching eve. tone and word

The Court replied: 'Mr. Langston, you do the Court injustice in saying that nothing you could say would influence the Court in the matter of sentence. I have taken careful cognizance of the testimony in your case, and I find many mitigating circumstances. You, sir, quietly counselled a resort to legal measures rather than to force, for getting possession of the fugitive: and for this and for other reasons, your sentence will be comparatively light. Still it must be remembered that this Court does not make the laws, it merely finds them upon the statute-book, and is bound to enforce them. In consideration of the circumstances in your case, the sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of \$100 and costs of sait, be imprisoned in the county jail 20 days; and if for any cause you cannot be confined in the jail of this county, you will be taken by the Marshal to some other jail in this district.'

After the sentence had been pronounced, Judge After the sentence had been pronounced, Judge S. J. Andrew DeWolf, Abner Loveland, and Lorin Wadsworth, in each of which cases be had been instructed to enslave a man here on this Western Reserve, your fate' will follow. As in Congress, I say to to enter nolle contendere.

Judge Andrews remarked, that while they wished to enter this plea, they did not wish to be understood as confessing that they have knowingly violated the laws, and they wished such to be made a part of the record which noted the withdrawal of their laws for the Sons of Liberty' whom I propose to organize to-night. pose to organize to-night.

When Ingersol heard them, a new world seeme

which would naturally arise on such an occasion in a small village, the report was made that a justice; a small village, the report was made that a justice; had issued a warrant to arrest persons supposed illegally to have in custody a negro man; that they mingally negro man; the custody a ty and Property, 'Liberty and Property,' Liberts should be borne in with the Property!' It ould be borne in mind, that the mother government had not then so persecuted the colonis rob any of their lives. But five years afterwards, when the people in King street, Boston, were fired upon by the King's troops, and five of them killed, their motto was then amended by adding to it the word 'life,' so that from 1770, 'life, liberty and property ' became their motto, and will, I trust, be ours in coming time.

But Ingersol went to Hartford in company with

the 'Sons of Liberty,' and there announced his resignation to the proper authorities, and retired to private life. The Order rapidly spread throughout New England. Patriots in every town, village, hamlet, and school district united with it. They had no tories in their ranks; public sentiment was Court should be disregarded, and every man become guided in its proper channels. Its influence conthe stamped paper forwarded to them, and to resign their offices. The King and Parliament opened their eyes to the great truth, that the people consti-tuted a power superior to themselves, and they repeal-James Buchanan and his satraps would never be seen chasing slaves in Ohio, nor would they persecute our citizens.

The Order was kept up; and when the odious

tax on tea was forced upon the pioneers, and the two ships loaded with it lay in Boston harbor in 1773, they again sat in council, and determined on their Court then adjourned to Saturday morning.

From the Cleveland Leader.

SONS OF LIBERTY!-REMARKS OF MR.

GIDDINGS.

At the meeting of the people in Jefferson on the legislatures, and found an equally emphatic expression. legislatures, and found an equally emphatic expression in Congress.

John Adams informs us that a declaration from

owing historical sketch:

Declaration of Independence,—a measure which Mr.

It was important in times like the present, that Adams had brought forward and advocated. They rolutionary ancestors, men immortalized in histo-their conduct would furnish safe rules for us to the proposition wrong; that Mr. Adams should have ry: their conduct would furnish safe rules for us to the proposition wrong; that air. Admissional follow under like circumstances. They passed pursued his own course, and received the glory which through scenes like these with which we are now to thus surrendered to another. But he being one surrounded, similar in principle, but differing widely of the Order, submitted to their advice, and Jefferin degree. I refer to the 'Stamp Act,' when an at- son, feeling the import of this parase, adopted the tempt was made to tax the colonists by compelling natural rights of man to life, liberty, and property, the people to buy stamped paper of the government. as the basis of the new government. He, however, It was an encroachment upon their rights of property, to that of the pur-

thousand times more revolting than to pay the same that our friends in other counties and towns may

Mr. Giddings then presented the Constitution.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY We are greatly embarrassed in opposing this ican provinces was first set at defiance by an association of Liberty's the Whereas, the authority of Britain over her Amer obsoxious law. So were they. There is a strong feeing, a deep hostility to this act. A gentleman from Portage county the other day, told me there were two thousand men ready to march, or do any thing else to relieve the prisoners at Cleveland, and put down this insult to our moral sensibilities; and such is the case here, and in all the counties of the Reserve The resource for the provinces was first set at defiance by an association of patriots called 'The Sons of Liberty,' who by their personal efforts concentrated the influence and gave direction to the popular voice, which is all ways powerful when guided by discretion and judgment: And whereas, the party that now controls the administration of the Federal Government has waged as a fuel war against human nature, establishing an ex-Reserve. The popular hearts swell with indigna-tios; each individual feels and expresses it; but this feeling avails little until concentrated, united, and guiled in some well-defined channel of operation.

Such was the case in New England in 1765. Our fathers were excited and indignant. They felt their rights were outraged. The 'Stamp Act' had passed. Jared Ingersol, of New Haven, happened at that time to be in London. He sought and obtained the appointment of stamp master. He landed at Boston on his return, and bore himself as became a Supercilious office-holder. Soon as he had reached New Haven, a town meeting was called, as has been

dignation, the same as we feel it now.

To effect that object, Dagget and Thurman and other parties conceived and established the order called 'The Sons of Liberty,' It was composed of ardent details and maintain the duty of human governments to protect human rights; that the violation of those rights by individuals, by officers, or by men acting as a government of the protect human rights; that the violation of those rights are not considered that the violation of those rights by individuals, by officers, or by men acting as a government.

lugersol started from New Haven to go to Hartford at the convening of the Legislature. As he
drew near to Wethersfield, he met four men riding two
abreast, each holding a staff newly cut from the for-

is the government! They think, at least, he and his cabinet, and the Supreme Court, and Congress, constitute the government. Poor 'mistaken souls!' the sarcasm and fearless denunciation of Carter, the

humorous and open thrusts of Tilden, the clara rallying notes, the carnest expostulation and transdering anathemas of Giddings, and the bold, manh energetic counsels of Hitchcock, Root, Delan, Brown, Mahan, Vance, and Wade, all these will not be foresten by the participants in the soon be forgotten by the participants in the seems of the Mass Convention of May 24, 1859. We have of the Mass Convention of May 24, 1859. We had a good meeting, one that we may be proof as the gathering of the class of independent in men, and as such let us "sound its praise about"

Hon, J. R. Giddings was President of the new Hon, J. R. Giddings was President of the needing, assisted by thirteen Vice Presidents. A small of strong resolutions was reported by John Coa. Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolution, and adopted by a thundering vote. Among the analysis was one providing for raising a find. resolutions was one providing for raising a fund, to be called *The Fund of Liberty*, for the relief of the Oberlin prisoners, any surplus to be devoted to the advancement of the cause of Republicanism.

THE PROPLE ARE WAKING UP. - Meetings are been The Prople are Waring Up. Sectings are big-held in different parts of the Reserve, and resisting passed, denouncing the action of the Federal Cor-and United States officers at Cleveland, for the maand United States officers at Clevening, for the man ner in which the odious fugitive slave law is executed in the control of ed there upon the citizens of Lorain county. Whope the subject will be discussed at all Republic hope the subject will be discussed at all Kepelling meetings and gatherings in Ohio, and ring it is the ears of the miserable hounds who are the willing the ears of the miscraole hounds who are the will tools of the piratical slave power, for the post Judge Willson, District Attorney Belden, and Mu-shal Matt. Johnson go to their night's repose, without feelings which should pertain to sheep-killing dog! —Springfield (O.) Republic.

THEY WILL DO IT .- Paid Government Parmer may bunt down panting fugitives, and the people the North who wish them God speed, and Jeffer Judges may fine and imprison such good cities at they can drag into their Federal Courts, but not ing can stop the underground trains. The Alm Beacon of this week says:

Two fugitives from 'the house of bondage' pas ed through Akron last week, and made ther way h the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty, on the other side of the lake. Several of our citizens incursed the penaltics of the Fugitive Slave Act by ruling them God speed.

MEDICAL REFORM.

That a great change has within a few years he wrought in the practice of medicine, wrought in the practice of medicine, no one will pretend to deny. It is well known that the stay and learning which has been for ages lavished use of mineral poisons, as medicines, have had to answer the reasonable expectations of the public. The old physicians have abandoned the use of the langest and have found it necessary. The old physicians have abandoned the use of the lancet, and have found it necessary to reduce the quantity of medicine given to perhaps on-sifts of their original doses; but, as diminishing the panely does not improve the quality, such a change on never answer the demands of suffering invalids.

A change was required which should dispa-A change was required which should dispa-with all poisonous drugs, and substitute a rate of innocent medication, which would harmon with nature, and remove diseases, without the rid of injury to the constitution. For the accompan-ment of this object, many talented and learned as have zealously labored, and a great reform has been brought about. Among the champions in the reform, we believe all are willing to yield the plat to Dr. R. Greene, the founder of the "latest Indian Medical Institute."

Indian Medical Institute."

Dr. Greene, after studying the various system of medicine, and finding that they hadnot the bas of nature, turned his attention to the study of Nature's Laws—spent several years in trand, at received much useful information from those skildren of Nature."—the "red men of the fores," whose habits and system of medical practic in thoroughly investigated, and which has greatly assisted him in the development of a system, have nature for its foundation, and science for its superstructure. About ten years ago, Dr. Greene located in los

ton, when the success of his treatment was brought more fully before the public, and his sphered as fulliess enlarged. His Allopathic friends viewellis fulriesa enlarged. His Allopathic friends viewellis success with a jealous eye, and his practice su animadverted upon in one or two of their medical journals, in no very dignified terms. That he was successful in all ordinary diseases was admitted; but they were slow to believe that he was able to cure Cancers and Scrofulous Humon. To convince them and the public of his success, be published facts in regard to cures of such cases, giving the names and residence of such persons who was willing to have their names used, so that anyon could be satisfied of their truthfulness. He also preserved specimens of cancers as they were removed. could be satisfied of their truthnimess. He may reserved specimens of cancers as they were removal that they might be examined by the doctors, or by the public. Several hundreds of these cancers, see of enormous size, soon accumulated, having ben put up in glass jars, where they have since remained on exhibition at his rooms, 36 Bromfield Stat. Boston, to which the public have free access.

These incontrovertible evidences of sness brought out the press in his favor, and dry around him a large number of friends who were interested in the common cause of humany. The business at the office so increased that it bears necessary to relieve Dr. Greene from the details of practice, in order to make his services available his practice, in order to make his service arise to a larger portion of those applying for treatments of this purpose, and by the advice and coopensate of influential citizens, an organization was forest under the name of the "Boston Indian Meiss Institute." Not that the practice was crake his that of the Indian, but based upon the Indian meissive harmonizing with asset. tem, or natural principles, harmonizing with mer Under this organization the Institution has been the most popular Medical Asylum in the county, where patients are daily received and successful where patients are daily received and successful treated for all the various ills of the human famil. But few people have an adequate idea of the rise of business done at this Institution, or the nake of cures effected, although nearly all are familiar with the fact of frequent remarkable operations being referenced with the contraction of the people being performed with the most favorable results are not without their lessen. Der speak hope to many sufferers, and the basis of sub-hope is a firm one, for it rests upon experience, and

upon facts.

Consumption has been treated with a success of expected by the patients and their friends; and the results in numerous cases of Scrofuls, Live Consumption for the consumption of the consumpt plaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Fensh Complaints, Disease of the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys, Rheumatism, and various other disease, give confidence to those conversant with the fact, that cures are effected at this Institution with have baffled, medical skill elegators. ave baffled medical skill elsewhere. Facts like these cannot be resisted, and this pro-

tice must necessarily take precedence in the mind

of the people.

Many clergymen, editors, and other professional
gentlemen, have visited this Institution, and signified their entire approbation of the system of protice, and expressed a desire that the facts conn with this treatment should be made known to the

The Institution, whose Card is here appended, is now placed upon a firm basis, and is an hone is the city of Boston, and one to which her cities can point with pride, in view of the vast amount of relief it has afforded to sufferers throughout the country, and the confidence with which the intall may look upon the results of its practice in the

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plicated diseases, should avail themselves of the pension
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A personal examinisation of each case is preferable; that
the common forms of diseases, except in aggregated sale,
plicated cases, are successfully treated with medicate as
a very correct knowledge can be obtained from the
quested; also, Dr. Greene's "Isbancaran," are supported
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Consultations upon all diseases free of charge at the side
or by letter on the asception of a postage stamp.

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