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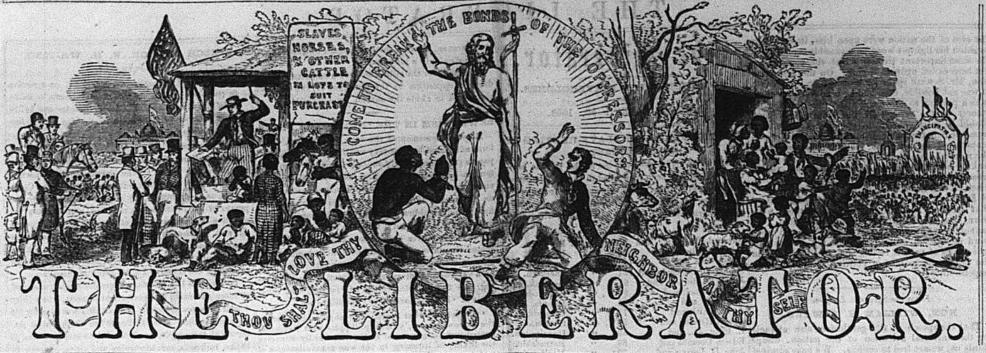
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Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, asylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soes are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the ets of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL

VOL. XXX. NO. 13.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

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

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our PATHERS, IN

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

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

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

-WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1527.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. 1

A NURSERY OF TREASON.

It is one of the most pregnant proofs and illusrations of the fact that we inhabit the freest coun-, and live under the freest institutions in the old, that, since the year 1834, there has been perentted to crist within our borders such a collegiate stablishment as Oberlin College, Ohio; an instituon whose teachings and inculcations, and whose aluences and practical results, are all in the maniest direction of the most traitorous hostility to the stitution and the laws of the Republic.

In the year above named, this college was founded, der the direction of a sect calling themselves Evangelical Congregationalists; their evangel being reason, and their neophytes and catechumens being congregation of incipient traitors. The founding this school descerated the name of the celebrated astor of Walbach; in Switzerland, by calling it her his name. It is located in the tract known as The Western Reserve - so long represented in Congress by the notorious Giddings-the very cen-Abolitionism, where (as truly says a late New York Journal of Commerce) the people are born Abolitionists, and where Abolitionism is taught as 'the chief end of man,' and often put in practice. Negroes are matriculated at this instituon as freely as whites, and neither age nor sex orm any distinction in the admission of pupils. They are sent there to learn treason, just as in bristian communities children are sent to the Sabbath, or secular school. The use their teachers make of all the usual branches of education is to inculcate principles of deep hostility to the best interests of their country. The practical applicaton, for example, of arithmetic, at Oberlin, is to espute the number of slaves in the Union, and their value per caput. Geography is only considered useful as teaching those who learn it the bondary lines, and those localities of slave territer supposed to be favorable to emancipation, towith the lay of the underground railroad, and the proper stations along it, at which to rest on heir way to Canada. With history, at Oberlin, learned the chronicles of the peculiar instituand with ethics and philosophy, the higher aw, and resistance to the law of the land. The nd of all this teaching is well summed up by our New York contemporary as follows :---

Oberlin is the nursery of just such men as John Emwn and his followers. . . . The graduates are Masters of Art in Abolitionism, and, with the acquirement of their degrees, are prepared to a degree or two further if occasion requires. Here is where the younger "Browns" obtain their conscientiousness in itraism, taught from their cradle up, so that, while they gob slaveholders of their property, or commit they are doing God service."

The last published catalogue of Oberlin College represents the institution as in a flourishing condi-tion, and shows a total of 1,250 students, of whom 400 are females. Rev. Charles G. Finney is the President. The number of alumni, up to this ent, was 277, of whom 135 are schers. Lucy Stone and some others of the abomion sisterhood, graduated here. There are nu-nerous teachers; and attached to the College is a brane of 5,000 volumes. They have a newspaper and a quarterly review connected with the instituand inculcating its peculiar doctrines.

We have been thus particular in giving the facts commercial with this pernicious collegiate establishmaisted with one of the most fruitful sources of basedangers to our institutions which, accumulating and gaining strength with every year's lapse, to now threatening the integrity of the the best interests or our country; and because we would show that it is not realitical partizanship and demagoguical self-seeking alone which have brought hee evils upon us, though they have not been in-Scient to that end, but that it is to misguided religious real, heated to the extreme of fanaticism that we are indebted for the propagation of dogmas and principles, the tendency of which is to over-throw all that is valuable in our political system. -New Orleans Picayune.

MRS. CHILD'S HUMANITY.

Whilst travelling through Pointe Coupee parish, a short time since, (says a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune.) I learned of an event consected with old Osawatomie Brown, which I think should be published, and, accordingly, I give it, upon the authority of a most estimable lady, the orely wife of one of the leading gentlemen of Pointe

It is this: That Mrs. Maria L. Child, the wouldsympathizer and nurse of the old rascal Brown, had a maiden daughter teaching in the family of Col. Lee, of Mississippi, some years ago, who, after some ten years' residence in the South, became a confirmed invalid, from an affection of the spine, Perfectly unable to assist herself, and disliking to become a pensioner upon the bounty of the gentle-man who had so kindly and nobly assisted her, she wrote to her mother, requesting her to furnish her with means, and send or come after and return her to her home in Boston. To this letter, and to numerous other letters from the same source, Mrs. Child paid no heed, choosing to falsity all those bumane principles that she has pleaded so eloquently for old Brown, and clearly showing a want of the most common affection and humanity for her daugh-

Furthermore, Col. Lee, upon removing from parish in which he resided at the time Miss Child was taken with this affection of the spine, upon earning that the lady could not be removed from her bed, provided in the articles of sale of his remises, that board and a room should be furnished, and appropriated to the sole use of this lady, during her natural life; that she should have the use of a servant, and be provided with an annuity of some two or three hundred dollars. This was all voluntary upon the part of the gentleman. Mrs. Maria L. Child, of Boston, the would-be enthusiast and abolition sympathizer, has indeed most nobly repaid the noble kindness of Col. Lee. This statement is a feat and abolition to the company of the contract of the contrac ment is a fact, and abundant vouchers can be furnished, if necessary. Mrs. Child appears to have taken a very strong lesson in buncombe from Wm. H. Seward and his like, and has succeeded admirably in bamboozling the learned ones of the Athens City with her affected sympathy for old Brown.

Bring out the facts, and show the really conservatire people of the North (and I know there are many) the true character and purposes of that class of agitators and radical reformers to which Mrs. Child belongs, and among whom she is an important and shining light. Oh! Consistency, thou art a

IF It is a sufficient refutation of this ridiculous and slanderous statement, that Mrs. Lydia Maria Child was never so fortunate as to have been a mothtr-a fact for which 'abundant vouchers can be furnished, if necessary '-consequently, she has never had a maiden daughter, as alleged above.

SELECTIONS.

From the North British Daily Mail, Glasgow. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON IN THE CITY HALL.

George Thompson, Esq., the well-known anti-slavery lecturer, and late M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, delivered an address last night in the City Hall, on the moral, religious, and political aspects of the United States, in their bearing on the question of slavery. The hall was about three-fourths filled. The following gentlemen, among others, were on the platform: -Wm. Smeal, Esq.; James Craig, Esq., of Middleton: Councillors John Taylor, Martin, and Millar; — Knox, Esq.; Rev. Messrs. G. Jeffrey, Borland, Blyth, D. Johnstone, &c. The Rev. Mr. Jeffrey was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Mr. Thompson, spoke of the valuable services he had for many years rendered to the anti-slavery cause, and of his health, and had enabled him to let his voice be once lecture upon a very important point and crisis,-an America. He (the Chairman) was sure the audience would give him an attentive hearing, and he was also sure that a Glasgow audience would symbol with his awith his almost a control of the Union, would lend to the saivation of slavery.

On all these grave points I join issue with Mr. pathise with his views and principles. (Applause.) Mr. Thompson, who, on rising, was greeted with

loud and prolonged cheering, spoke as follows:—
I rejoice, after the lapse of many years, to enjoy recollection of the many gaps which death has pro-duced in the ranks of those with whom it was my ful feeling awakened by the retrospect of the years and sustained by the noble men who have gone from us-from their philanthropic labors-to their endyour city at once adorned and benefited by the labors of Ralph Wardlaw—(applause)—who, throwing associations and relationships aside, opened his house and heart to a comparatively youthful stranger, when, for the first time, he visited your city. I cannot forcet others from whom side and colored and the stave trade. This was the first concession to slavery. There can be no manner of doubt on this point, as we have a perfect copy, and fac simile, of Mc. Jefferson's manuscript.

Again, two years afterwards, when Articles of Confederation between the several States were adopted the topic of slavery.

ley. There was another friend, also, whose place perfect system of government, by which were to be is now vacant—I mean the late Mr. James M Tear. There is still another vacant place that used to be spread country, peopled by inhabitants whose geo-filled by a man—one of God's noblest works—Mr. graphical position, whose education, whose pursuits, James Turner. Last, but not least, there was one whose interests, and whose religious creeds were who had scaled the heights of science—one of the different, the great struggle between principle and most pure and disinterested philanthropists—Pro-fessor Nichol. (Applause.) These having well performed their work are now reaping the harvest of their labors. Let us feel it to be more incumthat we stand firmly to the principles which they advocated; and that we double our exertions in the nothing relating to slavery was introduced. For

stances have occurred which appeared to me to ren-der it necessary that I should direct my own and I must no lass, of whose talents I can speak with the sincerest subject of slavery; so also were the Articles of Concould not allow to pass unnotised, without failing served with respect to the Constitution? tous compact, which must be dissolved as the first effectual step towards the overthrow of slavery. Hence they are avowedly for disunion, and inscribe upon their flag. 'No union with slaveholders; no compromise with slavery.' They do not obstruct political anti-slavery action, but they do not cooperate in it further than by the dissemination of their own high, uncompromising principles. In accordance with their settled views of what is right and necessary, they seek the separation of the Free from the Slave States.

was the design of the Legislature in framing the particular Act, and administer it accordingly. You know, also, that judges in equity, when the word-upon their seek to ascertain what was the meaning, what the wish, what the design of the testator was, and consider themselves bound to carry out the provisions of the will accordingly. Let us apply these rules to the clause now under consideration. Let us go back to 1787, and encessary, they seek the separation of the Free from the Slave States.

and necessary, they seek the separation of the Free from the Slave States.

With this party it has been my privilege to cooperate for five-and-twenty years, and with everincreasing admiration of their disinterestedness and fidelity, I still regard them as the only party in America who, with consistency, singleness of purpose, and in the spirit of the Gospel of Christ, are

carrying on the work of immediate emancipation. Well, Mr. Douglass followed me in Newcastle, and was pleased to refer to the lecture I had delivered, and in doing so is reported in one paper to have said, 'That so far from slavery being guaranteed in the American Constitution, the system might be put an end to by honestly carrying out the pro-visions of the Constitution.' In another report of the same discourse, Mr. Douglass is represented as 'arguing, at considerable length, that the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States could not, except by the grossest perversion, be construed into the protection of slavery.' It is upon the several important points involved in these quotations that I am anxious to address you; and the discussion of them will bring out clearly the political aspects of slavery in the United States, which is, in fact, the

topic announced for my present lecture. Let us see what these points are. Mr. Douglass affirms-1. That slavery is not guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that it is only by the grossest perversion that the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States can be construed ago on the platform of Glasgow, where his labors into the protection of slavery. 2. That the Constiand his triumphs were well known. He had been tution contains provisions which, if honestly carand his triumphs were well known. He had been ried out, would put an end to slavery. 3. That the health, and had enabled him to let his voice be once abolition of slavery should be sought through the more heard where it had often instructed the in-habitants of Glasgow. He came to give them a through the Union upon the Slave States. 4. That address in regard to slavery in the United States of the programme of the Garrisonian party, if car-

Douglass. I will now ask you to accompany me with your closest and most critical attention, while I follow Mr. Douglass through these several distinct propositions. Mr. Douglass denies that the Constitution of the United States, which is the origin an opportunity of once more addressing an audience in Glasgow. My joy, however, is chastened by the lafter than the control of the United States, which is the origin and basis of the present Union, guarantees slavery. I affirm that it does. Judge you between us. The introduction of slavery into the provinces of America privilege to labor, and whom I most truly loved. I was part of the colonial policy of Great Britain. Long before, and at the era of Independence, it existed to some extent in each of the original thirteen that are past, when I was cheered and counselled States of the Union. At the time of the revolution, the evils of the institution were, by some of the States, severely felt, and its incompatibility less rest and reward. (Applause.) I cannot stand with an honest and consistent profession of the before this audience to-night without thinking of principles of a republican government was too palthey venerable Robert Graham, the contemporary pable not to be generally perceived and acknowland friend of Wilberforce; of the equally venera- edged. It was considered, however, the dictate of ble Dr. Kidston-a man of whom I only do not sound policy, when the Congress was convoked that speak as he deserves, because I am incapable of put forth the Declaration of Independence, to strike doing justice to his character; of a man, the co-secretary with my honored friend on this platform ment which reprobated in severe language the con-(Mr. Smeal)—the late John Murray. Nor do I duct of the mother country in relation to slavery fail to recollect, when I first came here, I found and the slave trade. This was the first concession

cannot forget others from whom aid and co-opera-tion have been received in the good cause. Among them, let me make honorable and respectful men-tion of one, though he was not a resident in your town—I mean the late Patrick Brewster, of Pais-ley. There was another friend also who have ent upon us to enter into the work, let us see to it reference to slavery was expunged. I have referred, also, to the Articles of Confederation, in which

Since the time when it was decided I should de-iver an anti-slavery address in this city, circum-I must now ask you to remark the difference your attention to one particular and vital branch of which appears between the Constitution and its the momentous question of American slavery. You provisions, and the instruments just alladed to. have recently had amongst you Mr. Frederick Doug- The Declaration of Independence is silent on the admiration, and him, whose efforts for the enlighten-ment of the British public in reference to the true the bond of union or federation, no State was character of American slavery—the unspeakable pledged, or otherwise committed, to any other wrong done to four millions of his countrymen in chains, and the timid, corrupt, and time-serving of the several States were responsible to themselves policy of the churches, I can cordially wish God- alone for the support of slavery, and were in no Certain things, however, have been stated way called upon to render aid in its defence to any by that gentleman, here and elsewhere, which I other commonwealth. Was the same caution obn my duty to the cause to which I have been so the question. Mr. Douglass makes two important ong attached, and without suffering injustice to be assertions on this essential point-first, that the done to that body of Abolitionists in America Constitution contains no guarantees of slavery; and which I believe to be the only one acting out with perfect consistency and fidelity the principles of religion, morality, and sound policy, as applied to the circumstances of the United States. In the North British Mail of the 15th inst., Mr. Douglass is represented by the control of the states of the United States. In the North British Mail of the 15th inst., Mr. Douglass is represented by the state of the United States. In the North British Mail of the 15th inst., Mr. Douglass is represented by the state of the United States. In the North British Mail of the 15th inst., Mr. Douglass is reported to have said, in the course of a lecture in tions. My authorities on this subject shall be of John Street Church, that amongst the various anti-the most unquestionable character. And, first, I slavery parties in the United States, 'There was will speak of the Constitution itself. Article 1, the Garrisonian party, whose programme was a section 9, provides for the continuance of the Afri-dissolution of the Union. From these he differed can slave trade for twenty years after the adoption entirely, and would rather draw the cords of the Constitution. Article 4, section 2, provides more closely, and bring the powerful and for the recovery from other States of fugitive slaves. positive influence of the Northern States to bear on Article 1, section 2, gives the Slave States a reprethe slavery in the Southern States. Besides, the sentation of three-fifths of all the slave population; very object which the Garrisonian party were aiming at as the means of abolishing the evil, the naval, military, ordnance, and militia resources slaveholding people looked to as the only salvation of the entire country for the suppression of a slave slareholding people looked to as the only salvation of slavery, and he thought they were right. Slavery could be far better preserved in these States with the Union dissolved, than with the Union continued.' On the eighth of this month, I delivered a lecture on slavery in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which, after referring to the great Republican party of the United States, I said: Besides this political party, there is a non-political party, of which Mr. Garrison is the founder and the head. The adherents of given by the Constitution for that purpose. Then, this party cannot vote, for the reason that they as to the meaning of the clause which I have said cannot elect a man to an office which he cannot as- guarantees the recovery of fugitive slaves. You sume until he has taken an oath to support the will be told that the word 'slave' is not in the Con-Constitution—which Constitution guarantees the stitution, and that it reads 'persons or servants slaveholder his rights of property in human beings, held to service or labor.' You are perfectly aware and pledges the power of the Federal Government to the defence of those rights. By this party the our judges, that they may clear up anything that is Constitution is denounced as an unholy and iniqui-tous compact, which must be dissolved as the first was the design of the Legislature in framing the

where slaves are free, he becomes emancipated by separation from all they hold dear and sacred—the

condition of their assent to the Constitution, three stitution, in all its relations to slavery, is its bulspecial provisions to secure the perpetuity of their wark and defence, and that as long as it exists, he dominion over their slaves,—1. The immunity, for is a traitor to it who assails the institution it recognized to the constitution of t twenty years, of the African slave trade; 2. The nizes, guarantees, and upholds.

Stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God from enable the Free States to act with directness and that has been convened since its formation; such is very within their own borders. Sapreme Court, were slaveholders.

under this Constitution, slavery and slave territory have extended, until the six original Slave States have become fifteen, and the slaves, less than a million at the beginning of the revolution, have become four millions; under this Constitution, the inhuman and infamous fugitive slave law was passed; under this Constitution, the slave Burns was marched through the streets of Boston, while the fugitive back to elavery; under this Constitution, troops were sent from Washington to Harper's Ferry to shoot down John Brown and his associates, and they were United States bayonets and sabres that pierced and hacked the body of the hero-mar-tyr, who was executed on the 2d of December last. let this is the Constitution that Mr. Douglass savs contains no guarantees of slavery, and this is the still closer. Has Mr. Douglass considered in what relation he himself stands to this Constitution at the very moment he is lauding and magnifying it? and what would be his fate, if he returned to his country, while yet the Union which he would strengthen continues intact? Did he not make his to Canada to escape the clutches of the United States marshal? If he landed on the shores of the United States to-morrow, would he not be arrested on a warrant from the Committee of the Senate and carried before an inquisition at Washington? Has he not, in the discourse from which I have already quoted, told the people of Glasgow, that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that a colored man, of African descent, cannot be a citizen of the United States, and that, no matter what outrages may be committed on him, he is denied the privilege of appealing to the Courts of law ? Will Mr. Douglass, when he shall read what I this night say to you, still contend that the onstitution contains no guarantee of slavery, and those who say it does grossly pervert its meaning? Will be contradict the very words of those who framed the Constitution, who explained the meanng of what they themselves did? Will he deny that even George Washington, the president of this convention, and the first President of the Union under the Constitution, himself asserted his right to recover one of his own slaves who fled from Mount ernon, and sought an asylum in New Hampshire? will assume it possible he may do so-that he may spoff at the contents of the Madison papers, and sneer at the example of Washington, and deride such paltry authorities as Chancellor Kent and Chief Justice Marshall, and Story—the very Blackstone of America—and the opinions of Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution. I will therefore ask his attention, and yours, while do so, to the following description of the beauties f his anti-slavery Constitution and the inscrutable blessings of the glorious Union—a description which cannot fail to impress his mind and yours with a sense of their value to the slave. Here is the best description of the United States Constitu-

ion I have ever met with.

[Mr. Thompson here quoted a long and burning denunciation of some of the clauses of the American Constitution, as having been framed by the founders of American freedom, and which yet showed they were desirons of particular and the word desirons of particular and the constitution of the constitutio they were desirous of perpetuating slavery. Mr. T.

You will naturally be anxious to know by whose You will naturally be anxious to know by whose hand this most admirable delineation of the practical operation of the United States Government has been drawn. The words are those of Frederick Douglass, as delivered on two occasions in my presence—first, at a great meeting in Finsbury Chapel, in London, presided over by the late Mr. Joseph Sturge, and then at a soirce, given to Mr. Douglass this new light? When did he make the marrellous discovery? Would slavery be more secure when all material support was withdrawn? Surge, and then at a soirce, given to Mr. Douglass this new light? When did he make the marrellous discovery? Would slavery be more secure when all material support was withdrawn? States were hallowed ground, on which no slave-hefore his departure for America, in March, 1847. What the Constitution was in 1847 it is now—what the Union was in 1847 it is now. Since then, we have seen the horrors attendant upon the Fugitive

ject, the clause, as it stands in the Constitution. Slave Act—the virtual repeal of the Missouri com-was adopted. After this, in the conventions held promise—the atrocities perpetrated in Kansas—the in the several States to ratify the Constitution, the brutal assault in the Senate, on Sumner—the Dred in the several States to ratify the Constitution, the same meaning was attached to the words. For example—Mr. Madison, (afterwards President,) when recommending the Constitution to his constituents, told them that 'this clause would secure to them their property in slaves,' and that, whereas at present, 'if any slave clopes to any of those States —the enslavement of the free people of color —the banishment of others by tens of thousands, present, 'if any slave clopes to any of those States —the most heart-rending circumstances of whereas clause are true like heavest amenains tad by account of the most heart-rending circumstances of whereas clause are true like heavest amenains tad by account from all they held day and segred—the their laws,' this clause 'was expressly inserted to expulsion of peaceful and pious white settlers, tradenable owners of slaves to reclaim them.' I might ers, teachers, travellers, and ministers, and the dequote many other passages from the speeches of moniacal lynchings in all parts of the country—equally distinguished men to the same effect; but I together with scenes of blood-thirstiness and ferocity will refer you to the language of one who spoke at in Congress; and yet Mr. Douglass now tells the a much later date—a most accomplished statesman, citizens of Glasgow and Newcastle that there are a distinguished diplomatist, a profound student of no guarantees of slavery in the Constitution, and the Constitution, and one who would have been but that if he could, he would draw closer the bonds of too glad to find in the Constitution any support of the Union. Such is the result of fourteen years his magnificent and heroic efforts in Congress in behalf of the slave and the rights of the abolitionists.
Listen to the words of the venerable John Quincy
Adams, ex-President of the United States. (Loud
applause.) 'Yes,' he says, 'it cannot be denied—
the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a
the slaveholding lords of the Constitution, three stitution in all its relations to slavery, is its bul-

Sinai; and, 3. The exaction of a representation for power upon the Slave States. In what way? By slaves—for articles of merchandise—under the name enactment? That would be to violate and overthrow of persons.' He goes on to say that 'the preserva- the Constitution and to dissolve the Union at once. tion, propagation, and perpetuity of slavery is the vital and animating principle of the national government, and that a knot of slaveholders give the law and prescribe the policy of the country. Such is the Constitution upon which the Union of the next, the oath he would have to take before he did United States has rested for seventy-two years, and so would be, 'to preserve, protect, and defend the under which the government is at this moment ad- Constitution'; and that, not according to his own under which the government is at this moment administered, and must continue to be administered, interpretation, but as construed by the nine Judges until the Union is dissolved, or the Constitution, of the Supreme Court. Were all the representativity the consent of the slaveholding States, is altitudes from the Free States anti-slavery men, each tared; such is the Constitution, as interpreted and would be under the obligation of an oath to support invariably acted upon by the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the country; such is the Constitution of the United States. They could highest judicial tribunal in the country; such is not, without adding perjury to treason, assail the the Constitution, as understood by every Congress rights of the Southern States in the matter of sla-

the Constitution, as held by every political party, But, is the Republican political party an anti-save one, that has ever been formed; such is the slavery party? Does it even affect to be so? Not at Constitution, as taught in every class-book, legal all. Look at the mean, cowardly, and miserable commentary, college, university, and law-court in disclaimers of these men during the recent ballot-the Union; such is the Constitution, according to ing for a Speaker. Look at the language of their the universal sentiment and acceptation of the organs, even of the chief of them, the New York people. Under this Constitution, the Government Tribune. [Mr. Thompson, after quoting the words the United States has been a government of of Mr. Sherman, a Republican, as an instance to of the United States has been a government of slaveholders from the beginning. Washington, Jeffrson, Mudison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, all Presidents, were slaveholders. At the time Mr. Adams spoke the words I have quoted, the President of the United States, the President of the United States, the President of the Sanakar of the House of Representation of Mr. Garrison and his colleagues is owing the whole of that anti-slavery sentiment, which, in its the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representations, munifestations, and modes of action, tatives, and five out of nine of the judges of the Supreme Court, were slaveholders. Various forms, harmonical various for Under this Constitution, thousands of slaves, Garrison in the vital question of the Union, the having fled across the borders of the Southern words he used when speaking of that gentleman States, have been captured in the Free States, and at a public meeting in London in 1847, over which dragged to merciless punishment, and do med to a I had the honor to preside. [Mr. Thompson gave a rapid death upon the plantations of the Mississippi; long quotation from Mr. Douglass's speech on the occasion referred to, in which that gentleman highly eulogised William Lloyd Garrison labors in the Anti-Slavery cause, and who had by his fearless unmasking of hypocrisy brought down upon himself the execuations of a religious party in this land.] This was a just and noble tribute, warm and gushing from a grateful heart, though elo-quent lips, and was greeted, as it deserved, with an houses were draped with black, and United States enthusiastic response. Mr. Garrison is a Disunion-soldiers lined the way from the Court House to the ist. He was so at the time when the panegyric I wharf, where lay the vessel engaged to carry the have just read was pronounced. The essence of his disunionism is found in a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual meeting in May, 1844, (in which secession from the United States was urged as the duty of Abolitionists.) In the light of the informamation I have laid before you, you will, I think, deem the logic of this resolution irresistible, and that it has been abundantly supported. Under Union the cords of which he says he would draw this resolution, Mr. Douglass labored for some time as an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and travelled with Mr. Garrison, who everywhere hoisted the banner of 'No Union with Slaveholders.' I should rejoice in an opportunity of hearing Mr. Douglass give his reasons for saying that he now entirely differs from the disunion programme of the Garrisonian party. The late Dr. Channing plainly foresaw the dissolution of the Union, as the consequence of the spread of sound a ti-slavery principles, when he said—' On this subject (slavery) our fathers swerved from the right; we, their children, see the path of duty more clearly, and must walk in it. 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 should demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong-doing. To this conviction the Free States are tending. Mr. Garrison and his party have long reached this conviction; and, obedient to their sense of duty, they are walking consistently in the

path of disunion. For doing so, they have been branded as a no-government body. The American Anti-Slavery Society is not opposed to Governments, but simply to the Government of the United States, while it is based upon, and is acting for, slavery. Neither does it bind any man's conscience, only qualification for membership is, the 'belief that slaveholding is a heinous crime. Speaking for my-self, I will say, that, even did I differ from the Garrisonian party, I should honor them for their fidelity to their principles. They cannot vote for others to do that which they themselves would think it sinful to do. They cannot elect a man to an office which he can only assume on taking an oath to support the Constitution-that very that guarantees the rights of the slaveholder, hunts down the panting fugitive, and pledges the physical force of the Government to the crushing of any attempt of the slaves to win their personal freedom. Looking at the Constitution in precisely the same light as Mr. Douglass once viewed it, they holdly deounce it, as he once old, as an iniquitous compact -an unholy and most guilty compromise of all the acred rights of a sixth part of the population; and, as he once plainly perceived, they look to the dissolution of the Union as the only effectual remedy, and as the only means of getting rid of the responsibility of participation in wrong-doing. For this, all true men should honor them, and all true en who understand them do; for the rest, it is of ac they say. But, says Mr. Douglass, that would be

300,000 slaveholders be long able to flog into submission five millions of their equal fellow-creatures? Would not the knell of the Union be the tocsin of revolt to the slaves in the South? Is it quite certain that multitudes in the South would not get rid of their possessions, and seek safety in the Free States, secure from the horrible apprehension of midnight insurrection? (Mr. Thompson sat down

amidst prolonged cheering.)

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, seconded by Mr. W. H. Day, a colored gentleman, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Thompson. Mr. George Roy intimated that Mr. Thompson had consented to deliver a second lecture next week, in which he will take up the moral and religious

aspects of the slavery question. The meeting then separated.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle:

From the Newcastle [Eng.] Chronicle. MR. F. DOUGLASS AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

Sir.-I have observed reference made in your columns to the wide difference between the opinions of Mr. F. Douglass and those of Mr. Geo. Thompson, on the above important question; but I write to you for the purpose of pointing out the glaring inconsistencies of Mr. Douglass's own expressed views on this subject. When Mr. Douglass was in this country in 1846, he went through the length and breadth of Great Britain denouncing, with burning sarcasm and invective, that Constitution he now so loudly extols. But he did not speak in the language of denunciation only, for nothing could be more convincing than the argu-ments which he employed to prove that the Constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, and that it was a primary duty of every friend of truth and freedom to repudiate this compact with the powers I happen to have in my posse copy of a pamphlet report of a speech delivered by Mr. Douglass in Finsbury Chapel, London, on Friday, the 224 May, 1846. In this speech I find a masterly exposition of the pro-slavery character of the American Constitution and Union. For example, Mr. Douglass says: - 'The Constitution makes it the duty of the Northern States to return the slave, if he attempts to escape, to call out the army and navy to crush the slave into subjection, if he dare make an attempt to gain his freedom. The East and the West, the North and the South, the people of Massachusetts and the people of South Carolina have, through their representatives, each in their own official capacity, sworn before high Heaven that the slave shall be a slave or die. So that while the Free States of the American Union consent to what they call the compromises of the Constitution of the United States, they are responsible for the existence of slavery in the Southern States.' Again, after asking why the three millions of slaves do not rise up and crush the three hundred thousand slaveholders, Mr. Douglass replies by stating that they do not do it, 'because the onle of the United States are all pledged, bound by their oaths, bound by their citizenship in that country, to bring their whole physical power to bear against the slave if such an event should arise, and every defender of the American Union, of the compromise of the United States, no matter how much he may boast of his anti-slavery feeling, is, so far as his citizenship goes, a pledged enemy to the emancipation of the bondsman.'

Such were the opinions entertained by Mr. Doug-lass during his last visit to this country, and the views which he then disseminated far and wide among the British people. Every word that Mr. Douglass then uttered bears upon it the stamp of truth; and if this be so, then Mr. Douglass, who now upholds the Constitution and the Union, stands convicted upon his own testimony of being, 'so far as his citizenship goes, a pledged enemy to the emancipation of the bondsman.' With Mr. Douglass's personal opinions I have no desire to meddle, excepting in so far as they form a part of his public advocacy; but I must say I think that Mr. Douglass owes it to the public to afford some explanation of the reasons why he is now advocating a policy the very antipodes of that which he so eloquently expounded in 1846. It is of vital importance that the English people should have a perfectly clear view of the slavery question; but this is utterly impossible if those who profess to enlighten them, intead of planting their feet upon an immutable principle, veer round to every point of the compass.

Your obedient servant,
AN ABOLITIONIST. Newcastle, March 3, 1860.

From the New York Independent.

CULMINATION OF THE SENATORIAL DES-POTISM, IN THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR.

The Slave Despotism is rapidly bringing forth its ruits. At the instigation and in the service of that Despotism, the Senate of the United States, assuming to themselves the powers and functions of a Judicial Court, without its saleguards of jury and trial for the citizen, have thrown into prison one of the citizens of a sovereign State, accused of no crime, indicted for no offence, deprived now of his libery, without one process of law, at the bare vote of a body having no authority over him, except that of their own irresponsible will! The Senate have presumed to clothe an ordinary Committee of Investigation with the powers of an Inquisition, and the character and authority of a Judicial Court. Having done this, they then assume the denial of the right and authority of such Court to compel any man to appear and answer before it, as being a contempt of the Senate, and then, assuming and affirming Mr. Hyatt to have been guilty of that crime of contempt, without trial, without investigation, they throw him into prison, themselves the accusers, the jurors, and the Judges and the Executive: witnesses being dropped out, not even the form of calling or examining them being wouch-

Under this dread, indefinable accusasion of contempt, no act, or word, or motion, or intention of contempt having been mentioned or proved; under this dread and awful power of accusation as for crime, of contempt against a body, to whose authority the individual so accused owed no personal alleance, except as merely a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and then only in specific, finite, known cases; under this compr creative power of both constituting crime and pun-ishing it at one blow, without indictment, and without trial, a free, innocent citizen of a Sovereign State has been thrown into prison, there to lie, until he shall purge himself, as the phrase is, of that crime of contempt, of which he is accused in utter-ing his honest conviction that the Committee or ing his honest conviction that the Committee or Court of the Senate have no power given to them by the Constitution to compel him to answer before their bar! Until he shall purge himself of the alleged crime of contempt, by perjuring himself before God, by declaring what in his conscience as an honest man, and in his independence as a free citizen of the United States, he cannot declare, namely,

that he believes the Court of the Senate to have the authority and right, or constitutionally the power, to compel him to answer! He must lie and rot in prison, at the con mand of the Senate, without even the form of any trial for any crime, at the bare declaration of the Committee of the Senate, or notification of the Secretary or President of that Com-

mittee, that he is guilty of contempt! Not that he is guilty of contempt:
Not that he has refused to appear, not that he has refused to answer; no such thing at all; but simply that he has averred that the Committee of the Senate have no right to compel him to appear and answer! For this, as for the crime of contempt of Court, this man is thrown into prison; not on trial, not even to await any trial, nor permitted to be tried, or to answer for himself, or to have a jury to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence, but the guilt concluded and declared, the accuration, the conviction, the sentence, and the punishment, and, we may add, the previous creation of the crime, all begun and completed at once, all at one blow! Under this dread, indefinite, comprehensive power of accusation, sentence, and punishment, statute, without investigation, without jury, without witnesses, without answer, and without Judge, the party assuming to be the offended party being at once Judge, Jury, and High Sheriff, where may the reach of this despotism stop? Where is there any restraint upon it, where any protection against it? Why may it not proceed to an instant depriva-tion of life, as the adequate determined punishment of the alleged crime of such contempt? And who is safe from being its next victim? If the Senate bave power to throw a man into prison for alleged contempt, without statute, without trial, so they

have to put a man to death. The same undefined, illimitable power, with an additional screw or two of the machinery, might take Mr. Hyatt's head off, thefore his native Sovereign State, the proper pro-tector of his personal liberty, could have time, or would summon energy, to act in his defence. Any extreme of despotism is possible, under that despot-ism of the Slave Oligarchy beneath which we are

The progress of this act of despotism teems with warning to the people of the United States. Are they willing to have this new precedent of tyranny established? If so, then we may be sure it is only a preliminary of dreadful tragedies. The same power that could arrest Mr. Hyatt, and throw him into prison, dragging him from his family, his business, his freedom of social life and enjoyment of his accustomed civil privileges, without crime, without even suspicion or accusation of crime, and then throw him into prison for his denial of the authority of the Inquisition that has arrested him, making that a crime, and punishing him fer that created crime, without trial, could proceed to any length, and will do it speedily, in regard to constructive treason. The same power could drag any clergyman from his pulpit, and put him to the torture of an inquisition as to his opinions, and if he should assert the opinion that that power is not of God, is not lawful, and cannot be obeyed, could throw him into prison. Give to that same power a single opportunity to work as the tool of the slave despotism, with the doctrines of constructive treason for conspiring against the peace, government, and security of a slave State, in disseminating insurrectionary and treasonable opinions in regard to its domestic institutions, the security of such institutions being guaranteed, as alleged, by the Constitu-tion, and not a minister of God who dares open his lips to denounce slavery as sin, will be safe in his personal liberty. The Senate may at any moment create a Court of Inquiry as to the causes of, or complicity with, any outbreak of violence, any case of the escape of slaves, and under pretence of authority committed to that Court, may summon and arrest, and throw into prison, any preacher of the Gospel, from Maine to Texas.

From the New York Tribune.

MR. SEWARD'S TWO SPEECHES. Whether the impression be well founded or not that it is better for any political party to have the Garrisonian Abolitionists its enemies rather than its friends, we think the Republican party will not lose anything if the error is corrected into which Mr. Wendell Phillips, and a good many other people, seem to have fallen in regard to Mr. Seward's last speech in the United States Senate. An ap-peal is made from Mr. Seward in the Capitol to Mr. Seward on the stump; and we are led to suppose if we yield our judgment to that of these critical gentlemen, that there is some wide and irreconcila-ble difference between the Senator and the stump orator. We remember Mr. Phillips saying, in on of those magnificent philippies for which he is so justly noted, and which have given even to that word a new significance, and started it, as it were, from a new root—we remember his saying, refer-ring to himself and his coadjutors, 'We are nothunless critical.' The philosophy which dictated the aphorism is unquestionably correct, and it would be impossible for Mr. Phillips to appear in public so soon after the speech we have just referred to was delivered, and not subject it to his sharpest criticism. Not to notice it at all would be to knowledge that his vocation was ended; to notice it in any other way than he does would be to deny his

There is one point, however, in which we wonder that even Mr. Phillips does not see and recognize the value of Mr. Seward's speech. If we are rightly informed, it was one of the original cardinal principles of the Anti-Slavery movement that its advo-cates did not assume the right, and disavowed the intention of meddling politically with Slavery in the States. The impossibility of such interference under the present Constitution of the United States, and their recognition of that fact, compels these re formers, if we understand their position, to stand out in the cold, aloof from any political organization. Beyond a certain point, in the direction in which they want to go, Mr. Seward clearly indicates that the Republican party does not propose to venture. Surely he deserves for this not the anathema, but the thanks of the uncompromising aboli tionists. If they wish to recruit for their they have but to point to his exposition of Repub lican principles to show the public that all who to enlist for the war against Slavery in the States must look elsewhere for leaders—namely, to Messrs. Garrison and Phillips. We wonder that this point has escaped the keen eyes of the latter

It is said of a distinguished member of Congress whose hostility to the extension of Slavery is ex-ceedingly zealous, but whose Abolition friends have cometimes complained of him that he does not go further and labor for its extinction in the States that his reply is—'It will not do to be too d—d vir-tuous.' We do not know that it can be objected to Mr. Seward that he has any weakness of this sort. Undoubtedly he disapproves of Slavery; as a political economist he knows that it is ruinous to the material wealth of the country where it exists; as a statesman he knows-which is of far more consequence-that it is wasteful of men; as a moralis he knows that it is subversive of all moral obliga tions; and as a Christian he knows that it is pracinfidelity. But he also knows that the Federal Government has no more right to interfere with its existence in South Carolina, for instance, than it has to prohibit its establishment in this The abolition of Slavery at the South, or the abolition of Freedom at the North, are works which can be consummated, politically, only by the people of that section where either now exists. So long, however, as they choose to cherish these antagonis tic systems, so long is the conflict between these two sections irrepressible. Neither can afford to cease striving for the power and the influence of the Federal Government, in which both have so much at stake, for so overwhelming are that power and influence that their uniform exercise in one direction must make either Liberty or Slavery paramount throughout the country. It is this philosophical statement which marked the Rochester speech of Mr. Seward, and made it the target of much fierce denunciation. It was simply saying that, in the course of human events, Liberty and Slavery could not exist together and be at peace; and that, in the desperate struggle between them, he believed and hoped that Slavery would not triumph. Possibly we are dull, but we see nothing incon-

sistent with all this in the speech of the 29th olt That was rather the complement than the antago-nist of the speech at Rochester. As one set forth the philosophy and the morality of the conflict beon the two great forces of the country, and its inevitable result, so the other marks the fimit, in that contest, to which a political party can go. The one was a popular address, made to a mass meeting of the people, amid all the excitement and enthusiasm of a popular election, by a tribune of the people. The other was an elaborate essay, spoken by the most distinguished representative of his party, at a time when he could not help feeling that

the eyes of the nation were upon him, its ears open to catch his lightest word as a possible candidate in the most important election which the country has yet been called upon to decide. On the first occasion, Mr. Seward spoke for himself; on the second, it was not possible, even had he been so disposed, to take a position so above and apart from the circumstances of the case, that the private individual should be distinguished, in the eyes of the world, from the Senator, the possible President, the repre-sentative of a great party. This veteran statesman, the man who nearly all his life has stood, in all his waking hours, the object of public attention, visibly trembled, it is said, with ill-suppressed agitation, when he rose in his place in the Senate on the 29th worn, iron nerves, to bear without vibration.

cannot, if we are just, forget that he weighed every word he uttered on that occasion, not in the delicate scales of private feeling and sentiment, but in the ponderous balance of political duty and party

Barnard Freeman and 83 Daniel Otis and 160 Amory L. Babcock and 131 responsibility.

From the Syracuse League.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

That the speech of this gentleman, now attraction in the universal attention of the nation, disappoints us, we are free to confess. We have admired the course of Mr. Seward in many respects. His bold avowal of his belief in the 'Higher Law,' in Addison P. Brown and the course of th an infidel and slaveholding Senate, and before, we C. D. Marcy and may almost say, an infidel nation, won our admira-Gilbert Walker and

When in his Rochester speech in relation to the Isaac Howes and anti-slavery struggle, he boldly declared that it was D. F. Witherbee and not an ephemeral, lanatical agitation, but 'AN IR-REPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BETWEEN OPPOSING AND ENDUR-ING FORCES, SLAVERY AND FREEDOM, one of which B.T. Howes and must obtain the mastery, that admiration was greatly increased. The Democratic party seized upon these expressions of our Senator, and played Charles Crozier and all the changes on them with the design to make Charles Kendall and him odious before the nation. But, in this we have W. W. Mitchell and seen how God takes care of him who fearlessly ad- Jacob Bates and vocates the right. The expressions, 'A Higher Thomas H. Rood and Law,' 'An Irrepressible Conflict,' have become Levi Goss and watch-words, and these fearless declarations have done more to give Mr. Seward a high moral elevation before the nation and the world, than scores of such speeches could give as the one under review, delivered on the 29th of February, on the admission of Kansas.

On taking up that speech, we instinctively looked for a re-affirmation of the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict.' It was natural that Mr. S. should have alluded to his Rochester speech, in view of the Micah B. Allen and fact that he has been so bitterly assailed by the whole South, backed by the willing minions of sla- Elnathan Davis and very in the North, the Democratic party, for utter-ing a self-evident truth. Instead of boldly main-Moses Knowlton, Jr. and 189 taining the ground he has already taken, as he had every encouragement to do, he makes not one word of allusion to it in his whole speech. His whole effort seems to be to show, after all, that there is no need for any such conflict. If the South will be content with slavery where it is, we of the North will help them to maintain it, and slavery and freedom in our country can go harmoniously hand in

If this is to be the course of Mr. Seward, the antislavery cause has nothing to hope from him. The cleetion of any man who shows a disposition to com- H. B. Tripp and promise with this great evil will have a demoralizing influence, and, instead of being a triumph of antislavery, will, in its effects, be as disastrous as an out and out triumph of the pro-slavery democracy. If any of our friends, or the friends of Mr. S., think we misrepresent him, or do not understand his position, we will thank them to give us any quotation from his speech to prove us incorrect. Let them give one sentence, if they can, in the whole speech, that shows the great heart of a lover of humanity, or that awakened in them any thing like an enthusiastic feeling in the right direction. We are sorry to say, this speech of Mr. Seward makes us fear he is making the same fatal mistake made by Mr. Web- Otis G. Cheever and ster and Mr. Clay, that not only lost them the Presidency, but lost them forever the character of bene- David Lee Child and factors of their race.

and noble position, they can never recover the stand they have lost; and so the Republican party and Mr. S. will find, unless they are warned in season.

All that was necessary for Mr. Seward was to have re-affirmed, boldly, and with the ability and Jones Fay and consected him. concede him, the stand he has already taken. would have inspired the feelings and strengthened

the hopes of all good men.

It seems to us very strange that leading politicians are so apt to mistake or undervalue the great heart of the masses on whom they mainly depend for D. B. Morey and the hopes of all good men. support, and rather seek to conciliate uncertain B. R. Downes and 'conservative' influences to their cost. We wish Richard Clap and to tell Mr. S. and all such men, that nineteen in A. T. Stearns and twenty of the rank and file of the Republican party are abolitionists: that they are so from earnest con- Alfred Bicknell and rictions of right; and if the Republican party does A. Bardwell and not make an earnest effort to drive slavery from our Daniel R. Haynes and country by all legal and constitutional means, they will withhold their support. They want no man nominated for President whose record is not right on this subject. They never will vote for any man for the Presidency, who is in favor of executing the abominable Fugitive Slave Bill. Be warned in sea-

AARON D. STEVENS.

The Boston Pionier, of last week-the ablest, most H. L. Broaders and independent, and highest toned of all the German papers in this country-referring to the commemorative meeting at the Meionaon on the 16th, says :-

The spirit of such men as Stevens is that which must and will inspire the party of freedom. It will not remain quiet, nor will it allow itself to be confounded by the phrases of compromisers, or by the threats of men-stealers. It is propagating itself more than is supposed, and its assistants are presidential candidates as well as executioners. The words which we heard in Boston on the 16th, were something altogether new among Americans, and are not spoken here and in Kansas alone. A new 'School' is beginning to loom up, which might be called the Kansas-or Brown-School, and which laughs as well at the non-resistant 'Old-School Abolitionists' as at the 'New-School Republicans.' This School must lay the foundation for a new party-organization, in which, we should like, if we could, to incorporate all free-thinking Germans, including all Gymnastic and Labor Unions. German Radicals, you who have deemed yourselves the 'Pio-neers' in the field of revolutionary ideas, the Americans are beginning to put you to shame, and if you are not willing to belong to the vanguard, you wil again become in this field fawners and maranders. to the ranguard, you will

Let him who will still seek and behold his happiness in the Republican party, as he can best convert into money his assistance in behalf of the rights of foreigners and of opposition to slavery, or else in behalf of his money-bags and speculation for office. We shall not commit ourselves to this

Still to belong to the Republican party would be to us, even without the Two Years' Amendment, a self-forbidden shame, after that party has, through its highest exponents, called cannibals 'capitalists,' and planted the gallows for freedom's martyrs in its platform.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Agitator. AARON D. STEVENS. The following is an extract from a letter written

us by Aaron D. Stevens:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, VA., Feb. 28, 1860. My DEAR FRIEND-Yours of the 20th inst. was duly received. I have often heard of you, but have never had the pleasure of seeing you. I hope you will continue to teach the truth to the world. May it see the good and grasp it, though the heavens fall. I expect to leave this world on the 16th of March. If I can, I will return, and communicate to you

and others in regard to the spirit world. I love, above all others, the spiritual theory as far as I have investigated it. I do not agree with many of the spiritualists. I like Doctor Hare's views better than any I am acquainted with. He is a matter of fact man. That pleases me. On some points I

It is very hard for people to see truth if it conflicts with their pre-conceived opinions. But truth is mighty, and will prevail.' Error will gradually be driven from the earth, and all mankind will become brothers and sisters in deeds as well as words.

A. D. STEVENS. Good bye.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 30, 1860.

PETITIONS AGAINST SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Below we give a complete list of the various petitions which have been forwarded to the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its present session, the number of of February. The weight of the responsibility of that moment was too heavy even for those well-worn, iron nerves, to bear without vibration. We were sent : were sent :-

and 83 others, of Brewster Brighton. So. Scituate Sherborn. James O. Barney and R. W. French and Job Kelly and A. C. Smith and Seekonk. Lawrence. Dennis. Cambridge. Sharon. Huntington. Albert Hewins and Barnstable. Marlboro'. Worcester. O. F. Harris and 45 others, of Auburn. Natick. Washington Petersham. Cummington Worthington Goshen.

Levi Goss and L. H. Cobb and W. Boylston N. Andover. Warren. Calvin Cutter and Augustus DePeyster and 33 Boston. Francis Jackson and Adams Twitchell and Blackstone Charles Ellis and Uxbridge. George M. Steele and Velorous Taft and Upton. Georgetown Fall River. 28 "Berkley. 571 legal voters, Fitchburg. Ebenezer Dean and 105 others, of Hanson. Essex.

Eben Howes and J. R. Munsell (Rev.) and 125 Harwich. Samuel Smith and Elisha Hutchinson and 106 legal voters, Haverhill. Eliab Wight and Henry Elwell, Jr., and Manchester. Edward Flint and Leicester. Daniel Hosmer and Sterling. Henry Abbott and William Whiting and Amherst. Concord. Milford. Benj. F. Burgess and Hanover. David Standley and

Jonathan H. Riggs and W.Glouce Adam Gifford and Westport. Jonathan Covell and Dartmouth. James M. Eveleth and Princeton. Sudbury. Erastus Dickinson and John Clement and Townsend. Alvan Howes and Barnstable John R. Thurston and Rockport. R. H. Moorehead and Marshfield Samuel W. Gilbert and 75 legal voters Mendon. Peter Wellington and James W. Putnam and 820 Danvers. N. Brookfield

Wayland.

So. Hinghan

S. Gardner.

Natick. Middlefield.

Southboro'.

Weymouth. Rutland.

Barre. Sterling.

Malden

Gill

Needham.

Bradford.

Dorchester.

S. Reading.

Leominster.

Montague.

Newton.

Douglass.

Stoneham, Abington,

Windsor.

Reading.

Andover. Newton.

Weymouth.

Westboro'.

Westminster.

Cheshire.

Paxton.

W.Brookfield.

Gardner.

J. A. Moore and M. Collester and William Lovell and

Lyman R. Forbes and Marshall G. Kimball and 116 Charles C. Breck and 156 legal voters Salem. 178 others,

Fiske Barrett and Samuel Dyer and Philo Wright and Ira Gray and Wm. D. Scrimgeour and 126 J. H. Stephenson and 146 Noah Fifield and Samuel Jones and

Alanson P. Dean and William Phipps and George Miles and

It will be recollected that, last year, the Committee to whom similar petitions were referred, reported a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, which came within three votes of being adopted by the House of Representatives. In view of the pending Presidential election, it was hardly expected by the most sanguine that the present Legislature would decree the abolition of slave-hunting in this State, by a two-thirds vote; but, surely, no one dreamed that the Committee, having this subject under consideration, would have the cool audacity to report that the petitioners have leave to withdraw '!! Yet they have done so, -Hon. NATHANIEL H. WHI-TING, of Plymouth, alone dissenting, -and the Senate has accepted the report! Mr. Whiting moved, as a substitute, a bill similar to the one submitted last

year, which he supported in a speech of signal ability. a full report of which we give in our present number. In this matter, and also in ably advocating the obliteration of all complexional distinctions in the militis law of the Commonwealth, he has shown himself as true to his anti-slavery professions in the Senate as

out of it. Of course, we do not sgree with Mr. Whiting in his anti-slavery construction of the Constitution-nor does the nation; and it is an instructive commentary upon that construction, that the same Judge Story from whom he quotes to sustain his views, declares expressly in the celebrated case, Prigg vs. The Comnonicealth of Pennsylvania- UNDER AND IN VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION, the owner of a slave is clothed with entire authority, in every State in the Union, to seize and recapture his slave. The Constitution of the United States was designed to uphold and justify the act of seizing and removing a slave by his

master.' And so, the people of Massachusetts, whose minds are made up that no more fugitive slaves shall be hunted among them, and who demand of their servants a law to that effect, are told by those servants that they have 'leave to withdraw' their petitions: but the insolent Committee are too craven or too cunning to offer a word in support of their recommendation!

What is the plain English of this report of the Committee? It is-

(1) Leave for the slave-hunter still to hunt his prey from Cape Cod to Berkshire, armed with national governmental power! (2) Leave for the seizure, at any time, of another

Anthony Burns, and his rendition to slavery, at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonetthe court-house in chains, and the judges crawling Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. S.—, and believe me your brother in the bonds of Love, Truth and strife, and the Commonwealth convulsed with shame, under the same-the city threatened with bloody indignation and horror!

(3) Leave for the kidnapper to lay claim to any repay the closest perusal.

man, woman, or child, without regard to complexion, interposing only a jury trial!

(4) Leave for the citizen to have a conscience, if he dare, in opposition to the rendition of the fugitive slave, and to 'hide the outcast' at his peril!

SEWARDISM IN THE 'RELIGIOUS' PRESS. Here is a specimen of the sort, and amount, of re- MR. PRESIDENT: form advocated by that very small class of 'religious' papers (most improperly so called) which even preabout either slaves or negroes, and moreover repreonly an economical question, the two parties to which, to confine the remarks I shall make at this time. by a very natural diversity of opinion, were advocatthose of 'labor'-uses these expressions :-

graced our Congressional Hails, can hardly conceive the luxury of listening to the wise generalizations of banks, railroads, manufactories and cities, or even in gentleman. There was no descending to personali- it touches the vital currents in the very life of the sions of one gentleman to another. Nor was there any attempt to inflame passions by a skilful use of incidental topics. All was conciliatory, comprehen
It has been with no little sive, compact, and-slas! that it is a thing to be made note of-gentlemanly.

The small space allotted to the Helper book and Harper's Ferry excitement seemed to me more ef-fective in assigning them their true importance, than say, I was strongly tempted to concur with them in

ligious' periodical literature of a country, and which rection, and brought me to different conclusions. is looked up to by its people as sound and wise, is di- I feel encouraged in my course by the knowledge vided between such direct encouragement of slavery that at least one State (Vermont) has already passed as we find in the Observer and the Journal of Com- a law similar to the one I have offered, and that peomerce, and such 'daubing with untempered mortar' ple in other States are contemplating a like course of as abounds in the Congregationalist and the Inde- action. But were I alone here in the views I enterpendent! Alas! when the man who once pointed out tain, I should still feel that I had a duty to perform, the 'irrepressible conflict' necessarily existing be- which my own sense of right, as well as my duty to tween freedom and slavery, and who seemed disposed my constituents, would not allow me to forsake or to help in bringing that conflict to a crisis, now falls neglect. back into the advocacy of 'conciliatory' measures, Nearly fifteen thousand of the people of this Comand is praised for it by clergymen pretending to be anti-slavery !- c. K. W.

INFLUENCE OF BAD COMPANY.

corrupt good manners.' years, when more and more evidence has been com- ply with their demand. ing out, of the determined pertinacity of their protec- I feel confident that no one at this Board will ven ters and members .- c. K. W.

UMENT.

A pamphlet has just appeared with the following

No RIGHTS, No DUTIES: or, Slaveholders, as such. have no Rights; Slaves, as such, owe no Duties.' An answer to a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, touching resistance to slaveholders being the right and duty of the slaves, and of the people and States

The object of the pamphlet is to test the politicians of the non-slave States by their own acknowl- natural and constitutional law. edged principle of the right and duty of armed defence and armed resistance to slaveholders and tyrants. The nation endorses and glories in the principle and spirit that prompted to, and guided the revolucatur, Eaton, and the entire American people call them-to free the white slaves. If armed defence of human beings was ever right-as the Republican party asserts it is-then is it the right and duty of the people and States of the North to invade Virginia and Maryland to free the slaves, and defend them against their enslavers. If it was the right and duty of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free slaves, it was the right and duty of John Brown and his associates to invade Virginia and Missouri to free those held in slavery by these bands of American Corsnirs.

Let those Republicans who think it as much their duty to make Virginia a free State as it is to make Kansas a free State, send for this pamphlet, and circulate it among their fellow-republicans. It will greatly help to stir them up to seek, not only to prevent the extension of slavery, but to abolish it where it now exists. Republicans and the people of the North are as sacredly bound to abolish slavery in States where it exists, as to prevent its extension to other territories. The right to prevent the extension of slavery, pre-supposes the right to abolish it in States where it now exists. De.

ANOTHER VETO FROM GOV. BANKS. tia law aforesaid; and twice has Gov. Banks inter- Union floats in the air. posed his veto to prevent the will of the people being

and afternoon, 16th inst.

SPEECH OF HON. N. H. WHITING,

In the Senate of Massachusetts, March 23, on a motion to substitute a Bill for the Report (leave to withdraw) on the Petition of Charles Beecher and 14720 other citizens of Massachusetts, asking for a law against slave-hunting.

The question before us, I take it, is not so much in regard to the merits of the particular bill which I tend to be reformatory. The 'regular' Washington have moved as a substitute for the report of the Comcorrespondent of the Congregationalist-commenting mittee, as it is whether any affirmative response to the on the speech in which Mr. Seward lately, after defining the Republican party as a white man's party, gislation for the protection of personal liberty is needdeliberately vindicated it from the reproach of caring ed, and whether, if such be the case, we have any power, under the Constitution of the State or nation. sented the slave question as being, in its main aspect, to engage in it. It is to this point mainly I propose

To me, this is a question of greater magnitude, and ing, one the superior claims of 'capital,' the other of more extensive and permanent interest, than any which has come before the Legislature during its One who has not heard, with shame and sorrow, present session. It is not limited to the material inthe narrow, heated, vulgar philippics that have disterests of the people, as shown in the incorporation of a statesman, delivered with the calm courtesy of a the reservation or preservation of Back-Bay lands, but ties. The few allusions to individuals were the allu- Commonwealth. It is not a project to make free

It has been with no little hesitation that I have ventured to differ from all my colleagues on the Commistee-men of large experience in public as well as in private life, while I am entirely without any preany amount of explanation or declamation could have the report they have made. But I must follow my own convictions; and the best reflection I have been Alas! when that which purports to be the 're- able to give the subject has led me in a different di-

monwealth ask for the passage of such a law as will save them and the State from the guilt of slavehunting. Against this petition no one remonstratesno one objects to it. The number and respectability Most truly are we told that 'Evil communications of the petitioners, and the total absence of any ex pressed opposition on the part of the people, should Every one will remember the excellent anti-slavery lead us to pause long and deliberate well before we sermon entitled 'Our Country's Sin,' written by Rev. reject their prayer. But when superadded to this is Justin Perkins, (a missionary of the American Board the transparent truth, that the object aimed at is one among the Nestorians,) and printed and largely cir- which commends itself to the conscience and underculated by anti-slavery people (of course not by the standing of every just and humane man, nothing but Board or its agents) in this country. One would the gravest objections, growing out of the highest conhave thought that a man so thoroughly convinced of siderations of public policy and constitutional obligathe sinfulness of slaveholding would have chosen to tion, as well as the dictates of Christian sympathy leave the service of the Board, at least in these later and absolute justice, can excuse us if we fail to com

tion of slaveholders in their churches. But instead ture to deny-I think no one will wish to do it-that of this, Rev. Justin Perkins is now travelling in this it is the duty of the State to protect its people; that country in the service of the Board, addressing the native right, vested in every man, makes it imchurches, and writing urgent appeals in the 're- possible to hold him as a slave under the common law ligious' newspapers, for the purpose of sustaining the of civilized society. I affirm, then, that there can be Board, paying its large debt, and exciting a more ac- no such thing as a slave in this State, both because tive interest for its support. These articles and ap- slavery is against natural right, and at war with the peals entirely sink and ignore the subject of slavery! organic law of the Commonwealth. Before the stars Such is the influence of the church upon its minis- and stripes of the American Union floated in the breeze, before the Constitution of the nation was ordained and established by the people thereof, Massa-A REPUBLICAN ELECTIONEERING DOC- chusetts in her Bill of Rights declared that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness. Now, this is still a part of the organic law of the State. It is still in full force, and binding upon this people. If any obligation or agreement has been entered into at variof the North. By Henry C. Wright. 'The magazine is open, and the match will shortly be applied.' Faulkner of Virginia. Price 10 cents, or ten copies sent to one address by post, postage prepaid, for \$1. This position rests upon the soundest principles of

But has Massachusetts, in her adoption of the Federal Constitution, agreed to recognize and provide for the validity of slavery within her own borders? Has tion and the invasion of the Barbary States, against by which she is forbidden to make her soil sacred to she ever entered into any arrangement with any body every one whom she pleases to receive, not charged with the commission of crime? Has she engaged to hunt men and carry them into bondage on the plea that they are fugitive slaves? Or has she agreed to allow others to use her territory as the hunting-ground to be scoured by the bloodhounds of slavery in search of their human prey? Did she, when she subscribed to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse her Bill of Rights, and make it necessary for a man to prove he is not a slave before he can be safe in his person and property? This is the real question.

I have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, in connection with that of Massachusetts. When I did so, I did not feel like Desdemona in her relations to her father and Othello, that I had a 'divided duty' before me. But, on the contrary, I thought there was between them a perfect harmony of interest and purpose. I think so still,

I wish to say here, and hope it may be distinctly

understood, that the Constitution, both of the State and nation, is not a matter of history; it is not a subject of tradition; it is not to be measured and settled by precedent, like the Constitution or common law of England; but it is a substantive, tangible fact, written out on parchment, every word, and syllable, and letter of which are in the book I hold in my hand. It As was expected, Gov. Banks has again vetoed the is not to be found in previous, contemporaneous or action of the Legislature, striking out the word subsequent history-not in the decisions of the so-WHITE' from the militia law of Massachusetts. Of called courts of justice, nor the platforms of political course, his reasons for so doing are but a repetition conventions, but in this book. It is to be interpreted of those adduced in his former message on the same according to the natural, commonly received, legitisubject. Though ostensibly sustained by the opinion mate use of words. If there is any thing in the text of the Supreme Court of the State, they are fallacious about which there is any uncertainty or ambiguity. as proscriptive-clothing Congress with omnipotent the Preamble to the Constitution, which declares the power over the acknowledged, bona fide citizens of purpose for which it was 'ordained and established. this and every other State, to insult and degrade them is the key with which we can unlock the mystery and ad libitum,-provided they are colored; for such con- clear up the uncertainty. In addition to this, we duct would not be tolerated for one moment, if ex- have the generally-received principles which govern ercised towards any other class of citizens. Massa- all judicial proceedings, that all doubt in evidence of chusetts is bound to assert and maintain the rights of in law shall inure to the benefit of the person on trial, all her citizens alike, impartially, against every in- or whose liberty is at stake. Here is the text; there vidious act of Congress; and if she has neglected to do is the dictionary; now for the interpretation. Havthis in the past, she has been false to her duty, and ing with us the original text, the rules, the dictionaought henceforth to make all possible atonement for ry, and behind all, as an impenetrable buttress to the her injustice. That she is disposed to do this is evi- cause we advocate, the Declaration of Independence, dent from the fact, that two successive Legislatures let us look at this organic law which is said to carry have erased the odious word 'white' from the mili- slavery with it wherever the starry banner of the

Before I do so, however, I wish to show, by a few executed. It remains for the people to put a veto quotations, that the views I have assumed here in reupon the official aspirations of Gov. Banks hereafter. | gard to what is the Constitution, are such as are held in regard to the interpretation of all written docu-On our last page may be found a sketch of the ments. I might occupy an indefinite amount of time proceedings of two conference anti-slavery meetings in presenting such authorities, but I will content myheld at the Meionaon, in this city, on Friday forenoon | self with two or three extracts from the works of that profound jurist and writer upon constitutional law, Judge Story. I do this because he has presented the GEORGE TROMPSON AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS .- subject in a terse and lucid manner, and not because On our first page we have placed an elaborate and el- the sentiments derive any real authority from him, or equent speech recently delivered in Glasgow, Scot- the Court whose mouth-piece or presiding genius he land, by George Thompson, Esq., in reply to one ad- might happen to be. They would be just as true and verse to the American Anti-Slavery Society made by authoritative if they had been spoken by any body Frederick Douglass, in the same city. It will amply else, and just as true and obligatory upon mankind, if they had never been spoken or written at all.

Speaking of the absurdity of that plea, that way Speaking or the words of a Constitution or law, as be governed by what history may say were the h. tentions of its authors, he says :-

Such a doctrine would be novel and about it would confuse and destroy all the tests of rotein tional rights and authorities. Congress could term would rights and authorities. Congress could have pass any law without an inquisition into the notine of every member, and even there they might be not examinable. Besides, what possible means can then be of making such investigation? The motives of many members may be, nay, must be, utterly taken to the motive of the many members may be, nay, must be, utterly taken to the many members may be accertainment by any local or other inquiry; they may be mixed up in taken the manners and degrees; they may be opposite to the manners and degrees; they may be opposite to the manners and degrees; they may be opposite to the manners and degrees; cial or other inquiry; they may be mixed up in run ous manners and degrees; they may be opposite in wholly independent of each other. The Constitutes would thus depend upon processes utterly vegus and incomprehensible; and the written intent of the is-cial stars, upon its words and acts, the less reconstitutes incomprehensible; and the written intent of the lagislature upon its words and acts, the less triple would be obliterated or contradicted by conjecture, and parole declarations, and fleeting reveres, and heated imaginations. No government on earth could rest for a moment on such a foundation. It would be a Constitution of sand, heaped up and dissolved by the flux and reflux of every tide of opinion. But act of the legislature (and for the same reason, also every clause of the Constitution) must, therefore he judged of from its objects and intent, as they are upodied in its provisions, "—2d Story's Commentation. bodied in its provisions.'-2d Story's Comm p. 534.

Again, he says :-

*Again, he says:—

*The Constitution was adopted by the people of the United States, and it was submitted to the whole upon a just survey of its provisions, as they stod in the text itself.

* Opposite interpretations, and different explanations of different explanations of different provisions, may well be presumed to have been presented in different explanations of the provisions of t well be presumed to have been presented in different bodies to remove local objections, or to win local favor. • Every member (of the Convention which framed it) necessarily judged for himself; and the judgment of no one could or ought to be conclusive upon that of others. • Nothing but the text itself was adopted by the people. - Story's Com. on the Constitution, p. 287.

But I have made enough of these quotations to answer my purpose. Let us now see what the text that the people did adopt, and which stands before us here, teaches and demands.

First, what did they say they were going to dala this Constitution, when its provisions should be fairly carried out? They said they were going to form ; more perfect union, establish justice, insure domest tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.'

. In the absence of direct and unmistakable eridens to the contrary, it is presumed they accomplated their object. What evidence is there that they did not? First, it is said there is history. This I have ruled out as not reliable, and never to be taken against the words of the instrument itself. Second. it is said we have the words of the Constitution which, in the famous fourth article, provide for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. This I deny. In doing this, I make no account of the nerative character of the sentence composing the paragraph whose meaning is in dispute, in the declaration that no person is to be delivered up, instead of car person, &c. I say the person to be given up is me who owes service under contract, direct or indirect It carries with it an idea of debt, or of mutual errangement, in which there is a real consideration, either express or implied. There is an undoubted cuid pro quo, so much for so much, embraced both in is letter and spirit. The person-not thing, not chattelis to be held to service under the laws, and given to to the person to whom such labor or service is due. Manifestly, two parties making a contract. One falls to fulfil his part, and the law comes with its compulsory process to see that the contract is met, and the debt is paid.

In order to show that by no possibility of interpretation can the article be made to cover a slave as being the person who owes service, let us consider for a moment what a slave really is by law in this country, He is one who is in the hands of a master to when he belongs.' A slave (in the words of the South Carolina law) is to be taken, adjudged and held, in law, to be goods and chattels personal, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever.' . He is not to be ranked among sentient beings.' 'He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but belongs to his master.' In three words, 'he is property in the hands of his owner. He can have no home, to wife, no children, no property, no country, no Goz, except as his master pleases. He may be whipped, starved, sold, and even killed, if it be done, in the moderate correction, or in the act of resistance to his lawful owner.' From the moment his infantile wal pierces the common air, as he breathes for the first time the breath of mortal life, until his unpaid toil is over, and he is laid away in his lowly grave to mingle again with his native dust, he is by law subject to the will and made to subserve the interest of some pretended owner, while all his posterity, to the reacted generation, are mortgaged to the same pitiles fin. It is said by many that this system, with all its untold abominations, is coiled up snugly in, and drawn; its life-blood from, the Constitution of the United States. I do not believe it. If I did, I would not only 'let the Union slide' with all conceivable npidity, but for no consideration that I can concert of could I be induced to give it a moment's support I am pledged to sustain truth, freedom, justice for all Slavery is neither of these; but, on the contrary, from the stand-point I occupy, from the impulses of my heart, from the convictions of my understanding, it is a monstrous lie. No constitutional provisiona no decisions of all the Supreme Courts that have been held since the confusion and dispersion of the tribs at the Tower of Babel; no trick of political or theological legerdemain, no figment of law or gospel, can make it otherwise. No, Mr. President, slavery a not true-it is false. That great English metaphysician, Thomas Carlyle, has well said, It is in van to vote a false image true. Vote it, and re-vote it, by overwhelming majorities, by jubilant unanimities, the thing is not so; it is otherwise than so, and all Adam's posterity, voting upon it till doomsday, earnot change it.'

Mr. President, we are charged, in our hostility ! lavery, and in our efforts to save Massachusetts from the guilt and shame of hunting slaves, with meking war upon property, and encroaching upon rested rights. Caleb Cushing, in his blood-and-thunder letter to the Norombega Hall Union-saving meeting at Bangor, in which he solemnly declared that if the people of New Hampshire and Connecticut did not back square out of the cul de sac of Republicanism of. Abolitionism at their next election, sundry very urrible things would happen to us all, when the cotton kings of the South should withdraw the light of their blessed countenances from us, and then the whole North-all its millions of enterprising, thrilty and its dustrious people-will be competled to eat each other up, like shipwrecked mariners thrown out upon the stormy sea of life without charge or compass, and est off completely from all supply of natural food-and it seems we must begin to prepare ourselves for this horrible catastrophe, for New Hampshire has alrest declared she will not back out, and the chances are that Connecticut is going to do likewise, -I say, Ges. Cushing tells the country we are making war spec property. But, with all due deference to this distinct guished renegade, I beg leave to say that just the of posite is the fact. We are the true conservators property, by drawing the line between that which is really property and the man who owns it, and there fore can never be its subject. It is such men as he who are the real enemies of property, and unsettle all its natural foundations, by making man and merchandize convertible terms. If slavery be right, it rest on power, and this is constantly changing hands. The slave of to-day may become the owner of tomorrow, and by his own strong right arm, or through some fortunate train of circumstances, may wrest the dominion from his former master, and turn him over to the auctioneer, or drive him to unpaid toil like the

horse or the ox, in whose entergory the slave is ever classed. No, sir, we are the friends, not the enemics of property. But we do not believe in the famous postulate of Henry Clay, that ' whatever the law declares to be property is property.' Not a bit of it. That sione is property which, in earth and in air, can he made to aid in the sustenance and elevation of the human race. Between it and man there is a great gulf fixed, which cannot be bridged over so that they shall mingle, and become one and the same thing. Through all the ages, men have struggled for this great truth—the integrity and sacredness of human pature. Far down in the history of nations we see its spirit flashing out, feebly and dimly, perhaps, yet surely and divinely-among the children of Israel, the Greeks, the Romans, at the Red Sea, at Marathen, at Thermopyles, in Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, in the expulsion of the Tarquins, in the struggles of the Gracchi in behalf of the people of Rome, in Brutus and Cato, in Rienzi and Tell, in Sydney and Hampden, in Washington and Lafayette, and the thousand other benefactors of the race, who fire in story and in song. And may we not well ask here if all those immortal spirits, the light of whose glorious example streams down upon us, toiled, and ruffered, and died, on the cross, in prison, at the stake, on the scaffold, and on the battle-field, that the world should reap 'no mellower harvest' than Fugitive Slave Acts, which require men to prove that they are not the property of some trafficker in human flesh? no better fruit than Dred Scott decisions, which declare that one race of men has no rights which another is bound to respect?-no nobler sentiment than that strocious dogma, becoming the rallying cry of a great party, which, under the attractive name of Popular Sovereignty, affirms that the majority have a right to enslive the minority if they choose?

I ask Senators at this Board, I ask the young Senator from Berkshire, (Mr. Sumner,) the instincts wholly stifled, or blinded by the corrupting influence of party drill; I ask my friend from Middlesex, (Mr. Patch,) whose heart I know throbs with a genuine love for the people-I ask the Senators from Suffolk, down among the Israelites of three thousand years ago,-who swears complacently by the Pentateuch, when he can find a text in it which seems to sanction human slavery, and who appears to believe that the terrible penalties denounced against the stealers and stability to the whole. sellers of men were intended to apply mainly, if not solely to the conductors of Underground Railroads-I ask all the Democratic Senators here, if this Popular Sovereignty dodge, whose broad mantle is made a cover for crime and oppression, is to be regarded as the 'bright consummate flower' of Democratic civilization? Is this the fruit which has grown and matured through the storms of adverse and successful war, and the sunshine of peaceful industry and prosperity? Is the grand old Declaration of Independence, under whose inspiring influence the people of this country waged their contest against British rule, is this to be superseded by the brutal assumption that might makes right?

They tell us again that we are enemies to law and order. To a certain extent, so far as I am concerned, this is true, but it is only the law which enables the strong to oppress the weak, the rich the poor, the wise the ignorant; which makes justice a mockery, and mercy a crime, and every man either a kidnapper or his victim. The order we would overthrow is aid of this whiskered Pandours and his fierce Hussars, had placed his foot upon the neck of prostrate and bleeding Poland, not that written in the decrees of Heaven. The law we would uphold is that

· Whose home is the heart of God-whose voice The choral harmonies whereby The stars through all their spheres rejoice, The rythmic rule of earth and sky.

This law is not written upon parchment merely, but is stamped indelibly upon the Constitution of the Universe. And of this, all legitimate human enactments are but the approximation or the abstract.

We are the opponents of law, are we? I went the other day over to Charlestown, and stood upon Bunker Hill. I saw there the statue of the youthful martyr, General Warren, who fell so early in the cause of human liberty. A noble statue, looking-up so calmly from thence the divine inspiration-that deep trust and faith in God and right, that urged him on to the peril which ended in his martyr grave. Gazing there, it seemed as if I were transported across the intervening years, and stood on the brow of that hill curble morning of the 17th of June, 1775, and saw pasing before me the second act of the great historiexidrana of the Revolution. I saw the preparations for the combat. It seemed indeed as if I could almost make a reality of Job Pray in Lionel Lincoln ; and when the spectators pitched him headlong from Copps Hill, saw him beaneb his cance, paddle across the river, and as he ascended the hill to join the Provintials, could hear him snont- Let the Rake hellies come up to Breed's, the people will teach 'em the law.' I saw the landing of the British troops, their formation into column, their march up the hill, their repulse and retreat and return, the burning of the village to cover their advance; could hear the rapid fusillade of the musketry, and ever and anon, from the surrounding hills and ships in the river, there thundered forth the 'diapason of the cannonade.' I saw the final storming of the breastwork, could hera the clash of steel, the shout of defiance, the prayer for mercy, the vell of mortal acony; saw the fall of Warren, and the retreat of the Provincials round the hill and over the neck; and, as the smoke of the battle and the burning village cleared away, the dead and the dying that strewed the ground on either side. And the terrible question presented itself then, as it does now, . Why is all this? Why this sacrifice of life and property? Why is man thus made a wolf to man? Was it to strengthen, extend, and perpetuate human slavery, and enable Robert Toombs of Georgia to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of the monument which posterity would erect to commemorate that victorious defeat?' Certainly, from what we see and hear around us, such would seem to have been the end and aim of it all, and of the seven years' war

They had a great meeting in Fancuil Hall, in December, to save the Union once more-to apply another layer of salt to its decaying frame. It certainly does require very frequent applications of the saline element, which can only be accounted for by the supposition that the salt has lost its savor. Well, at that meeting, among many other notable things, they passed and sent out the following

Resolved, That we hereby denounce, as worthy of the most unqualified condemnation, every expression of sentiment, whether public or private, tending to extenuate or apologize for the conduct or characters of the criminal actors in the late outrages in Virginis, or to make them seem other than the guilty agents and victims of a fanatical and guilty delusion we hold those, in whatever station, or of whatever profession, whose opinions and exhortations, hereto-fore uttered, have manifestly tended to this great wrong and crime, as fully responsible for it and all its evil consequences before God and the country."

Now, Mr. President, did the women of Boston and elsewhere, who, in the log-cabin and hard cider excitement of 1840, were able, by the aid of fashion and folly, to complete what patriotism alone could not accomplish, -did they suppose that within twenty years the solid men would gather in Fancuil Hall, and, instead of calling them blessed, denounce them as incendiaries, if not murderers? And yet so it is, for that pile of granite is a perpetual sermon in favor of insurrection and blood. They are responsible. not the Republicans, for the Harper's Ferry inroad; and the judicial murders which have followed, begin-

ning with the great martyr to truth and freedom, John Brown, and ending, at last, it is to be hoped, for the honor of human nature, with the execution of Stevens and Hazlett. For, as long as that column stands there, and points its grey shaft to heaven, ay, erator. sir, forever, while the earliest light of morning gilds it, and parting day lingers and plays on its summit," it shall testify for freedom and for man. The lesson it shall teach will be this: Resistance to tyrants is chedience to God."

I have lingered long on this subject. To me, it is fraught with momentous consequences to us and to posterity. Others may call it fancy legislation. It seems to me any thing but fanciful. It is an everpresent fact staring us in the face, and which in some way must be met and disposed of. Freedom or Slavery, which shall we have? The hours of my brief legislative life are drawing rapidly to a close. I wish that the record I leave behind me shall be in harmony with the professions I make, ' Man first, everything else afterwards.' With the world, it is too apt to be, everything else first, man afterwards. I believe institutions were made for man, not man for institutions. Every thing else is transient and mutable. The human race is immortal.

It was but the other day, where now stands this Tri-mountain City, so busy in the accumulation of as material wealth, the axe of the white man first broke the silence of the primeval forests. How long will it be before this highly artificial and commercial life, which is ready to sacrifice everything for money, shall fade away, and, passing into the currents of history, shall dwell alone in the memory, with Balbec, and Palmyra, and Thebes, and Babylon, and all those places where

· Ruin itself stands still for lack of work,

And Desolation keeps unbroken Sabbath ??

In Bulwer's thrilling but fanciful story of Zanoni, it is related that Megnour and Zanoni had disof whose native manhood have not, I trust, yet been | covered the secret by which to withstand the influence of decay and death, and had lived without change through the revolutions of countless years. This may be fancy for individuals, but not necessarily for nations and races. And I can see no good rea- N. B., convened to consider the subject of American (Messrs. Slade and Rich)-I ask the Senator from son why the life of a nation may not be as permanent Worcester, (Mr. Cook,) who has made himself a nest and enduring as the life of the human race. There is but one way in which this can be done, and that is, by the exercise of those virtues and in the perform- lican and Christian, should excite the indignation, ance of those duties which, while they diffuse blessings far and wide to individuals, give strength and themselves the lovers of freedom, and the friends of

party, only as that party embodies the principles upon pathy with the slaves, their condemnation of those which I stand. For the sentiments I utter, no one is by whom they are held in bondage, and their admiraresponsible but myself. My appeal is made to the tion of all in the United States who are laboring to heart and conscience of every man, be he Republican remove from their country its scandal and its curse. or be he Democrat. I stand here as the representa- The resolution was moved by the Rev. John tive of a portion of the Republican party. Hen- GUTHRIE, and seconded by the Rev. John Forsyth, ry Wilson once said he was a Democrat of the on the understanding that it be forwarded to America Democrats. I think I can say I am a Republican of for publication. the Republicans. I am a Republican, and, more than that, I am an abolitionist. And though I may not feel called upon, either here or elsewhere, to enter into a crusade against slavery across the boundary lines of national or municipal law, I still believe re- Editor of The Liberator : ligiously in the Declaration of Independence as hav- DEAR SIR-In your issue of March 23d, you give philosophy of human nature.

obtain the control of the General Government; but and makes a ridiculous jumble of the reading throughthe success for which I labor is not that which is to out.' And then you proceed to give specimens. that which reigned in Warsaw when Nicholas, by the be measured and limited by the acquisition and pos- If you had read the book with sufficient care to session of the spoils and power of office, but it is that have learned the object and intent of the author in which will shed a light upon the path, and guide writing it, we are sure your notice would have been safely into the haven of peaceful liberty the oppressed quite different. The author claims to have discovered as a beacon-light -- a veritable 'star on life's tremu- and this work is, in part, designed as an argument in spot of earth called Massachusetts, if no where else, argument and by examples. man shall be free.

as warm an advocate of the rights of the slaves as any would not print a work thus violating the rules of other Senator, he could not support the bill, which he punctuation, except it were put forth by the author considered was in direct violation of his oath of office purposely as a new system, with reasons sustaining and the constitution of this State and the United its use. States. He then reviewed the history of slavery and If the new system of punctuation is defective, we and yet so earnestly towards heaven, as if drawing the rendition of fugitive slaves from 1704 to the present time, with much minuteness. He dissented from and our proof reader, from the censure of such ignorthe opinion of the Senator from Plymouth that we ance of punctuation as your notice, by implication, were not bound by pledges made by our fathers. He lays at our door; and oblige referred to the historical allusions made by Mr. Whising, and contended that he was very unfortunate in those he had selected, as they went directly against the idea of preventing the rendition of slaves.

Nr. PARKER said that while he would vote against advanced are contrary to those generally received. ony nullifying act, he would leave no honorable means We believe you tolerate new and radical views. untried at the ballot box. He closed his remarks by entriessing the hope that the bill would be rejected, and that the resolves he had offered would be adopted as a substitute for the report of the committee.

Mr. Cols, of Berkshire, opposed the bill, and said would be willing to use every legitimate means to attain the object sought by moral sussion.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. HOTCH KISS, of Franklin, and Luce, of the Island District, in favor of the bill, when the vote on substituting the of inquiry from an anti-slavery clergyman in a disbill for the report was taken by yeas and nays, result- tant town in this Commonwealth :ing in the refusal to substitute-10 to 22.

Mr. PARKER, of Worcester, moved to substitute the resolves offered by him for the report of the commit-

Mr. WHITING, of Plymouth, objected to the resolves being substituted, on the ground that the pe- field-had lectured in every county in New Yorktitioners had asked for a law to prohibit slave-hunting had been frequently through Massachusetts, over the in Massachusetts, and the committee had reported on Canadas, &c. this, whereas the resolves were no answer to the pe-

Mr. PARKER then withdrew the resolves, and the report of the committee was accepted.

A GRATIFYING TESTIMONIAL. FRIEND GARRISON:

young men connected with the model House of C. F. chagrin and mortification as I did under that perform Hovey & Co., 33 Summer Street, have just procured, ance. It was awful. It was illiterate, silly, and at a cost of about \$75, a superb likeness of its late absurd. He made himself and the subject utterly senior partner, our much esteemed friend and co- ridiculous. laborer, Charles F. Hover, and have presented He is the first Anti-Slavery lecturer who has visited it to its present proprietors as a slight token of their this town for several years. He has injured the cause, regard for him who was ever, while living, giving and made it difficult for a decent man to get a hearthem evidence of his deep interest in their welfare. | ing.

We understand that the gift was received with a great deal of satisfaction by the gentlemen upon whom claims to be, you must know him well. it was conferred, and we doubt not that the influence Please enlighten us. I can assure you that it would

art, and almost an impersonation of its esteemed origi- effect, and we will summon patience and fortitude to nal, is now hanging in the counting-room of their enable us to bear the disgrace and reproach which House, where, we are informed, any of his numerous this man must everywhere bring upon our cause. friends will be permitted to see it. We have gazed upon it to-day with a pleasure

see its noble subject again animated with life, and going from place to place as a professed anti-slavery actively aiding in the great work, so dear to his heart, of elevating and saving the human race.

been executed, and which we think it will be difficult to excel. JUSTITIA. Boston, March 27, 1860.

TESTIMONIES FROM SCOTLAND. GLASGOW, March 9, 1860. MY DEAR GARRISON-The enclosed have been sent

to me to be forwarded to you for insertion in the Lib-Yours, affectionately, GEORGE THOMPSON.

PORT GLASGOW, March 6, 1860. To the Editor of The Liberator, Boston : Sin-Herewith I send you a resolution, adopted

last night at a public meeting, and trust you will give it a place in your columns.

With best wishes for your noble enterprise, I am yours very truly, WM. BIRKMYRE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Port Glas yow was held in the parish church on the 5th March 1860, in reference to the subject of American Slavery -Provost WILLIAM BIRKMYRE in the chair-when th following resolution was moved by Mr. ANDREW GLENDINNING, seconded by WILLIAM CAIRD, Esq., and unanimously agreed to:-

Resolved, That this meeting express their abhorence of the system of Slavery as it exists in the United States of America, and their deep sorrow in contemplation of the fact that it is practised and upheld by the majority of the professedly Christian churches of that country; and would offer to all who are engaged in the work of promoting its abolition their hearty sympathy, and best wishes for their speedy and entire success.

WILLIAM BIRKMYRE, Provost.

GREENOCK, March 7, 1860.

To the Editor of The Liberator, Boston : SIR-I enclose copy of a resolution passed last nigh at a public meeting. You will oblige by giving it due publicity.

I am yours truly, ANDREW GLENDINNING, Convener of Meeting

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenock, Slavery, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the spectacle of four millions of slaves, owned as chattels, in a land professedly repuband call forth the remonstrances, of all who call Christianity; and this meeting do record the ex-I have spoken, Mr. President, in the interest of no pression of their detestation of the system, their sym-

JAMES DUFF.

Provost and Chief Magistrate, Chairman.

EXPLANATORY AND DEFENSIVE. NEW YORK, March 26, 1860.

ing its basis in the profoundest instincts and loftiest a very severe notice of a little work from the pen of Rev. W. W. Cazalet, on The Human Voice, just pub-I shall strive carnestly, as I may have opportunity, lished by us. In that notice you say of the book, for the success of the Republicans in their efforts to 1. Its disregard of all rules of punctuation is absolute,

of every race and clime. As one means to this end a better system of 'punctuation' than the old one, lous ocean,' shining far out from every cape and favor of the new system. He expressly aimed, not headland along our rocky shores, let us make slavery not only to disregard the old method of punctuation, an impossibility here, by declaring that on this little but to put forth a new method, and to sustain it by

This new method is, of course, a fair subject of criticism; but that the author proposes a new method, Mr. PARKER, of Worcester, said that while he was you seem to have entirely overlooked. Of course, we

for it: but pray spare us as publishers, ask no favor Yours, very truly,

FOWLER & WELLS, (by S.) P. S. Please read the Preface, in which the author says :- I am quite aware that the opinions I have

REPLY .- The ' better system of punctuation,' claimed to have been discovered by Mr. Cazalet, is an utter disregard of every rule yet laid down for guidance that he would not vote for such a bill, considering in writing and printing, and too absurd to deserve that to do so would be a violation of his oath, yet he the slightest consideration. Its only claim to originality is its folly.

LETTER OF INQUIRY.

We received, a short time since, the following letter

Mr. Garrison : - Who is John Madison ? A man calling himself by this name came to my door, one day last week, and introduced himself as an antislavery lecturer. I received him. He said he hailed from New York City-had been seven years in the

I was very busy, and had little time to converse with him, but gave him a note to the trustees of my Church, requesting them to open the house to him. They did so with great cheerfulness. The hour for the lecture came, and I went into the church to hear a man who represented himself as a veteran Anti-Slavery lecturer. I heard, and I must indulge the It has afforded me great pleasure to learn that the hope that mortals are seldom doomed to suffer from

What do you know of him? If he is what h

of this honorable act on the part of the donors will be a relief to the friends of Anti-Slavery here to be most happy upon both the givers and the recipi- know that he is an impostor. If, however, he is a well-meaning man, but unfortunate, and an object of The picture, which is a most beautiful work of pity rather than contempt, please write me to that

REPLY. We know nothing more of . John Madiwhich could only be enhanced by being permitted to son' than that he seems to be a strolling adventurer, lecturer, pretending a personal acquaintance with leading Republicans and Abolitionists, and quarter-We hope that the friends of the now immortal ing himself upon them wherever he can, full of as-Hovey will avail themselves of an early opportunity surance and dogmatism, and utterly incompetent to to see the best likeness of him which has ever yet make a sensible or coherent speech. Indeed, from all we have seen and heard of him, we are charitably inclined to regard him as somewhat demented in mind and therefore not to be held to the strictest accountability. He appears to have originated at the South. The portrait alluded to by our correspondent is He should receive no encouragement whatever in the indeed marvellously accurate and life-like.—[Ed. Lib. lecturing field.—[Ed. Lib.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of March 24.

to pardon Stevens, assuring him that such clemency would promote the interests of the Democratic party, while the execution of the unfortunate prisoner, unnecessary as it was to Southern security, would feed
the flame of anti-slavery excitement in the free States;
but the appeal was in vain. Nothing less than the
death of every one of those concerned with John
Brown in the effort to give liberty to the slaves would
satisfy the vindictive spirit of Vicinity while the execution of the unfortunate prisor satisfy the vindictive spirit of Virginia.

In accordance with an arrangement made with the prisoners before the day of execution, and with the assent of the Executive of Virginia, the bodies were immediately conveyed to Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., to the house of Mr. Marcus and Mrs. Rebecca B. Spring, where the funeral services took place on Sunday last. Mr. Aaron Stevens and Mrs. Lydia Pierce, the father and sister of Aaron D. Stevens, both of Norwich, Ct., Mr. Meech, his uncle, of that the bastinado, as an instrument of punishment Griswold, Ct., and the Miss Dunbar alluded to in for prisoners, shall be abolished. which the father of young Stevens is a member, con-

THE BURIAL.

another account of the execution, were present. No relative of Hazlett attended. The Rev. Hiram P. Arms, of Norwich, Ct., pastor of the church of ducted the religious services. The house of Mr. Spring was crowded by the residents of Eagleswood, (including teachers and scholars connected with the school of Theodore D. Weld,) and by citizens of the white girls and women in Massachusetts who are Perth Amboy. The services commenced with singing the hymn,

'Come unto me, and I will give you rest.' The Rev. Mr. Arms then read selections from the Scriptures, and made some very pertinent and impressive remarks, suggested by the painful scenes through which the deceased had been called to pass. He said he had known young Stevens only as a boy, at which period of his life he was noted for the promptness and zeal with which he always espoused the cause of the weak and the defenceless. It was this trait of his character, no doubt, that led him to hate slavery, and made him willing to unite with in an effort to break the chains of its victims. Mr. Arms having offered an appropriate prayer, Mr. Theodore Tilton, of New York, made an address, in which the topics suggested by the occasion were handled with a power that stirred every heart. Mts. Rebecca B. Spring then read some very in-teresting extracts from letters written by Asron D. Stevens during his incarceration, showing that he considered it an honor to die in the cause of liberty, and ty,lows, recently, by a number of persons from whom that his last days were cheered by the hope of a they had stolen horses. It appears that a Mr. Small, blessed immortality. Oliver Johnson made a few remember of the City Council of Des Moines, and Seamarks, and Mrs. Spring read a hymn that had been a man, a constable of Des Moines, were the chief actors favorite with Stevens, and that he had copied for her just before his death. Mr. Spring, after remarking were arrested, but made their escape from the shariff that the remains of the deceased were not in a condi tion to be seen, exhibited a photographic likeness of Stevens, taken only a short time before his execution. and asked those present to judge whether a man whose face presented so many indications of nobleness deserved to die the death of a felon. The exercises were concluded with singing the hymn,

'Nearer, my God, to thee.' The bodies of the dead, followed by nearly all the residents of the place in solemn procession, were then last, which swept the coasts of England and Ireland, borne to the Eagleswood cemetery, where they were to the 9th of November, three hundred and twenty interred side by side, near the graves of James G. Birney and Arnold Buffum.

-Our readers will observe with satisfaction that Stevens and Hazlett followed the example of John Brown in declining the ministrations of the clerical champions of slavery. No man-stealing minister was permitted to desecrate their last hours with the mockery of his prayers and exhortations. Their example, in this respect, was worthy of the cause in which they suffered, and it cannot fail to exert a salutary influence at the South as well as at the North.

FREE NEGRO BILL IN MISSOURI. Some time ago. NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. a disgraceful bill was passed by the Legislature of Missouri, excluding free negroes from the State—an vetoed by the Governor. At the present session, it three new and valuable Anti-Slavery Tracts. They appears, the measure was revived and repassed. report, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican of the 18th inst .:

A message from the Governor has been announced and read. In the message he gives his reasons at length for returning the bill without his signature. three already published are as follows:— Among others, he states that he entertains doubts of the constitutionality of the measure, and is of the opinion that it would act prejudicially to the interest sought to be sustained, and that it was uncalled for, and calculated to tend to political discord.

After noticing intervening discussion, the report

Mr. Ament then renewed his motion to consider the free negro bill; and on the question, shall the bill pass, the objections of the Governor notwith-standing, being put, the ayes and nays were called. Ayes 53, nays 30.
There not being a majority of the whole number

of members elected voting in the affirmative, the bill did not pass. Gov. Stewart, in this instance, has done himself

Gov. Stewart, in this instance, has done himself honor, and saved the honor of the State over whose man street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Philinterests he presides; and deserves the thanks of all adelphia; and 21 Cornhill, Boston. the friends of human rights.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE SLAVE TRADE. The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald says: Senator Wilson has opened the war in earnest upon the slave trade, and strikes in the right direca size and armament to suit the African coast, and costing one million of dollars. Second, for reducing the punishment of those convicted of engaging in the slave trade from death to imprisonment for life, as more likely to insure conviction, and rendering ship-owners equally liable with officers and crew. Third, a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of instructing the President to enter into treaty stipula- graphic fac simile, executed by Ormsbee, at the low tions with foreign nations, for the mutual right of hundred miles of the coast of Africa. These several graphs of JOHN BROWN, at \$1.00 each; and will propositions Mr. Wilson designs pressing upon Con- receive orders for the handsome Colored Engraving. gress, and intends, if possible, to secure action upon 20 by 28 inches, of the BOSTON MASSACRE-on

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, &c. In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Samuel May, a distinguished and venerable merchant of Boston, and 400 others, citizens of Boston, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

All the above will be mailed safely without additional control of the State the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade, and the passage of a resolution pledging Congress against the admission of any new slave State into the Union, or the acquisition of any, slave territory, or the employment of slaves by any agent, contractor, officer or department of the Federal Government. He moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Davis moved that it lay on the table. Agreed to-yeas 30,

SLAVERY FINALLY ABOLISHED IN KANSAS .- We stop the press to announce the joyful tidings that the bill held on Fast Day, April 5th, at Duxbury, in the prohibiting slavery in Kansas has just passed both Universalist Meeting-house, commencing at half-past branches of the Legislative Assembly, by the requisite 10 o'clock, A. M., which all persons are invited to branches of the Society, and friends of the two-thirds majority over the Governor's veto, and is attend. Members of the Society, and friends of the now the law of the land! Six years ago, the Democ- Anti-Slavery Cause generally, are especially requestracy abolished the time-honored ordinance of Freedom, and threw wide open the gates of this beautiful Territory to Slavery. To-day, the Proper, striding defiantly over the veto of a Democratic Federal Governor, and the votes of a majority of that party, in both branches of the Legislative Assembly, have re-established the old ordinance of liberty in these words

· Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever prohibited in this Territory!' This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The victory is at last won. Now let us see whether the Democracy in Congress will dare to pass a slave code.—Laurence (Kansas) Republican.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—PHILADELPHIA, March 27th, 1860.—A young negro named Moses Horner was brought here last night from Harrisburg, on a charge of being a fugitive slave. He is claimed by Charles T. Butler of Virginia. The case was before the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallader, this morning, but at the request of the fugitive's counsel, it was postponed until this afternoon. Considerable excitement exists among the Abolitionists in regard to the matter.

At the hearing of the fugitive slave case this after

noon, George H. Earle, counsel for the prisoner, ob-jected to the transcript of the proceedings of the Jef-ferson County Court, the name of the prisoner being spelt in various ways, and there being numerous al-

Mr. Brewster, counsel for the owners, produced evidence proving the identity of the slave, aft r which the hearing adjourned till morning.

Louisville. March 27. A man named Hanson, who was recently expelled from Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, where-On Friday, the 16th inst., AARON D. STRVENS and ALBERT HAZLETT.

On Friday, the 16th inst., AARON D. STRVENS and ALBERT HAZLETT, the last of the Harper's Ferry prisoners, were put to death upon the scaffold, at Charlestown, Va. Of all the despotisms in the world, none is so implacable as the Slave Power of the United States. It knows neither justice nor mercy in any case where its prerogatives are assailed. Influential pro-slavery men at the North besought Gov. Letcher to pardon Stevens, assuring him that such clemency would promote the interests of the committee waited upon him, for the purpose upon a committee waited upon him, for the purpose of again ordering him from the county. Hanson, with twenty-five or thirty associates, armed with right feet upon the committee, but without injuring any one. Hanson's party then retreated, and barricaled themselves in a house. The committee, which is composed of twenty-five or thirty men, are armed with revolvers. A military force has been ordered from Lexington, and it is thought the distance of the committee waited upon him, for the purpose of again ordering him from the county. Hanson, with twenty-five or thirty associates, armed with right feet, freed upon the committee, but without injuring any one. Hanson's party then retreated, and barricaled themselves in a house. The committee, which is composed of twenty-five or thirty men, are armed with revolvers. A military force has been ordered with revolvers. A military force has been ordered with revolvers.

REVOLT ON BOARD A COOLIE SHIP .- We are informed that letters have been received from Capt. Winsor, of ship Viking, of this port, at Hong Kong, December 30th, loading Coolies, stating that they had revolted, but were subdued after firing among them several times, and confining them in the hold for three days,—New Bedford Standard.

What's in the Wind!-A special despatch to the Charleston Courier states that private advices from the Northern and Eastern States mention the receipt there of large orders for light ordnance and improved small arms, including revolvers and bowie knives. In most cases they are to be delivered for shipment from the American Gulf ports, the orders coming from the American Gulf ports, the orders coming from agents of Spanish and Mexican houses.

In Prussia the Minister of the Interior has ordered Mr. Monroe's bill to prevent slaveholding and

kidnapping in Ohio, came up for final action in the Senate on the 23d, and was passed by a vote of 20 asking for higher wages. The person who makes the proposition offers to contribute one hundred dollars to

An elderly gentleman was cowhided by a lady in Union Square, New York, on Sunday evening. She held him tight, whipped him soundly, slapped his face, and then walked away. Supposed to have been a bloated aristocrat and an injured woman.

The widow of the late Rev. Robert Hall died at her residence, near Bristol, England, on the 15th ult., at the advanced age of 74.

The Slave Trade .- It is rumored at Savannah that the steamer City of Norfolk, recently plying between that port and New York, has been sold to parties in the latter city who intend to make alterations to increase her speed, and then send her to Africa for a cargo of negroes.

Three brothers named Bunker, residing near Des Moines, were hanged in the woods of Tama counthey had stolen horses. It appears that a Mr. Small,

The friends of Judge Bates have given publicity to the statement that he has emancipated his slaves. Says the St. Louis Evening Post: 'So far from this being the case, it is undeniable that they ran away from him, and he used every means in his power to recapture them.

Over Three Hundred Shipperecks .- From the commencement of the hurricane on the night of Oct. 24th live vessels were wrecked, and seven hundred and for-ty-eight lives were lost. The work of destruction was unparalleled in the maritime records of England.

The Atlanta (Georgia) Southern Confederacy, an extreme pro-slavery organ, sums up an estimate of Senator Seward's speech, thus: 'On the whole, the late speech of Senator Seward is an able effort, candid. manly, and bold; and it will be read with pleasure by his friends, and should be read and pondered on by his political foes."

We announce with much pleasure the issue of

The consist of the freshest and most interesting matter, result of this second effort is found in the following and we invite to them the attention of all our readers. As they are to be sold at the simple cost, (or less,) we hope that orders for them will be numerous. The

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Vir-28 pp.

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c. No. 8. An Account of some of the Principal Slave In-

surrections during the last two Centuries. Price of the first two of the above, five cents single

50 cts. the dozen: \$3 50 the hundred. Of No. 3, six cts. single; 60 cents the dozen; \$4 the hundred. To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beek-

The AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has also just published, in a neat pamphlet form, the able and eloquent speech of THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of New York, in reply to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the American Board of Foreign Missions. Orders for tion. He introduced, to-day, three separate proposi-tions. First, for the construction of five steamers, of Rockman street. Naw York. Price three courts single. Beekman street; New York. Price, three cents single; \$2 50 per hundred.

READ THIS.

The subscriber can now furnish copies of the Photograph of LYDIA MARIA CHILD, with autoprice of 50 cents. Also, the few remaining Lithosheet, \$1.50; gilt frame, \$3.50. As the stone on which this design was drawn has been accidentally

tional cost. Boston, March 12, 1860. 21 Cornhill.

Donation to Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at Annual Meeting :- From RICHARD CLAP, of Dorchester, \$10.

FAST DAY.

OLD COLONY .- A regular quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Fast Day, April 5th, at Duxsury, in the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND and other speakers are expected to be present.

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

ESSEX COUNTY .- A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at GROVELAND, in the Free Church, commencing Saturday evening, 31st March, at half-past 7 o'clock

and continuing on Sunday, April 1st.

Andrew T. Foss, Henry C. Wright, and Charles
L. Remond, will be present.

CHARLES L. REMOND, President. Moses WRIGHT, Sec'y.

WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture in Hay denville, on Friday, March 30; and in Cumming ton, on Sunday, April 1.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa-chusetta Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Sunday, April 1. East Templeton, Tuesday, " 3. Thursday, " 5. Templeton, Baldwinville,

DIED-In this city, March 19, Mrs. MARY L. wife of Deacon Coffin Pitts, aged 62; same day, William, son of James and Ann Flint, aged 10 In Reading, Mass., March 22, of consumption, Va-RENUS A. O. D. G. HARTSHORN, aged 22 years.

DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT WORK The Guilt of Slavery,

CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING,

DEMONSTRATED FROM THE HEBREW AND

GREEK SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER D. D.

THIS work embraces an examination of all the passages in the Bible on the subject of Slavery and Slaveholding as a sin against God and man. It contains a thorough analysis of the Mosaic laws of domestic service, as well as of tributary subjection; and of the national history in illustration of the laws The learned author has spent years of research upon this work, and it is without doubt the ablest effort of his life, and the most thorough demolition of all pro-slavery arguments, based upon the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

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Nov. 4.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator.

THE VIRGINIA MARTYRS. Suggested by the Execution, at Charlestown, Va., o March 16th, 1860, of Stevens and Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents who have been captured by the State.

The last bloody act in the drama is o'er. The martyrs have gone to their rest. To be where the wicked shall trouble no more. Where the faithful forever are blest.

They for others have lived, and for others have died The poor and despised of our race; The tyrants of earth they have boldly defied-In heaven they now have a place.

Virginia! ere long thou wilt see them again, * Though their bodies repose with the dead, Where they shall be free from all sorrow and pain, And their presence shall fill thee with dread.+

Thou'lt remember the scene at the Arsenal, when Thou didst kill and imprison the just; The scene in the Court, where, surrounded by men, John Brown at oppression did thrust.;

Thou'lt remember the scaffold-the modernized cross-Where died thy first victim alone: Thou wilt know 'twas not he who then suffered a loss, And wish for his death to atone.

Thou wilt likewise remember those noble young me Who, like him, all thy threatenings defied, And how, like their Savior, they yielded life when, Like him, by their foes crucified.

Ere long there will be a much grander assize; -There thou with a world must appear; Its decisions more just, and its counsels more Wise Than those which these martyrs met here. Virginia! Virginia! get ready, I pray,

Repent in the dust of thy sins; Get ready thy victims to meet on that day-Make haste-even now it begins! Boston, March 19, 1860.

*Romans, xiv. 10. +I. Cor. vi. 2. | John Brown's speech to the Virginia Court, when about to receive the sentence of death. §The six young men who have been executed since John Brown.

For the Liberator.

THE FATAL FRIDAY. Again our hearts are destined to be torn, Humanity again is set at naught; All our appeals the tyrant treats with scorn, And we behold our land with misery fraught.

Men of the North, the tocsin that of yore Aroused your fathers to defend their rights. Sounds the same 'larum that was heard before-To boldly meet our foemen in their might.

No longer rest upon your hopes supine, Forbearance further will destruction prove; Stand for your rights, the oppressor's bounds define, And from our shores the curse of slavery move. New Bedford, March 16, 1860.

. John Brown, executed Friday, Dec. 2, 1859; Cook, Coppick, Copeland and Green, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859; Stevens and Hazlett, Friday, March 16,

SLAVERY.

BY THOMAS PRINCLE. O, Slavery! thou art a bitter draught.

And twice accursed is thy poisoned bowl, Which taints with leprosy the white man's soul, Not less than his by whom its dregs are quaffed. The slave sinks down, o'ercome by cruel craft,

Like beast of burden on the earth to roll: The master, though in Luxury's lap he loll, Feels the foul venom, like a rankling shaft, Strike through his veins. As if a demon laughed, He, laughing, treads his victim in the dust, The victim of his avarice, rage, or lust; But the poor captive's moan the whirlwinds waft To Heaven-not unavenged. The oppressor quakes With secret dread, and shares the hell he makes,

From the Bangor Whig. THE CHRISTIAN BY THE POUND. BY DAVID BARKER.

[At a recent slave sale, in one of the Southern States, the auctioneer, in a drunken humor, guaranresd the Christianity of the negro upon the block, and offered to sell him by the pound.]

He can mow and hoe, and shovel and dig. And team, and lower, and hoist: His muscles are firm, and strong and big-And he belongs to the Church of Christ! The blood that followed the soldier's spear Has scoured the stains of sin : So what will you give for his body by weight, If we throw you the spirit in? No healthier man, no honester man, No piouser man is found :

Say quick! Who bids? How much do I hear? How much will you give a-pound?

From the New York Evening Post. BIDDY O'FLAHERTY'S OPINION OF THE SOUTH. Arrah, Paddy, my jewel, don't go to the South,

For an Irishman there dare not open his mouth; If a word about nagers He'd happen to say, They would lynch him at once without any delay.

If he wanted a coat, they'd not let him go far Without giving him one made of feathers and tar: And they'd give him still more, without thinking it

Such as thirty-nine lashes to help him along. You may talk of this country, the land of the free, But such freedom as that don't exactly suit me; And sooner than longer this way to remain, I'd rather go back to ould Ireland again.

WHO ARE THE BLEST? They who have kept their sympathies awake, And scattered good for more than custom's sake-Steadfast and tender in the hour of need, Gentle in thought, benevolent in deed ; Whose looks have power to make disseusions cease Whose smiles are pleasant, and whose words are peace : They who have lived as harmless as the dove. Teachers of truth, and ministers of love-Love for all moral power, all mental grace-Love for the humblest of the human race-Leve for the tranquil joy that virtue brings-Love for the Giver of all goodly things; True followers of that soul-exalting plan, Which Christ laid down to bless and govern man; They who can calmly linger at the last, Survey the future and recall the past, And with that hope which triumphs over pain, Feel well assured they have not lived in vain; Then wait in peace their hour of final rest; These only can be numbered with the blest.

WATER.

Most blessed water ! Neither tongue cen tell The blessedness thereof, nor heart can think, Save only them to whom it hath been given To taste of that divine gift of Heaven. I stopped and drank of that divinest well. Fresh from the Rock of Ages whence it ran : It had a heavenly quality to quell All pain. I rose a renovated man, And would not now, when that relief was known, For worlds the needful sufferings have forgone.

The Liberator.

THE MEETINGS ON THE 16th. slavery action. But, owing to a misunderstanding, and others, abolitionists should at once come out o many persons came at the appointed time, and, the the Republican party, and organize a new radical podoors being closed, went away. Finally, the hall was litical movement, at once. Should this be done now advertised to the public. The objects of the council a party upon Mr. Spooner's basis of the Unconstitupresent relations to Slavery; 2d. To consider what accept it. If we see this to be the inevitable course anti-slavery action these relations demand.

in brief, his view of slavery at the present time, and Mr. Stephenson, of Newton, believed in insurrec its demands upon us. John Brown has created a new tions as the right of the slave and his friends, but he era in the movement. The hearts of the people are did not think they could succeed. He thought a with him. They want to do something. The sboli- radical anti-slavery political party was needed, and tion movement has done a good work. The Garriso- must come, but was not satisfied that the time for its nian movement has been what the times demanded, to prepare the sentiment. It is still doing a good one mistake: while it acknowledges the slave to be a Principle and firm devotion to the cause would be man and a brother, it neglects to throw around him more important to us than numbers. Should we orthe shield of government. He wanted his hearthstone protected by all the safeguards of government, and publican party; and as this party professes to be the he was bound to extend the same protection to his neighbor,—the slave,—as he demanded for himself. the cream. The milk is all bad. He believed we This he thought the abolitionists had neglected to do, and this was their great mistake. Being unwilling to trust his own property and family to the doubt- have a party determined to use those means. ful issues of unorganized force, he demanded some more certain, reliable security for the person, property and family of the slave. He thought John Brown had done a good work; he had intensified the public feeling in behalf of the slave, and taught us the neressity of making our efforts in his behalf more practical. But his work was done. It could not be imitated; any attempt at that would meet with very little public sympathy. Slavery could not be abolished by insurrections. The people would oppose themhe himself was not prepared for them.

Mr. Foster said, It was John Brown of Charlestown Jail that the people admired, not so much John Brown of Harper's Ferry. He did his great work after his Every body knew where to find Caleb Cushing; but battle-was victorious in his defeat, and conquered these men were deceiving the people. Charles Sumhis enemies while their prisoner. Had he fallen in the battle, the direct and immediate effect of his movement would have been adverse to our cause, though ultimately it would have proved beneficial.

The slaves were held in chains because the free slaves, 'Go free!' their chains will fall off, and there will be an end to slavery in this country.

Dr. Knox thought there were no free people in this country. If the Doctor thinks he is not free, (said Mr. Foster,) I will apply to him the old adage-First free thyself-then free others.' He (Mr. F.)

Mr. Foster proceeded to show the necessity of a radical anti-slavery political movement, having for its object the abolition of slavery by the arm of government. This legitimate and peaceable method of abolishing slavery would supercede the necessity for insurrection. The moment the abolitionists get possession of the government, slavery will be abolished without blood. The moral power of such a grand movement would abolish slavery even before the party could get possession of the government.

Dr. Knox spoke in reply to Mr. Foster.

Foster as to the possibility of successful insurrections. He thought that, had John Brown succeeded in leading into that long range of mountains which extended from Virginia to Texas, five hundred negroes, he he did not consider the extensive ranges of swamps, now. for no other.

Joseph Gardner, of Kansas, said the abolition movement was going forward in Missouri with a rapidity almost incredible. He referred to many facts proving this to be the case. There were two broad outlets to the slavery of that State-the one Northward, towards freedom, the other Southward, towards a more cruel bondage, if possible. He narrated several very interesting cases of this Northward migration. This it was which caused the Southern migration. It was now the most common thing for the Missouri planter to find that a thousand dollars of precious stock had 'come up missing,' and to receive a note to the effect that the balance would be called for at the next trip. This was appealing to the pockets of the slaveholder. Helper was also doing the same thing in another way. He thought this pocket argument the most effectual at the present time. He thought also there would be more John Browns, who would be more cautious and successful in their plans.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Fowler called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock, and resigned the chair. Dr. Knox was chosen to preside. Mr. Fowler was chosen Secretary, and proposed that the first business of the meeting be to consider the propriety of organizing a radical anti-slavery political party. The principal policy of the Republican party seemed to be success. Their first question-as they confess-is, how to poll the most votes. As there is no existing anti-slavery party, they feel sure of the votes of nearly all the most ultra voting abolitionists; hence their concessions to slavery to win votes from the Democratic party. All their late movements seemed directed to this one purpose. Seward's late speech was made for the times and the occasion. His object was to get himself elected the next President by lowering his standard to the plane in interest and spirit. of the conservative slaveholders' vision, so that wavering Democrats would flock around it. That party had denied all sympathy for abolitionism. It had pledged itself in the strongest terms not only not to disturb slavery where it now exists, but to permit no one else to disturb it there. Than this pledge and the other, to resist all attempts to dissolve the Union, what more could the slaveholder ask? To be sure, the party is professedly opposed to the extension of slavery into territory where it does not now existbut no more so than was all the Northern wing of the Democratic party twelve years ago. Should they elect such a President as they will nominate, and on the proposed platform, what reason have we to hope that they would be able, in Congress, to prevent the admission of New Mexico with a pro-slavery Constitution? How could a Democratic President force slavery upon Kansas, Nebraska, or any other territory where the people are determined to resist it? In all probability, the next election will not determine the fate of a single new State in this respect. It will neither give the Republicans a majority in the Senate, nor materially affect their power in the House. Should they succeed, we have nothing to hope, but everything to fear, for our cause. Their pledge to maintain slavery where it is, is against us. It ought to drive every abolitionist from them. Their pledge to sus- All that need be known, to insure forgiveness to such tain the Union at all costs, and their time-serving policy, and willingness to compromise any principle, would induce them to make any concessions to the

threatening South. The South see this, and are pre-

paring for it. It will be one of their old tricks to

would tend to kill the abolition feeling North. The party that comes into power by concession and policy will not hesitate to use the same means to retain that power. On the contrary, a Democratic administra-The morning session was intended to be a private tion would be sure to keep alive the agitation of this council for consoultation as to the best modes of anti- subject, and precipitate the crisis. For these reasons opened, and a small audience collected. Mr. Fowler, the movement would spring out of the people, and being chosen Chairman, briefly stated the causes of the have not a single demagogue in it to corrupt it. Mr. misunderstanding, and of the meeting being so little Phillips said that the people would ultimately form to be held during the day were, lat. To consider our tionality of Slavery, though for himself he could not of events, and can accept it, why not take it now Mr. Foster, of Worcester, being called upon, stated, and commence the organization of the movement?

organization was now. Mr. Foster thought the time had come for this move work, and he would not obstruct it; but it has made ment. Numbers was not of the most importance

ganize now, we should get only the cream of the Recream of politics, we should get only the cream of possessed, under the Constitution, ample means to abolish slavery in the States, and thought we should

Lysander Spooner, being called upon, said, he wa satisfied slavery could be abolished only by force; and there were only two ways of using force; -one, the John Brown method; the other, the political. He proposed the latter. The slave is Constitutionally a free man, as much so as Seward, or any one of us. It is the duty of the government to institute courts to liberate men on the habeas corpus. It is perfectly clear that every slave is entitled to a trial by jury in the original and only legal meaning of the terms--which is a trial by his peers, and on their consciences. This Being here interrupted for apparent inconsistency, would free them at once. Mr. S. was very severe in denunciations of Seward and Sumner. Their influence was the most pernicious of any in the country ner was going to 'introduce morals and back-bone into politics. He was elected on these two principles, and had proved himself wanting in both, as he was abundantly able to show. He had satisfactory evidence,-to himself,-that Mr. Sumner believed the people wish it. When the free people say to the Constitution did not sanction slavery. If he did not so believe, how could be swear to support it? If he did believe the Constitution free from slavery, why did the not come out and say so in the contest of 1850? How could be remain so long silent with so important an opinion? Mr. Sumner's first doctrine after his election was, 'State rights,' which means the right to was free, and could labor for the freedom of others. hold slaves, if any State chooses. When asked how he could swear to support a Constitution which required the surrender of fugitive slaves, he answered, that ' it did not require him, as a Senator, to return fugitive slaves '-as much as to say, ' This particular corner of the Constitution where I am lifting has no slaves upon it.'

Mr. Spooner thought the people went to the law yers for law as they went to the doctors for medicine; that if the lawyers could be convinced that the Con stitution was anti-slavery, they would compel the judges to so declare it, and the people would so be-R. J. Hinton, late from Kansas, differed from Mr. lieve it. He thought a political party should be form-

Mr. Foster thought Mr. Seward the man much better than Mr. Seward the Senator-that the former was entitled to a bill of indictment against the latter for would now have slaves flocking to his standard from slander. He could see nothing in the late speech of nearly all the slave States. John Brown thought Mr. Seward different from his Rochester speech. In the Almighty had thrown up this vast range of moun- the latter, he made some statements apparently antitain fastnesses for this special purpose, and construct- slavery, in order to take the wind out of Gerrit ed these natural forts to shield this oppressed race. Smith's sails, and accomplished his ends. But then Mr. Foster did not know the value of these ramparts; he made the same special concessions to slavery as

almost impenetrable to the white man, but convenient | Mr. Foster thought there was another stand-point almost impenetrable to the white man, but convenient | Mr. Foster thought there was another stand-point | ury of the New York Society, of one thousand dolfor the slave. He had no doubt insurrections would | from which to view the Constitution more suited to | lars from the Boston Society. Now, if the Boston Society. They appear to be of the and slavery would end by their means, and the public mind than that taken by Mr. Spo his masterly and elaborate work.

Judge Preston thought the Constitution anti-slavery, and believed the time had come to act against the institution, and to form a new political party with

Mr. Clark, from Canada, well 'recollected, that' when the doctrine of freedom rested upon the true basis, viz., upon the manhood of every man, and not upon any parchment, the nomination of Van Buren and John P. Hale, for the sake of numbers, was the commencement of the abandonment of principle, and the downfall of anti-slavery politics. He was in the Buffalo Convention at that time, and strenuously opposed the course pursued, foreseeing and predicting the result. He thought the people were becoming tired of Republican concessions to slavery, and in every free State there were many ready for the new move. ment. They were already preparing for it in New York State. Such a political organization is needed, that anti-slavery men may know where to stand. He thought the time had come for it.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Foser, and adopted by a unanimous vote :-

Resolved, That, in our present struggle with the Slave Power, the exigencies of our cause demand the organization of a political party based upon principles of uncompromising hostility to slavery, and to every political arrangement which sustains it-a party whose avowed aim and purpose shall be the immediate and entire extinction of slavery throughout the whole country by means of the power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution of the United

Though small in numbers, the meeting was large

LETTER FROM A. J. GROVER. EARLVILLE, La Salle Co., Ill., March 16, 1860. FRIEND GARRISON :

In the Liberator of March 9th is a letter from Earl ville, with the names of four authors attached, in which Parker Pillsbury and the writer of this are called falsifiers, and other hard names. The letter reminds me of the following :-

'There are ten thousand! Macbeth .- Geese, villain ! Answer .- Authors, sir.'

Now, of these 'four authors,' it is evident there are at least three 'geese,' and one gosling.

The letter in question refers to a letter of mine the Liberator of Dec. 31st, giving some account of Mr. Pillsbury's meetings in this place. The statements which refer to Mr. P. he is fully qualified to answer, if he deems it worth his time; but some are so foolishly untrue that they are harmless. And as for myself, I do not feel the least anxiety to look after my own reputation, in the premises. There are, in every locality, small men, 'in common with certain other small animals ;-

· We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. when they trouble us, is who or what they are.

The schoolmaster who thought the sentence, covenant with death and an agreement with hell," 'must have had a vulgar origin,' is evidently the writer of the letter under consideration, and the threaten dissolution, and carry their points by terror. youngest 'goose of the four.' He evidently, on re-It seems evident that a successful Republican party flection, felt that such a blunder, in public, was would become conservative, and in four years win worse than a crime, and to svoid the effects of the

the fawor of all the border Southern States, while it former, has committed the latter, and is thus involved in the guilt and shame of both.

> a score of affidavits that he said just what is attribu- speech, let me ask you how comes it that it is so satted to him in my letter of Dec. 31st. But he unconsciously betrays his own conscious weakness by get- when that sheet comes to his rescue. ting three others to brace his denial of the truth. with alacrity-

'To share his master's bread and salt.'

ocrat or Republican, and who was actively engaged in have been, I am disappointed. Democratic party itself.

With these statements, I am satisfied to leave the a death-grapple with a bear. question of veracity in the premises for your readers. Then, again, I have been obliged to contemplate,

social influence,' I have to reply, that if true, it may victims! or may not be complimentary. It is truly a compli- It is a thousand pities that the great Mr. Perham. among thieves!

But these men complain that Mr. P. should think which to have commenced a better life. he saw before him the idolatrous Jews and superstitions Pagans,' that he should be 'astonished at our stupidity.' Substitute for the word 'Jews' the word Presbyterians, and for the word 'Pagans,' the word White, of the Chicago Press and Tribune, was summoned to Washington to testify before the Senate optical illusion. That he should be 'astonished at fairs, and presents the following as the results of his your stupidity, gentlemen, is no matter of wonder at observations and investigations :all, when one of your number had made such a blunder, and has not wit enough, after this long time, to

Before closing, I wish to commend to the consider-Before closing, I wish to commend to the consider-ation of this mobocratic quartette the fact that they had the privilege, at our expense, of replying on the spot to every thing which was said by Mr. P., and six hundred dollars, Federal currency. Augustus now, through a free paper, maintained by the Abolinow, through a free paper, maintained by the Abolitionists, have the privilege of being heard again, to their hearts' content, and yet could not let the occathous results and the same of the content, and yet could not let the occathous and dollars when the bills are all footed, and sion pass without getting up a mob to silence Mr. P. the net results will not be worth one hundred red I hope, gentlemen, (if the word is not inapplicable,) cents. I hope, gentlemen, (if the word is not inapplicable,)
when you come to reflect upon your conduct, and the
liberality of the Abolitionists, you will have the decency, at least, to be ashamed of yourselves.

A. J. GROVER.

THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY. Worcester, March 20, 1860.

FRIEND GARRISON : Not long ago, at a place where the American Mes-

senger and Tract Journal are kept for distribution, I self. was told by the man in charge, referring to the organ of the Boston Society, 'This is anti-slavery, the of the Boston Society, 'This is anti-slavery, the other isn't.' The same claim is often set up, and the general impression in the community is that a 'separation' between the New York and Boston Societies has taken place, the ground thereof being something relating to slavery.

In the March number of the American Messenger, you will see acknowledged the receipt, into the treasury of the New York Society, of one thousand dolciety gives its 'material aid' to the other, the 'separation' is merely one of form, not of fact, and really anything we can say of the hypocrisy of the times, amounts to about nothing. Nay, it even has the look. Here is a home manufactory, of articles which are amounts to about nothing. Nay, it even has the look of a shrewd financial operation; as if the Boston gen- heart of Mississippi, which does not receive patronage tlemen had said to their New York partners, 'We sufficient to keep it going.' think there are funds in New England that we know how to draw out better than you; we will set up the

writing headed, 'How it may be proper to use falsehood weight is 500. Mr. Annin's age is about 45. and Mrs. Annin's about 40. It requires six yards of casas a medicine, and for the benefit of those who require to be deceived.' This claim of 'anti-slavery separation,' taken in connection with the one thousand dollars, is pretty fair proof that the old doctrine of ' pious fraud' is not wholly discarded in these latter days. And if such is the quality of the 'anti-slavery' claim- looked at so much. They began to increase in size ed in behalf of the Boston Society, Dr. Wayland's recently published statement, that there was no abolition notion in this separation,' was altogether superfluous. The Dr. is an eminent Baptist divine. While he was making his speech, there were in his own sect freeing slaves held in this country. The sum of \$409 more than one hundred million dollars worth of property in the bodies and souls of men. (A 'converted' acting for the society, at Highland, Madison county slave sells higher for it.) Volumes of sermons, by one of the most noted Baptist preachers, are publicly ister will depart for Liberia, where it is his intention burned at the South, a Baptist brother consenting, and to labor in establishing schools for the enlightenment casting in his mite to the bonfire. Several hundred Baptist ministers, some of them from Newton and Brown, prove the divinity of slavery from the Bible. The Watchman and Reflector, a prominent Northern organ of the sect, says, ' Nor can we understand how we have a moral apart from the constitutional right to interfere with slavery where it exists'! The italics are mine, and I quote from memory, but correctly in the main. And in our city may be found a Baptist Church member of many years 'good and regular standing,' who goes to the Charleston Convention next month to take counsel with knaves, baptized and unbaptized, as to the best means of protecting, perpetuating and extending the system of American slavery, and to select men for the highest office in the gift of the American people who will most effectually do this very work. Yet Dr. Wayland asks, (page 1 of his printed speech in Providence,) rather triumphantly, 'Where is the Christian denomination that believes in the right of man to forbid his brother to marry? In view of these things, I cannot help wishing that

the Boston Tract Society had an 'abolition notion' in it, and that Dr. Wayland would forthwith attempt to implant such a 'notion,' at the anniversary meeting now soon to be held.

> SPEECH OF WM. H. SEWARD. LETTER TO A FRIEND IN BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD, March 18, 1860. FRIEND H .. - Just one week ago, last Friday, I read, for the first time, the great speech of Gov. Seward. It gave me the chills for the next four days: the spirit that inspired it must have come direct from beyond Nova Zembla. It was almost equal to the seventh of March speech, of him whose molten image adds such glory to our Commonwealth, and such grace to the State-House grounds. I looked in it in vain for any mention of the 'irrepressible conflict.' Indeed, it was the play of the 'irrepressible conflict,' with the 'irrepressible conflict' left out, in deference to the feelings of the people in the latitude where it was spoken, and to answer a definite political purpose. And then, his reference to John Brown and his associates is little short of abominable!

The whole thing was a cool bid for hunker votes, to help him into the presidential chair. If you Were it worth the space necessary, I could send you think I am mistaken about the character of the isfactory to the Boston Courier! Seward is a goner

And then, the action of most of the Republican But let me tell your readers who these four authors Senators on the Hyatt case; the inquisitorial, Starare. One is a postmaster, appointed to fill the place Chamber character of which disgusted even Toombs of the vilest Douglas Democrat, because the latter of Georgia! How much farther have the Republiwas not mean enough to do the dirty work of James can leaders got to fall, to find the level of the so-Buchanan. The present incumbent does this work called Democratic party? and how long will it take them to reach it, at the rate they have travelled for the last three months? Heaven knows, and you are Another is a little brainless boy, who has been taught equally fortunate, that it is a long time since I have to measure tape, and to put on a face for every cus- been guilty of expecting much of politicians in hot tomer, pious, profane, Methodist, Presbyterian, Dem- pursuit of office; but, moderate as my anticipations

disturbing Mr. P.'s meeting. Another let his son | The Springfield Republican unmistakably avows its help on the riot, while he covertly encouraged it him- dislike of the rhetoric of martyrdom,' and thinks self. He only lacked the courage of the boy, or he success a duty, even if purchased at the expense of would have been his companion in the mischief. The every consideration for which they professed to have schoolmaster belongs, body and soul, 'might, mind at first waged the war; so that the contest is at last and strength,' to the Old School Presbyterian Church, reduced palpably to a mere scramble for the spoils of which every anti-slavery man knows has reached a office-a fight, toward the result of which, every man, lower depth of moral depravity, if possible, than the not an office-seeker, must feel as indifferent as the woman did when she saw her husband contending in

once more, that half-civilized people, called the State In making the statement that Mr. P. 'ridiculed of Virginia, consummating their third most 'hellish Christianity,' doubtless the quartette are sincere; for meal of good men's' blood, since the first day of Deone believes Presbyterianism is Christianity, the oth- cember last. With what disgusting relish they hang er, Buchanan Democracy, and so on to the end of the their betters !- men, the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose; and how the insatiate In-regard to the charge that I have 'no political or cannibals still gnash their teeth, and howl for more

ment if, as is doubtless the case, the writers mean (I think that's the name,) and the Boston Courier, that I do not associate with them, or that I am not failed in their attempts to induce that conclave of in loving fellowship with Democrats, Mobocrats, pirates, yelept the Legislature of Virginia, to visit Presbyterians, and such Methodists as the preacher Boston, and our own great General Court; for, aside who so valiantly defended them and slavery at Mr. from the Union-saving aspect of the affair, it would P.'s meeting. By the way, gentlemen, why did you have been worth something to have seen a body of not get the preacher to endorse your letter? In union men, who so stoutly refused to listen to the demands there is strength! It looks a little like an intention- of mercy in favor of the liberty-loving heroes of al slight! I hope you are not ungrateful! There Harper's Ferry, when, by so doing, they would have should be gratitude among mobocrats, as well as honor done probably about the only redeeming act of their public lives, and thereby secured a little capital on

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Mr. Horace

 That this government is not administered on economical principles. This morning, Senator Mason handed me an order on the Secretary of the Senate for two hundred and ten dollars-in return for which mileage; Arny a like amount; and so it goes. The

John Brown and Harper's Ferry. This is not the entertainment to which the investigators invited themselves. They will manage to stave off the printing of the testimony, on one plea or another, till next winter. They will pretend that important witnesses are still wanting. They will not give the country a glimpse of their report this season. They will not contribute that electioneering document to the Republican side, 'if the Court understand her-

Non-Intercourse. No State has been more loud cess of a poliiteal party in their clamors against depen-dence upon Northern enterprise. Now read a significant fact, which we copy from the Vicksburg Whig: -We learn there is a large manufactory of st quanty. louder than usually imported from Massachusetts, in the very

A SUBSTANTIAL COUPLE. - The Easton (Pa.) Exclaim of "Anti-Slavery," take the money to be raised thereby, and pass it over to you.

I have heard of a chapter in some old ecclesiastical

The gentleman's weight is 700 pounds, and the lady's simere for Mr. A.'s pants, and nine yards for a coat. He and his wife keep a public house at a place called Peg's Pebble. It is said that the New York Museum offered the couple \$1,500 per year, and their expenses, if they would come to New York; but they refused, on the ground that they did not wish to be about seventeen years ago.

> In the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a society has lately been organized, having for its object the collection of money to be applied in purchasing and was received a short time since by Illinois, and appropriated in purchasing a colored Methodist minister of St. Louis. The liberated minof his race.

A gentleman, who has some eighty slaves in his employ, informs the New Orleans Picayune that forty-two of that number, in spite of his vigilance, are intemperate; and that of the whole of the male servants he has owned during the past twenty years, more than one-half have died of delirium tremens. If this is so, whisky is a worse foe to the planters than the underground railroad.

A VALUABLE SLAVE .- The Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise states that at a sale of negroes last week, one of them, George, a likely fellow, said to be a good joiner and carpenter, brought the enormous sum of thirty-five hundred dollars! He was purchased by the Rev. J. P. Boyce. Mr. Boyce was afterwards of-fered four thousand dollars for him! There are precious few white men of our acquaintance who bring so high a price if they were put up at auction.

REMRKABLE LONGEVITY .- Capt. John Rice, and his wife Elizabeth, residing in Dover, Vt., both departed this life on the 7th ult., within a few hours of each other, the former at the age of 88 years, 3 months and 25 days, the latter, his wife, at the age years, that day being the anniversary of her birth.

Mrs. Wm. Arms, of Napoli, in central New York, died about the 1st inst. The day before her death, she fell into a trance, and had a vision of her own death, funeral, and burial, of which she gave a miunte description on awaking. She died soon after, and all the events which she had described were fulfilled. The same mourners attended the funeral, the same minister preached from the same text, the same sexton prepared her last resting place, just as she had indicated, and without any knowledge of her dream.

Mr. Seward's speech is printed in German, and being extensively circulated by the Republican Na tional Committee. SHOCKING. The dwelling-house of Humphrey

Owens, a few miles north of Salem, Ohio, was de-stroyed by fire on the morning of March 13. Five children perished in the flames.

Gov. Stewart has refused to sign the bill latey passed by the Missouri Legislature for the exclu-ion of free negroes from the State. The Senate of Tennessee have killed the bil

compel free negroes to leave that State. Gov. Morrill, of Maine, has appointed Apri th as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer in that

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has ap-cointed Friday, April 6, as a public fast in that State.

Is there any virtue in MRS.; S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

To THE ED'S OF EVANORLIST: -- My age is sitty YOURSELF. To the Ed's of Evangelist:—'My age is sirty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Resterer,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same ones in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.'

Rev. M. THACHER.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855. President J. L. EATON, L.L. D., Union University,

Murfreesboro', Tennessee. Maryressoro, A. Madam—I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Resor-er, '&c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irreg-ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visit ble, THE PALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO BLACE. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., FRE. VENT THE HAIR FROM PALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR,"

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor ' Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohio. · I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa.

"I have been using airs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa-mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manu-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it is any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color,' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American

and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobales. mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to

such as have occasion to use such preparations,' Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor . Christian Era, Boston Mass. · Having used numerous specifics to little purpose,

I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither ball nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years." Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair , where baldness had commenced, we have now tne evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.' Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church.

Attleboro', Mass. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

torer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to direc-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT. LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, England.

Vonr Hair Res over is a perfect marvel! After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,-not the wir-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural or, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me. [The above clergyman is well known throughout Great

Britain, and to many in the United States. HAYTI.

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) Brooklyn. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use

of it in curing my baldness and grayness.' Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wil-

ness,' Cincinnati, Ohio. *It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till se know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black."

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man-

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. · It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.'

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. II. 'We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this ricinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.

Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y. In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,' - I have derived

much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's

World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum: I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefited me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen. IV We think that if these fail to convince, nothing

less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these. 'These are the only preparations exported in any

quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced-One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to Mr. Address all letters for information, &c., to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim in offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOOD DETAILS. 1 yeop