

THE BAD FRIDAY.

We have before us another earnest, faithful and eloquent sermon, prompted by the unlawful and unchristian benediction of Anthony Burns. It was preached in the First Church, West Roxbury, June 4, 1854, by E. B. WILLIAMS, and deserves high praise. The text chosen is, very appropriately, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to me'—Matt. 25:45. After saying that he had not come to preach, or to deliver any carefully meditated words for the instruction of his hearers, but to utter spontaneously what was in his heart, he adds—

Your grandfathers and mine, not a long time back, broke away from what they called tyranny, though it was freedom, justice, and indulgence,—it was maternal gentleness,—as compared with the tyranny from which this man fled; and we pay them homage. Our hearts swell, and our words are big, and our demonstrations are high-sounding, when we decant upon their heroism and virtue. This poor, wretched, outlawed Virginian, pined in a bondage,—one day of which is worse than fifty years of such as our forefathers felt,—and so he fled from it, at the peril of life. And what do we? Celebrate his courage with bell-rings, and waving banners, and glorifying discourses! No; we pay men to hunt and catch him, and give him to his master, though that master were a man of Negro! And no shelter in all this wide land can receive or protect him. There is no altar of refuge, whence he could not be torn. Were he to come, fainting with fear, into this very place and presence, as we were offering our prayers, or singing our praises, or reading those verses in the book of Deuteronomy which I read a few minutes ago, and here fall at our feet, imploring protection against his oppressor, no man or woman of us might interpose for his safety, without invoking on his own head the same crushing cruelty which had already stricken him down.

Slavery desires you to know it better, that your prejudices against it may be overcome. And to show your how groundless are your antipathies, it turns the temple of justice into a slave-pen, and, arming such ruffianly and insolent fellows as it can find willing to engage in its service, sets them to keep its doors, where they insult quiet and orderly citizens, entering for the transaction of their lawful business. It calls on you, or your arm, or your put on equallet and plume, to arm yourself, and there must be no shaming this time, no blank cartridges; the equipment requires deadly bullet, as well as noisy powder,—and then it calls you to go forth, and take possession of the peaceful maris, to stop up the avenues of trade, to arrest the regular on-goings of industry, and to make all ready and convenient, that the tyrant and oppressor may drag his human prey through your streets and hindrance his doom, without fear, and with impunity. Last some overland hearts among all those tens of thousands of witnesses should be moved irresistibly by the great tide of an overflowing compassion and an indignant humanity to break in, not to kill or hurt, but to give back to an innocent man that liberty of which he had been robbed, and to which his right is inalienable,—lest some such act of justice and right should be accomplished, I say, slavery requires you, or your young son, or your young daughter, to see great agencies to be laid on. Slavery requires you, or your young son, or your young daughter, to see great agencies to be laid on. Slavery requires you, or your young son, or your young daughter, to see great agencies to be laid on.

I cannot be answerable for the truth of this paragraph, but it is entitled to as much credence as the report that those gentlemen had made the application for a writ of habeas corpus. One of the gentlemen named, from early boyhood, I have reason to believe that he never has deserted, and never will desert, the colors he may raise. If bloodshed should be thought necessary by him in avenging the liberties of the North, his own life will be the most cheerful sacrifice. A more generous, a more chivalrous, a more high-minded, a more kind-hearted man, I have never seen. He has given up for it the prospects of wealth, and he has devoted to it an inheritance of wealth, of elegance, and luxury. Few hearts can stand before the charms of his persuasive eloquence; few consciences, I trust, can bear unmoved his appeals to what is just and noble in us.

One word more: people are exclaiming every day against the indiscreet zeal and fanaticism of abolitionists. Would that we, Mr. Editor, on the other hand, could only secure the praise from others, and the approbation from ourselves, that we were zealous in a due degree, and that we were doing well the work we complain they do so ill. It seems to me our complaints should be forever silenced against those getting office and money, and enjoying life, getting office and making money, and the spirit of slavery is getting domination over us, not in our civil relations only, so as that the whole country shall be under its government, but is poisoning our hearts, is corrupting our moral principles, and is making us mean and slavish in soul. If these should keep silent, ought not the very stones in the streets to cry out? If Phillips and Parker will be still, will you and I take up the cause they advocate, and have a better spirit?

While I never have counselled, armed and forcible resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, but have refrained from so doing, on principles that have made me, under all circumstances, the opponent of war, and a friend of peace,—it is well that the community should understand the reasons which have moved some of the leading abolitionists to resist the people, and a violent defiance to the fugitive against the power of the government. They maintain that every man has an inalienable right to his liberty; the American gentleman captured by an Algerine pirate-ship, as gentleman used once to be captured, or a colored man, who was stolen in his cradle, and compelled to grow up in bondage; and that the means which would be right for such American gentleman to use in Algiers to regain his liberty, would be equally justifiable for the born-slave to use, if he wishes his liberty, in South Carolina or Massachusetts.

They maintain that you or I, were we in compulsory bondage, would endeavor to escape by force, if we conceived that there was any prospect of success in the attempt. They think that one of us, in slavery, would be little scrupulous as to the means we should use in attempting our escape; and this, for the reason that liberty is a blessing to be obtained by any means, and slavery a curse to be avoided by any means. And they maintain, that common humanity requires of us to aid a brother man in escaping from such a condition, by precisely the same means we should use for ourselves; I suppose if you and I were colored men,—or white,—just escaped from a Southern plantation, with the wails of the lash still ringing upon our backs, with all our goods held in a master's pockets, and all our dearest friends and relations in chains, would we not be ready to admit the force of their reasoning, and feel that they were doing no more for us, by violent opposition to the laws of the land, than they would ask of us to do for them.

Does the character of slavery need farther illustration? See how the noble-hearted counsellor, who came forward to render aid to the friendless slave, was assaulted in his homeward walk, and not murdered because he was not a skilful swordsman, as the strikers probably meant it should be. Was the assassin, do you suppose, a friend or an enemy of those who hunt slaves?

Even intelligent persons have spoken of the late occurrences as if those who aided in capturing and sending to hopeless bondage a fellow-man were specially the friends of law and order, as if those who struggled against the execution of that inhuman law were characteristically disturbers of the public peace. Never was there a greater violation of truth. One would not think the streets of Boston on Friday morning last, for half an hour, without being convinced that those crowds from which came the cry of shame, as the human sacrifice went, were largely made up of those very classes on whom the social fabric rests as its supporting pillars,—the just, the humane, the self-governed, the industrious, the lovers of peace and of order. No more could a half-hour's observation leave a doubt, that those from whom the most beautiful and noble sympathies were generally in active sympathy with those who catch men. Of course, I have not meant that every man who has opposed the slave-catching is a good man, nor that every man is utterly vile who has consented to it. I have been characterizing classes.

I have but begun to say what is in my heart to say. But I have spoken longer than I purposed when I began. I have only to remind you, in finishing these remarks, and in view of that communion which before us, in which we are to recall the sacrifice of the cross, that it is not they who cry *Lord, Lord*, not those who shall say, 'We have eaten and drunk in thy presence, or thou hast taught in our streets, whom God will recognize as his children, or whom Jesus will know as his disciples.

If any one thinks that, in the sufferings of Jesus alone, we should have found a fitter theme for the meditations of the hour, he can only repeat the words of Jesus himself, addressed to the daughters of Jerusalem, as he went on that sad and gloomy way to the cross,—'WEEP NOT FOR ME, BUT WEEP FOR YOURSELVES AND FOR YOUR CHILDREN.'

Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even against thy eyes: he shall not be taken away: thou shalt not oppress him.—Deut. xxiii. 15, 16.

MESSEURS PARKER AND PHILLIPS.

The Editor of the *Daily Waig* having denounced and misrepresented, in a scoundrel manner, the conduct of Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, during the late memorable and most tragical week in Boston, the following reply appears in that paper, from the pen of the Rev. Edgar Buckingham:—

DEAR SIR—I see in your paper this (Friday) morning, an article of some length and severity, directed chiefly against Messrs. Parker and Phillips. The Editor of the *Daily Waig*, on account of their alleged conduct in stirring up the present excitement in that city, and for their immediate appeal to the city government for protection from the threats of the mob against themselves.

The language which you have employed is very common in the newspapers of a leading class at the present time; and it has been allowed to pass too long unnoticed and uncorrected. It is very unchristian, and very unbecoming. The only to utter censures against individuals, but at the same time distinguished and feared for their personal character, their social standing, their energy and effectiveness, it has been thought the best way to abuse them without stint, and to pass any rumors concerning them through the community, that may come from whose soever invention. Neither Wendell Phillips nor Theodore Parker is a coward. The lives of both of those gentlemen have been marked by a moral courage, and by a self-sacrifice, rare and admirable. No one pretends in the community where they are known, that men of purer lives can be found. If they have, at any time, when the most exciting circumstances have been arousing all the manhood that the community can feel, been led to the use of language stronger than you or I might agree to, 'much,' it must be remembered, 'must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty.' How much more honorable is it, that their hearts should burn, and their tongues drop words of fire, when the most heinous wrong that can endure is about to be perpetrated, than to sit in silence in our counting-rooms and parlors, and have in us no sense of the dignity offered to us, through our fellow-man; no object slavery to which the slaveholder would sink, not the colored man alone, but every man of the North, as well.

I cannot be answerable for the truth of the following sentence, but I copy from the telegraph account of Wednesday in the *New York Tribune* of that day:—

'The report that Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker had applied to the Mayor for the protection of their persons and property is incorrect.'

I cannot be answerable for the truth of this paragraph, but it is entitled to as much credence as the report that those gentlemen had made the application for a writ of habeas corpus. One of the gentlemen named, from early boyhood, I have reason to believe that he never has deserted, and never will desert, the colors he may raise. If bloodshed should be thought necessary by him in avenging the liberties of the North, his own life will be the most cheerful sacrifice. A more generous, a more chivalrous, a more high-minded, a more kind-hearted man, I have never seen. He has given up for it the prospects of wealth, and he has devoted to it an inheritance of wealth, of elegance, and luxury. Few hearts can stand before the charms of his persuasive eloquence; few consciences, I trust, can bear unmoved his appeals to what is just and noble in us.

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THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 30, 1854.

MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

AT FRAMINGHAM.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Friends of Freedom, under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the beautiful Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on the Fourth of July, to which all who 'reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man,' are most cordially invited. Let none who profess to cherish any self-respect—to revere God and love their fellow-men—to 'remember that they are in bonds as bound with them'—give any countenance, on that day, to any social or public festivities, whereby the wrongs and sufferings of the millions held in the galling chains of slavery shall be forgotten, or the awful guilt and frightful inconsistency of this nation shall be put out of sight. The times demand humiliation, not exultation—heartfelt contrition, not 'the loud huzzas'—the tolling of bells, not the ringing of merry peals—the most direct and efficient action to cause 'liberty to be proclaimed, throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,' not vain-boasting in regard to what our fathers achieved in the revolutionary struggle. As for our country—

'Lo! where her banner stately waves, In many a graceful fold— There toil, and bleed, and groan her slaves, And men, like brute, are sold! Her hands are red with crimson stains, And bloody is her way; She whips the lash, she forges chains, On Independence day!'

SPECIAL TRAINS of cars, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, will be run to the Grove, on that day, leaving Boston, WORCESTER, and MILFORD, at 9.25, A. M. RETURNING, leave the Grove at about 5 P. M. FARE—by all these trains, to and from the Grove, FIFTY CENTS. Children under twelve years of age will be carried for twenty-five cents.

Our friends in Essex and Plymouth Counties, &c., will notice that the hour of departure from Boston will accommodate them, in attending the meeting.

The trains will stop at Way Stations, wherever desired.

Among the speakers at Framingham may be expected WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES L. REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, LUCY STONE, EDMUND QUINCY, ANDREW T. FOSS, &c.

The picnic plan will be adopted—persons and parties carrying their own provisions. Refreshments can also be purchased on the ground.

In case the weather shall prove rainy, the meeting will be held in Waverly Hall, adjacent to the depot at Framingham.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

As if to glory in their shame, and wantonly to outrage heaven and earth, the City Authorities of Boston,—fresh from the kidnapping of Anthony Burns,—have made the most extensive preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July with all the pomp and circumstance of a hollow, man-stealing patriotism, ending with a costly display of fireworks in the evening, in which such bitter mockeries as 'America is free,' and 'status of Liberty and Justice,' (!!) are to be emblazoned in ferns and types, for the admiration of a people in vassalage to Southern slave-hunters and slave-drivers! 'Hug be the heavens with black—give day to night! The Albany Argus, ever characterized for its pro-slavery scoundrelism, exultingly says—

'The efforts of the anti-slavery agitators to convert Independence day into an occasion of universal humiliation and simultaneous mourning and turning up of eyes, seem to have brought about a wonderful reaction. Never have the preparations for celebrating that glorious anniversary assumed a more enthusiastic shape than the present year promises. Every city and village seems to have redoubled its exertions, to put to shame the dismal programmes of the sectionalists who sought to defile it. We hear no more of tolling bells—getting up funeral processions—and parading about the coffins and chains.

'In this city, the programme which we publish to-day, includes a full parade of our gallant military and firemen,—a late and a splendid escorting guests from other cities,—which will doubtless be in every way worthy of the occasion.'

So Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. So the hypocritical Jews garnished the sepulchres of the prophets, and boasted of their reverence for the reformers of other days, while crucifying Jesus between two thieves. So they said of old, who murdered the fatherless, and afflicted the poor and needy, 'The Lord shall not see, neither shall the God of Jacob regard it.' 'Shall I not visit for these things?' saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?'

'Ye who adore God, and love man, and hate oppression, and abhor dissimulation, give no countenance to such shameful and unprincipled displays! For, 'Should we raise the pealing anthem, from the rice swamp dank and lone, With our choral notes ascending joins the slave's low, plaintive moan; With each strain of gladness blending comes the mother's wail of woe, Weeping in her hopeless anguish with a grief we never may know.'

We will raise no starry banner—tears of shame its brightness dims On its silken folds, blood-written, see the names of BREXES and STINGS! Did it wave above the 'Acorn' as the guardian of the sea? When it floated o'er the 'Morris,' did it set the captive free?'

Remember the Mass Meeting of the Friends of Impartial Liberty at Framingham on the 4th.

UNION OF PAPERS.

On the 1st of July, the Pennsylvania Freeman will be merged with the National Anti-Slavery Standard, by mutual agreement of the Managers of the Pennsylvania A. S. Society and the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society. This, it is believed, will be highly advantageous to our cause, and satisfactory to all its friends in Pennsylvania. Referring to this change, the *last Freeman* pays the following tribute to the Standard:—

'We are happy that our readers are to receive a paper that we can so heartily commend. The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* is a paper of distinguished excellence. Its importance to the cause cannot be overvalued, and its usefulness is appreciated on both sides of the ocean. Having the benefit of the labors of three able and accomplished editors, there is no paper of the kind published anywhere in the world that is superior to it. We commend it to our readers with the fullest confidence, feeling sure that they will find in its weekly visits increasing pleasure and profit. We trust that for the sake of the cause, they will take pains to interest others in it, and will do what they can to extend the sphere of its usefulness.

As every effort will now be made to give increased interest and value to the Standard, corresponding efforts should be made by abolitionists to extend its circulation in all sections of the country.

THE BOSTON PETITION.

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday, June 23, Mr. Rockwell presented the memorial of 1,000 citizens of Massachusetts, of all professions and occupations, praying the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of Boston, nearly all of whom had been persons desirous to sustain the Compromise Legislation of 1850. They were moved to ask the repeal of this Fugitive Slave Law, because of the recent repeal by

Congress of the Missouri Compromise. He moved it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dixon proposing to discuss the motion, it was postponed until Friday.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the Boston petition was taken up, when Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, proceeded to address the Senate at great length, assailing the motives of its signers with great bitterness of language, and stigmatizing Boston as 'a city where the laws were openly set at defiance; where the temple of justice was surrounded by an armed mob; to prevent the execution of a constitutional duty; where treason stalked boldly forth, and the officers of the law were butchered'—&c. &c. He was ably replied to by Messrs. Sumner and Rockwell, when, after a sharp personal controversy between the former and Messrs. Butler and Pettit, Mr. Dixon got the floor, and the Senate adjourned. What has State street now to say?

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

'Gray Plymouth Rock hark yet a tongue, and Concord is not dumb!'

A Call is extensively circulating through the Commonwealth, for a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE, without distinction of party, to be held with reference to the duty of Massachusetts at this solemn crisis—preliminary to which, a meeting of the citizens of old Concord was held on the 22d inst., Hon. J. S. Keyes in the chair, and the following Resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That the citizens of Concord, whose fathers were among the first to resist the tyranny of 1775, will not be the last to resist that of 1854.

Resolved, That the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bills by the present Congress, is an unprovoked and wanton outrage upon the principles and feelings of the freemen of the North and West, and destroys all confidence in the integrity, good faith and honor of the national government.

Resolved, That the compromise of 1820 was in the nature of a compact between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, and inasmuch as that compact has been repudiated by one party, the other party is thereby absolved from all the obligations supposed to be imposed by it. Therefore,

Resolved, That the free States are at full liberty to resist the admission of any slave State into the Union hereafter, and that it is their solemn duty so to do.

Resolved, That the whole system of compromise measures has received a fatal stab in the house of its friends, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was a part of that system, and cannot stand without its support; therefore,

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 must be repealed.

And whereas, there are unmistakable indications of a settled purpose on the part of the Administration, and many of those who represent the slave States, to extend the area of the slave States by conquest or annexation; and whereas, we believe a large majority of the people of this State are decidedly opposed to any further encroachments of the Slave Power; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe it to be a duty immediately to take such steps as will unite the people of this Commonwealth for the recovery of the ground already lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.

Resolved, That a committee of six be chosen, whose duty it shall be to correspond with eminent individuals in various parts of the State, and to invite them to meet at an early day in Boston, for the purpose of making arrangements for a meeting of delegates from every town in the Commonwealth; and to decide what measures shall be adopted to arrest the alarming inroads of the Slave Power.

These resolutions were eloquently sustained by Col. Daniel Shattuck, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Rev. B. Frost, C. C. Hazewell, Esq., Dr. Josiah Bartlett, B. W. Emerson, and Hon. J. S. Keyes, and adopted by acclamation.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Correspondence:—Samuel Hoar, C. C. Hazewell, A. G. Fay, Daniel Shattuck, Simon Brown, B. W. Emerson.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The anti-Nebraska members of Congress have issued an address to the public, which has been approved and endorsed by nearly all the members of the two Houses who were opposed to the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and is signed by Senator Foot, Chairman of the meeting, and Daniel Mace and Reuben Fenton, Secretaries. The address reviews the whole history of the question, as connected with national legislation, and shows clearly the character of the various compromises which have been made, from time to time, between the people of the free States and those of the slave States, and the manner in which and the purposes for which they were made. It then shows how treacherously and wantonly these compromises have been violated by the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as well as the violent and dangerous means resorted to in order to secure its passage. Further, it urges that the Slave Power is aiming at greater and broader usurpations, at whatever cost; that the purpose is to annex Cuba, five or six slave States from the territory of Mexico, and a part at least of St. Domingo. This is to be done by purchase, if it can be so accomplished; but if not, then by war with Mexico and Spain, if not also with England and France, and finally an alliance with Brazil, to secure the valley of the Amazon to slavery. The address concludes as follows:—

'It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States; and, failing in that demand, a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust, and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and the South, to the free States, and to the slaveholding States themselves. It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn you in sober seriousness of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this emergency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to execute such further measures as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.'

If this is all that is proposed to be done, this address will prove utterly abortive. To talk of 'restoring the Missouri Compromise,' and preventing 'the further aggressions of slavery,' while the Union holds together, is the acme of infatuation. We must separate. The North must form a new, independent, free republic, or continue to be the tool and vassal of the Slave Power, enabling it to accomplish all its direful designs of conquest, annexation and perpetration, having the mighty resources of the whole country at its command, without which, it would be as poor as a pauper, and as feeble as an infant.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE; A Tale of Southern Life. By Logan. Illustrated by Drawings from Nature. New York: T. L. McElrath & Co., 17 Spruce street, 1854.

This is a handsomely printed volume of 400 pages; and, pertaining as it does to Southern life, with thrilling illustrations of the workings of the slave system, (something after the manner of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' though without mannerism,) will be likely to find many readers. We have not yet completed its perusal, but the half of it indicates facility of composition, familiar acquaintance with Southern habits and customs, and a very candid spirit, without partisanship or bias. It is intended to depict the Northern sentiment against slavery, it is not by any denunciation of that system, but only by narrating some of the every day scenes and inseparable concomitants of the 'peculiar institution.' The author says it is 'a truthful story of Southern life,' and he truthfully adds, that 'if he has failed, it has been from a determination on his part to soften his pictures, rather than to give them in their true, but not unexcusable colors.' His volume is dedicated to the lovers of mankind,—to those who desire the highest development of our race.

TESTIMONIALS TO MR. HAYES.

A number of Boston ladies have presented to Mr. Joseph K. HAYES, the Captain of the Police, who resigned his office rather than assist in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, a purse containing \$105, as a token of respect for his course in the matter.

A gold watch and chain has also been presented to the same gentleman by the citizens of Plymouth.

A copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' illustrated, was also presented to Mr. Hayes by the author.

The following correspondence took place on these interesting occasions:—

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I wish to express my sincere thanks, through this medium, to those friends of the enslaved, who have presented to me so many high and valuable presents. It seems strange to me, however, that society should be in such a condition that a man is to be rewarded for doing that for which he ought to be punished if he fails to perform.

JOSEPH K. HAYES. Boston, June 19, 1854.

The following letter is from the ladies:—

Will Mr. Hayes accept the accompanying purse, with its contents, (\$105,) as a token of respect from many ladies of Boston, who honor him for resigning his office rather than be implicated in the execution of the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill.

The ladies feel that a consciousness of right-doing is more to Mr. Hayes than gold or silver, but he must allow them to express their high appreciation of his noble deed, and their heart-felt regret that no other officer concerned in the late slave case was found to follow his bright example.

R. L. CURTIS, E. D. CHENEY, S. H. WILLARD, JULIET TART, In behalf of the Ladies. Boston, June 11.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, ILLUSTRATED.

MR. HAYES: Permit me to present you with this book as a slight expression of my admiration for the noble example you have so recently set to our whole country, of preferring worldly loss rather than a loss of manhood and honor.

May the blessing of God ever follow you and yours, for your readiness in refusing to execute the infamous and unchristian Fugitive Slave Law!

Years, with admiration and esteem, H. B. STOWE. PLYMOUTH, June 17, 1854.

JOSEPH K. HAYES, Late a Captain of the Police in the City of Boston:

DEAR SIR—Please accept the accompanying gold watch and chain, which I have the honor of presenting you in the name of many of the inhabitants of Plymouth, who are desirous of expressing their approbation of your noble conduct on the 22d inst., in resigning your office rather than assist in the execution of the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill. The watch and chain are the gift of members of all political parties, and woman has joined 'with alacrity' in a desire to honor your sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

Those who know you personally are aware that to you there was no sacrifice, nor a moment's hesitation. In these degenerate times, if persons in authority were like you, the Fugitive Slave Bill would find none to execute it; and men would no longer shelter their consciences under the so-called 'duty' of office. So far as knowledge extends, you are the first person in public or private station called upon to join in its execution, who has pre-emptorily declined. We have, therefore, deemed your conduct worthy of especial remembrance.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, very truly yours, CHAS. G. DAVIS, for the Donors.

The watch has the following inscription: 'Citizens of Plymouth, descendants of the first fugitives for Liberty to New England, to JOSEPH K. HAYES, for his prompt sacrifice to the cause of Freedom on the 22d of June, 1854.'

The watch was purchased at the establishment of Mr. Josiah Gooding, 88 Washington street, and is a very costly and elegant article, accompanied with a massive gold chain.

In addition to these well-deserved testimonials, a large and highly respectable audience assembled on Monday evening last, in the Tremont Temple, to witness the presentation of a silver salver, and a purse containing two hundred dollars in gold, to Mr. Hayes.

Had the meeting been generally known, the Temple (spacious as it is) would have been too contracted to contain the throng of sympathizing and admiring friends of freedom. At 8 o'clock, it was called to order, when CHARLES M. ELLIS, Esq., who so ably defended poor Burns as associate counsel with Richard H. Dana, Esq., rose, and in behalf of the Committee, made the presentation, with the following address:—

'Mr. Hayes:—At the request of this Committee, I have the honor to present to you this purse and salver, as tokens of respect and approbation of your resignation of your office. They know that you have heard the general judgment of 'well done.' Men have taken pleasure in sending to you from distant places proofs of their regard. Woman, even, has publicly said to you as John Adams's wife said to him in a critical moment of his life, as she always says, 'never fear: you have done as you ought.' But, as you see by the names of the Committee, those whom they represent are your fellow-citizens and neighbors, gentlemen, merchants, and members of all the various professions; Boston men who ask leave thus to signify their sense of the justness of this act of yours. They offer you this, sir, feeling that there are men, as of old, whom gold cannot buy nor office seduce.

On this day have engraved, with

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

AMHERST, June, 1854.

Dear Friend Garrison: It is a real grief to me not to be able to at least write something in behalf of the anti-slavery cause...

As to the attack being a successful one or not, every one must judge for himself. In the British House of Lords, it was reported officially by the Duke of Newcastle...

Nothing can be truer than that the town could have been filled in ruins, had the onset been continued. But not only was it left standing, but every effort possible was made to save private property...

Perhaps you will think this is too much consideration to be given to a matter so far out of your reach. In itself considered, it may be so; but the double-distilled villany of American political newspaper editors manifested itself in so many ways...

Excuse me if I am tedious, indulge me in my opinions if you think them erroneous, until they can be corrected, and rely upon my being still devoted to you and the cause you love.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

The views expressed in the letter of Mr. Pillsbury are entirely coincident with our own.

Some of us always seem to suppose that the great sin of the Slave Power will have an effect to stir the Northern blood.

MR. PILLSBURY.

Resolution passed at a Committee Meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society, on the 12th of May, 1854.

The ladies of the Committee desire to record their regret, that the severe and protracted illness of Mr. Pillsbury has allowed them only a limited opportunity of forming his acquaintance.

They feel that to have been in the society of one who has seen so much of anti-slavery service could not fail of being both instructive and interesting.

RESISTANCE TO THE FUGITIVE LAW OBE- DIENCE TO GOD—McNAIR AND HIS CONSTITU- ENTS—JUDGE KANE—A CHANCE HIT.

NORRISTOWN, (Pa.) June 21, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON:

It is difficult to imagine a more pleasantly located town than this. It has eight thousand population, and is on the banks of the Schuylkill, sixteen miles west of Philadelphia.

Nothing is more to be desired than that the people of this town should be able to return to their native land, and resume the prosecution of his valuable labors.

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This is the District of McNair, one of the Northern tools of slavery who voted for the Nebraska Bill. I have just seen the poor tool. He walks the streets, and even his near neighbors will not speak to him.

On the 17th, I entered the cars to go from the city to Germantown, to spend the night. The train was detained some twenty minutes in the station after I entered. Many sat near me. The case of Burns was brought up. I gave my opinion of it, especially of the conduct of Loring.

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MARRIED—In Boston, June 4, by Rev. L. A. Grimes, JAMES RHOODES and MARY R. WILLIAMS, of Chelsea.

DIED—On Friday, the 16th inst., of bronchitis, in the 35th year of his age, Wm. M. Kim, at the house of J. M. Kim, in Germantown.

In Cambridge, on Friday afternoon, 23d inst., Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, after an illness of about twelve hours.

The death of Judge Wells will be universally regretted, and by no class of persons more than the anti-slavery men of the State.

DEATH OF JOSHUA HOLBROOK. This benevolent and devoted friend of the cause of education, while seeking geological specimens near Lynchburg, Va., a few days since, fell from a cliff, and was killed.

Songs for the Times, COMPRISING I. A NATIONAL SONG: Being a poetic description of the American Congress, and a history of the action of that body, in behalf of Slavery, during the last twenty years; showing its entire servility to the South.

II. A MASSACHUSETTS SONG: Being sentiments suggested by the recent slave-hunt in Boston.

III. THE FREEMAN'S APPEAL TO FREEMEN: In which the friends of Humanity are urged to keep their integrity. To which is appended—'THE PIOUS SLAVEHOLDER'S PRAYER.'

For sale at many of the Book stores. May be had by the hundred at Hildreth & Co's, 8 State street, and at the office of the Liberator, No. 24 Cornhill. Let the friends of Freedom send in their orders.

The Tyranny of Slavery. DOES ANY PERSON DOUBT IT, AFTER THE RECENT SCENES EXHIBITED IN THE CITY OF BOSTON! IF SO, LET HIM READ Despotism in America, BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

A new and powerfully written exposure of the workings of the SLAVERY SYSTEM, from the formation of the Government to the Nebraska Vllany.

This volume is a complete Magazine of Facts. We think if any one can refuse to be convinced by fully authenticated facts, that the leading idea of our corrupt politicians is, and has been, for years, SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO. GIVE THE PEOPLE LIGHT! For it is now hoped that their eyes are now opened to see, and their hearts to hear. A great change has come over our people since Friday, the second day of June, and a day never to be forgotten. Therefore let us embrace this favorable moment to disseminate the great principles of TRUTH AND FREEDOM!

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE CAPTURE OF BURNS. Again have the recreant sons of the North-land...

THE LIBERATOR.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

[PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINGTON.]

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Wednesday Evening, May 31st—EDMUND QUINCY in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very much surprised that you should call upon me to utter a word here to-night...

THE LIBERATOR.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW OF THE CASE.

'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not,' said our Savior. Dear Sir, Mr. H. C. Wright's remarks, in a late paper, respecting the instruction of little children...

INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21, 1854. Mr. Editor, On Friday last week, the School Teachers from different parts of the State met there in Convention...

LECTURES BY MRS. COE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 21st, 1854. FRIEND GARRISON, Mrs. Coe, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been lecturing on subjects of reform in this city...

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

JONATHAN GRANVILLE, a mulatto of St. Domingo, was born at Port-de-Paix about the year 1783, of a white of the same name, a tutor, and an African woman...

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SERMON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 21 Cornhill, & at the Commonwealth Office.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 21 Cornhill, & at the Commonwealth Office.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON.

THOSE who would secure early and good impressions should engage them without delay.

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Bonds.

its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science and its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a civil institution, on the happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tenacity of the Bible...

WHITES' DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

No. 36 WASHINGTON ST. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Shampooing and Hair-Dyeing.

MADAME CARTEAUX having established herself at the Corner, Toilet and Perfumery Store of S. Jordan, No. 191 Washington street...

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