relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. If Advertisements making less than one square in e el three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennayvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania thorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of very question are impartially allowed a hearing.

VOL. XXV. NO. 10.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1855.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdi ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIVE SLAVES -- AD

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams

WHOLE NUMBER 1077.

SELECTIONS.

THE USURPATIONS OF SLAVERY.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 23, 1855,

BILL TO PROTECT OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES. Ms. President : The scene before me, and all its circumstances and incidents, admonish me that the time has come when the Senate of the United States is about to grant another of those concessions, which have become habitual here, to the power of Slavery in this Republic. For the second time, in a period of nearly three months, the brilliant chandelier above our heads is lighted up; the passiges and galleries are densely crowded; all the customary forms of legislation are laid aside. The customary forms of legislation are laid aside. The multifarious subjects, which have their rise in all parts of this extended country, are suddenly forgetted in a concentration of feeling upon a single question of intense interest. The day is spent without adjournment. Senators foregoing their natural relaxation and refreshment, remain in their seats until midnight approaches. Excite-ment breaks out in every part of the Chamber. Criminations and recriminations, and denunciations of Senators individually, and of Senators by classes, equally of those who have participated in the debate, and of those who have remained silent, grate harshly upon the ear. Such as these were the incidents that heralded the passage of the Fagilive Slave Act of 1850. Such as these attended the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise is 1854. I know full well that the fall of Conis 1594. I know an well that the like isoidents occurring now, as it followed the like isoidents on the sad occasions to which I have referred. And, for aught I know, the teeming gun, which proclaimed those former triumphs of slavery, is already planted again under the caves of the Capitol, to celebrate another victory. My course, on this occasion, has been the same as on all farmer occasions of a like character. I have for borne from engaging in the debate, until near tho sal of the controversy, that the country may know who it is, and who it is not, that disturbs the public harmony, and breaks the public peace, by the agitation of Slavery in these Halls; and I shall speak now, less in the form of an argument against the bill before us, than of a protest, upon which I shall take my stand, to abide the ultimate judgment which shall be rendered by the American

For myself, there is a painful association con-nected with the rise of this debate. I arose in my place at II o'clock this morning, simultaneously with the honorable Senator from Connecticut. (Mr. Torcer.) and each of us demanded an audience, which was assigned by the Chair to him. He announced this bill, which, however obscure in its language, was, as we all instantly knew, designed for the protection of officers of the United States who are engaged in executing the Fugitive Slave law. On the other side, I held in my hand a sition, to be submitted to the Senate, for the rection of a bronze monument, fifty feet high, in the city of Washington, which should illustrate the life and the death of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and commemorate the immortal names of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. was a new acknowledgment which I was about to ask from the Senate of the United States to the great fact on which the liberties of this country and all its Constitutions rest-that all men are rented equal. Sir, the success which the honorable Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Toucey) obtained over me, when the floor was assigned to bin, was ominous. The Senate of the United States will erect no monument to the memory of JEFFERSON, who declared that, in the unequal contest between Slavery and Freedom, the Almighty had no attribute which could take part with the oppressor. But the Senate will, on the other hand, promptly comply with the demand to raise bulwark around the institution of slavery. Mr. President, as there is nothing new in the circumstances of this transaction, so it has happened now, as on all similar occasions heretofore, hat everything foreign from the question at issue has been brought into the debate. The introduction of these foreign matters has, as heretofore, been attended with a profusion of reproaches, and calumnies, and epithets, as inapposite to the occadignity of an august Legislature. Those of us upon whom such denunciations, calumnies and epithets have been showered, have endured them long; and I think no one will deny that we have endured them patiently. To such Senators as have given utterance to their opinions in that form of argument, I make for myself only this replyhat that field of debate is relinquished exclusively men. Swear, Sir! I, a man, an American citizen, a Christian, swear to submit myself to the guidance tofere, the relations of political parties, and their respective merits and demerits, have entered largely into the discussion. Sir, I shall forbear from the respective merits and demerits, have entered by the discussion. intering into that part of the debate, for the reason that I am addressing, not politicians, but statesmen. So far as the justice or expediency of the measure under copsideration is concerned, it can make no difference whether those who ad-tocate it or those who oppose it are Whigs or are Democrats, or belong to that new class of men who are popularly called Know-Nothings. Arguments based on such grounds may have their weight somewhere else—outside of this Chamber, or possibly up there—[pointing to the gallery]—
hat certainly not down here. Inquisition has been
male concerning the circumstances and influences
when attended the recent elections of members
not only of this House, but of the House of Representatives for the control of the House of Reprenot only of this House, but of the House of Represeataires, for the purpose, as it seems, of awakening prejudices against those who oppose the passage
of this bill. I give notice to honorable Senators
who have adopted this line of argument, that it
is neither required by the people whom I represent
here, nor is it consistent with their dignity and
honor, that I should assume to interpret the motives which determined their choice of legislators.
The results are before the world. They explain
themselves. Equally derogatory from my duty. themselves. Equally derogatory from my duty, and disrespectful to the statesmen around me, and to the States which they represent, would it be, wre I to inquire into the manner or circumstances of the elections made by those States. I recognize trery Senator here as the exponent of the opinions and principles of the State from which he comes. And I hear no voice from any State but that to which its representations of the State from the comes. which its representatives give utterance. Never-theless. Mr. President, I shall not shrink from

such an exposition of my own opinions and senti-ments on collateral issues, as shall tend to dis-tabarrass a good cause, by relieving it from un-just prejudices, directed against myself as its First, in regard to what is called the Nebraska Question. I freely confess, that I regard the abro-gation of the Missouri Compromise by the Nebraska

A time to do so was, when the vote was given, a feather's weight to the disabilities which they and its vindication was then duly made. There will incur by their presumption and perverseness. and its vindication was then duly made. There will include a street its probably another time coming for the renewal of [Laughter.]

Sir, my honorable friend from Connecticut, Mr. Sir, my honorable friend from Connecticut, Mr. that vindication—a time in the near future, when the question of a restoration of Freedom throughout the Territories of the United States will arise in the Senate. Then, if God shall bless me with continued life, and health and strength, I hope again to do my duty. To that future time I adjourn the warrant in the latitude which the debate had to do my duty. To that future time I adjourn the warrant in the latitude which the debate had argument on the bill for the abrogation of the already assumed, although the subject was not lissouri Compromise.

heretofore, on more occasions than one, in this consent of its citizens, to be expressed through the place. Every word of what I then said is recorded in the legislative history of the United States. There is not a thought that I would wish to add; Treasury, to the individuals who should suffer there is not a word that I am willing to take away. I there is not a word that I am willing to take away. I there is not a word that I am willing to take away. I damage in their fortunes by so great an act of national humanity and justice. I am ready to go solving the question whether those were right who pronounced the Fugitive Slave law a just, and necessary, and constitutional act, full of healing next year—always. This is enough, I trust, on

sponsibility for its doings, and I have not the least Union, and even Human Nature itself. sympathy with its principles or sentiments. I belong to one voluntary association of men, which has to do with spiritual affairs. It is the Christian Church—that branch of it, all imperfect though I think it is, which, according to my notions, most really retains in their positive the interest of the sentence of pending in any State of the sentence in the language of its Divine Founder, to come in and partake of the privileges with which He invested it, and of the blessings which He promises. I belong to one temporal society of men, and that it the provision of the blessings which the promises. is the political party, which, according to my notions, embodies most fully and most truly. although, I confess, as in the other case, very inadequately, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. The Association also, of which I have last spoken, is an open one. All its transactions are conducted in the broad daylight, and it invites all citizens, and all men who become subjects of the power of this Government, of whatever clime or now belong, or ever have belonged since I became a man; and, unless I am bereft of reason, they are the only associations of men to which I shall ever suffer myself to belong. Secret societies, Sir! Before I would place my right hand between the hands of other men, in a secret lodge, order, class or council, and, bending on my knee before them, enter into combination with them for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray to God, that that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of the pity and even of the mockery of my fellow-men. Swear, Sir! I, a man, an American citizen,

of grandfathers and of grandmothers, of pure American blood. Still more, Sir, I do affectionately enjoin upon all who shall thus have the wisdom to

GILLETTE, has thought this was a good occasion to very germane to the question before us. I have no hesitation to disclose my fanaticism in that There is more of propriety in the discussions of the Fugitive Slave law, which have been reopened during this debate. I have no need, however, to speak on that subject. I have fully debated it the slaves in the District of Columbia, with the

necessary, and constitutional act, full of healing to a wounded country, or whether the humble individual who now stands before you was right when he admonished you that that law was unnecessary, unwise, inhuman, and derogatory from the Constitution, and that it would never be executed without new and continued usurpations. The transaction of this night takes place, in order that the words of that prophecy may be fulfilled.

I am not allowed, Sir, to reach the merits of this question, without alluding to a body of men who sport in the public gaze under a name which I hardly know how to repeat in the presence of so grave and reverend an assemblage as this—the Know-Nothings. They are said to have contrived their disguiss with so much ingenuity that one who is not a novitiate cannot deny a knowledge of who is not a novitiate cannot deny a knowledge of to and urge upon my fellow-citizens there; with their ceremonies and principles, without implying his communion and membership with them. Never-theless, I must reply to the Senator from Illinois, emancination, immediate or prospective, with com-(Mr. Douglas,) who charges me, among others, with such an affiliation, that I have no knowledge of that body of men, other than what is afforded me by the publications of—the day. Thus informed, I understand the Know-Nothings to be a secret society or order, consisting of two or three either timely now or soon will be so that while I secret society or order, consisting of two or three either timely now, or soon will be so, that while I grades, colleagued and mutually sworn to elect retain a place in the National Councils, any slaveindividuals of their own Order, or at least persons maintaining the principles which that Order entertains, to all offices of trust and profit in the United States. These principles I understand to be, in general, the same which, before the organization of the Know-Nathings, passed and or the National Councils, any slave-individuals of their own Order, or at least persons holding State will adopt the humane policy which has been already adopted by my own State and by other States, shall have my vote for any aid, either in lands or money, from the Federal Government, which the condition of the public Treasury and of the Know-Nathings, passed and a state of the National Councils, any slave-individuals of their own Order, or at least persons holding State will adopt the humane policy which has been already adopted by my own State and by other States, shall have my vote for any aid, either in lands or money, from the Federal Government, which the Authority of the National Councils, any slave-individuals of the humane policy which has been already adopted by my own State and by the lands of the councils. f the Know-Nothings, passed under the the National domain will allow, in furtherance of name of Native Americanism. I, Sir, have no an object in which not only the slaveholding States connection with that Order. I am under no re- are interested, but which concerns the whole

nearly retains in their purity the instructions of Court, against any officer of the United States or the Gospel. That association is an open one, which performs all its rites and gives all its inthereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, claim, or title, set up by such officer or other person, under any law of the United States, and the defendant shall at the first term of such State Court after the passage of this act, or at the first term of such State Court after such suit shall be commenced, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial into the next Circuit Court to be held in the district where the suit is pending, or, if there be no Circuit Court in such district, then to the District Court invested with the powers of a Circuit Court next to be held in said district, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such Court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there to participate in its labors, and to cooperate in maintaining good Government and in advancing the cause of Human Nature. These two associations, the one spiritual and the other temporal, are the only voluntary associations to which I now belong the cause of the ca shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such Court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original manner as if it had been brought there by original process; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been tables. holden to answer such final judgment, had it been rendered by the Court in which the suit commenced; and the party removing the cause shall not be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other defence than that arising under a law of the United States, as aforesaid.'

and direction of other men, surrendering my own judgment to their judgments, and my own conscience to their keeping! No, no, Sir. I know quite well the fallibility of my own judgment, and my liability to fall into error and temptation. But my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the slavery of other men. I therefore know too well of its jurisdiction, and remove the cause into a fell surjective and justifying under authority or colmy life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the united States, may oust the state stavery of other men. I therefore know too well or of a law of the United States, may oust the state that a law of the United States, may oust the state of its jurisdiction, and remove the cause into a boundary of the United States. The first question which arises is, How does the thing stand now! How has it hitherto stood! What are the rights of the United States, may oust the state court. the danger of confiding power and town or county or State, or country in which I which arises is, How does the thing stand now! How has it hitherto stood! What are the rights of parties in the State Courts! The Constitution of parties in the State Courts of the United States in the State Courts of the United States binds together in Federal Union thirty-one States, which, while they remain equal and qualified sovereignties, at the same time constitute, in the aggregate, another qualified sovereignty. Insomuch as the chief business of government is to protect the rights of its citizens to result of the United States binds together in Federal Union thirty-one States, which, while they remain equal and qualified sovereignties, at the same time constitute, in the aggregate, another qualified soverment is to protect the rights of its citizens to result of the United States binds together in Federal Union thirty-one States, which, while they remain equal and qualified sovereignties, at the same time constitute, in the aggregate, another qualified sovereignty. Insomuch as the chief business of government is to protect the rights of its citizens to result of the United States binds together in Federal Union thirty-one States, which, while they remain equal thirty-one States, which, while they rema of grandfathers and of grandmothers, of pure American blood. Still more, Sir, I do affectionately enjoin upon all who shall thus have the wisdom to come into existence on this side of the Atlantic, and of such pure and untainted ancestry, to be either born in the Protestant faith, or to be converted as speedily as possible to that good and true of the Federal Government. The public officers of the United States are, as we all know, numerous, and of many classes publicant annealing the subject of a State Government and of the United States are, as we all know, numerous, and of many classes publicant annealing the subject of a State Government and of the Federal Government. The public officers of the United States are, as we all know, numerous, and of many classes publicant annealing the subject of a State Government and of the Federal Government. Protestant Church, within whose pale I myself am accustomed to worship.

More than that, Sir. Speaking from a full knowledge and conviction of the serious inconveniences which absolute and eternal Slavery entails upon Man and upon races of men. I do earnestly, strengously and affectionately conjure all people everywhere, who are hereafter to be born, to be born white. [Laughter.] Thus, being born in this free and happy country, and being born white, they will be born free. But, Mr. President, this is the length, and this is the breadth of my connection with the new and mysterious Order of Patriots. And, if there shall hereafter come among us persons who, because from ignorance they may advice and counsel, shall be any who, in despite of my counsel, shall

defined the law to be, that United States officers are amenable to civil actions in the State tribunals. The law now remains as it was then expounded, and so it always has stood since the establishment of the Constitution itself. It is wise and beneficent, because it surrounds the citizen with a double safe - port. guard against extortion, oppression and every form of injustice committed by the authority or in the

of injustice committee by the authority of in the name of the great Central Executive Power.

The second question is, What is the nature and extent of the charge which you propose to make by the bill which is under consideration! That question is answered in a word. Whenever the ights of a citizen are invaded in any State within the Union, by a person holding a commission, whether civil or militry, from the President of the United States, he shall henceforth have only a single safeguard, instead of that double panoply which has hitherto shielded him, and he must either forego redress, or seek it in a tribunal of the United States in which justice is administered by Judges appointby the President and the Senate, and irremovable, except on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and, therefore, responsible in the least possible degree to that wholesome public opinion which is the guardian of public liberty. Every postmaster and his deputy, every marsial and his eputy, every mail-contractor, every stage-driver, every tide-waiter, every lieutenant, every ensign, and even every midshipman, will be independent of State authority, and, when prosecuted before a Magistrate or Court, in the immediate vicinage where his offence is committed, will defy the party aggrieved and remove the action commenced against him into a Federal tribunal, whose terms are rarely held, and then in remote or practically inaccessible places. One-half of the power resid-ing in the States is thus to be wrested from them in a single blow, and they will henceforth stand shattered monuments of earlier greatness.

No such change as this was anticipated by the framers of our Federal and State Constitutions. They established the Federal Constitution chiefly for the protection of the whole country against foreign dangers. They gave to it a stronger Execu-tive than they gave to the States, respectively. They established the State Constitutions chiefly for the protection and defence of personal rights. They knew that this Central Government would grow stronger and stronger, and would ultimately become an imperial power. It has realized that expectation, and has become even a Continental Power. Hitherto, the citizen has enjoyed his dou-ble safeguard. Why shall one-half of this panoply be now torn away from him! What lawful and proper object of the Federal Government has failed be now torn away from him? What lawful and proper object of the Federal Government has failed to be obtained by reason of the exercise of jurisdiction by State authorities over officers of the United States? None.* Why, then, shall the anset law and custom be changed? Is there danger that the citizen will be too secure under the

nnovation. In reply, you urge, first, a precedent. Precedents, in every country, are the stairway of tyrants. What is this precedent It is a law restraints, work out the reformation of errors, the which protects the public Treasury, by withdraw-correction of abuses, and the advancement of sociwhich protects the public Treasury, by withdraw-ing from the State Courts certain actions against cty. All that has happened is a change of the scene to make, on what ground, or under what circum-stances, or upon what exigency, that single de-parture from the ancient system was made! I do ot know that I should have been in favor of that departure. Nor can you show that the innovation thus made, and which you now plead as a precedent, was necessary. We are always wiser in our adgment in retrospect than in anticipation. I can now see, when the precedent is pleaded to jus-tify a further departure from the ancient system, the Federal Government with new and portentous abundant reasons to regret that the precedent was power.

ever established.

You tell me. in the next place, that there is dantribunal in any State of this Union which renders a final judgment that can affect the rights of any public officer of the United States, there your new law could not be executed, and would beof any public officer of the United States, there is an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United come obsolete for the same reasons that the old law States, reserved to him by the Constitution and had become obsolete—that the failure of the old law had resulted, not from its want of stringency, but laws of the United States; and that high tribunal had resulted, not from its want of stringency, but from its too great stringency. You were told then, an, merely by its mandate, annul that judgment, and discharge the party from all its consequences. This, and this alone, was the security which your forefathers established to prevent the evils and dangers of insubordination by the State authorities. I proclaim, further, that when the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the people in the average of the state was submitted to the people in the several States, to be adopted by them, the chief objection which was urged against it, the objection which was urged with the most zeal, the most energy, and the most effect, was, that the lib-erties of the citizen would be brought into jeopardy by the extended power of the Federal Judiciary. So strenuously was this objection urged, that the Constitution was not adopted until it was demonstrated, by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison, in the Federalist, that the State jurisdiction, which you are now about to strike down, was left to the States, and could press be wested from them.

come. You would have done well to have given us a week, or a day, or at least one hour, to prepare ourselves with arguments to dissuade you from your purpose and to stay your hands. Suffer me to say, with all deference, that you would have done well if you had allowed yourselves time to consider more deliberately the necessity for a measure so bold, and the consequences which must follow it.

I repent, Sir, that there is no necessity for this act. In every case which is intended to be reached by it, the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States annuls the judgment of the State Court which has mistaken its own powers, or encroached upon the Federal authority; and the State itself, with all its dignity and pride, falls humbled and abased at the foot of central and imperial power. I habitually contemplate everything connected with the development of the resources and with the

bill of the last session as an unjust, unnecessary, dangerous, and revolutionary act. I voted against it as such. Let that vote stand against me, in the who, disregarding my persuasion, shall insist upon who, disregarding my persuasion, shall insist upon coming into the world with blackened faces and senators who regard it as a cause for reproach. Certainly, this is not the time to justify that vote. A time to do so was, when the vote was given, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will licent by do so was, when the vote was given, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will licent by do so was, when the vote was given, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will licent by do so was, when the vote was given, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will licent by do so was, when the vote was given, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will licent by do so was, when the vote was given, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they crushingly, at the expense of these noble, indepen-dent States; that the majestic dome, while it spreads itself more widely, and erects itself higher and higher, is pressing into crumbling fragments the pillars which constitute its true and just sup-

> Sir, we have had, on this occasion, as we always have on painful occasions of this kind, pathetic al-lusions to the safety of this Federal Union. And these allusions have been addressed to me, although I have hitherto been content to be a silent listener to this debate. What do you think must be the feelings of a man, himself a Representative of three millions, one-eighth of your whole people-a Representative of one-sixth of all the freemen in the Republic-a Representative of even a larger proportion of the whole wealth of the country—a Representative of your whole concentrated Commerce -when he finds himself surrounded by men who think that a community so numerous and so intelli-gent, and enjoying such wealth and cherishing such interests, are so far habitually blinded by passion as to be disloyal to the Union on which all their safety depends? Sir, I almost forget my customary toleration, when I see around me men who know how the interests and affections of their own homes cluster and entwine themselves with every fibre of their own hearts, and who yet seem to forget that humanity itself, and therefore common to all men, and suppose that it is treason against the country to protest against the oppression of any one of its

I warn you, Senators, that you are saving this Union at a fearful cost. This is a Republican Go-vernment—the first and only one that has ever been widely and permanently successful. Every man in this country, every man in Christendom, who knows anything of the philosophy of Government, knows that this Republic has been thus successful, only by reason of the stability, strength, and greatness, of the individual States. You are saving the Union of those States, by sapping and undermining the columns on which it rests. You reply to all this, that there is a newly developed necessity for this act of Federal aggrandizement. There is no such new necessity whatever. The Courts of the several States have exercised their concurrent jurisdiction over officers and agents of the United States for a period of sixty years, in cases which involved life, liberty, property, commerce, peace, and war, subject to supervision by the supreme tribunals of the Union, and while individual rights have been maintained, the public peace has been ger that the citizen will be too secure under the double protection of the State Courts and of the Federal Courts! That was not the doctrine of the earlier days, and that is not sound doctrine now. I demand, in the third place, a reason for this they are inevitable here. It is through the working of such discontents that free communities, acting by constitutional means, and within constitutional

collectors of the revenue. Who knows, now, without more examination than you allow time for us
to make, on what ground, or under what circumof discontent came from the South. Now, the breeze which bears them sets in from the North When the wind blew from a Southern quarter, the rights of the citizen were not safe without the interposition of the State tribunals. Now, when it comes from an opposite point of the compass, a Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Toucey) requires

Mr. President, all this trouble arises out of the You tell me. in the next place, that there is danger of insubordination—danger that the State Government will nullify the laws of the Federal Government. This is always the ready plea for Federal usurpations. It is the same ground which the British Government assumed towards British subjects in the American Colonies, when it transported them beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences. I proclaim in your ears here, and I proclaim before my countrymen, that there is no necessity and no shadow of necessity for this great and fearful change. From every tribunal in any State of this Union which renders a final judgment that can affect the rights Fugitive Slave Law. The transaction in which we from its too great stringency. You were told then, as distinctly as you are now told, that your new law, with all its terrors, would fall, because, like the old law, and more than the old law, it lacked the elements to command the consent and approval of the consciences, the sympathies and the judg-

ments of a free people.

The new law, however, was adopted in defiance of our protest, that it was an act of Federal usurpation, that it virtually suspended the writ of habeas corpus, that it unconstitutionally denied a trial
by jury, and that it virtually commanded a judgment of perpetual Slavery to be summarily rendered upon ex parte evidence, which the party accused
was not allowed to refute in the due and ordinary course of the common law. You adopted new an oppressive penalties in answer to all these remon

rederalist, that the State jurisdiction, which you are now about to strike down, was left to the States, and could never be wrested from them without an act of Congress, which there was no reason to presume would ever be passed.

Sir, this is an important transaction. I warn you that it is a transaction too important to be suddenly projected, and carried out with unusual and unseemly rapidity. It is a transaction that will be reviewed freely, boldly, and through long years to come. You would have done well to have given us a week, or a day, or at least one hour, to prepare

This was the third set. And where are you now?
It is only five years since the Fugitive Slave Law
was passed. You have poured out treasure like
water to secure its execution. The public police,
the revenue service, the army and the navy, have
been at your command, and have all been vigorously employed, to aid in enforcing it. And still the
Fugitive Slave Law is not executed, and is becoming obsolete. You demand a further and a more.

stringent law. The Federal Government must be armed with new powers, subversive of public lib-erty, to enforce the obnoxious statute. The bill before us supplies those new powers. This is the fourth act. It is easy to be seen that it cannot be

Sir, I look with sorrow, but with no anxiety, upon these things. They will have their end before long in complete discomfiture. I abide the time, and wait for the event. I perform my duty, the only duty which remains for me now, in protesting against the enactment of this law, and in expressing to you my conviction that you are travelling altogether in the wrong direction. If you wish to secure respect to the Federal authorities, to cultisecure respect to the Federal authorities, to cultivate harmony between the States, to secure universal peace, and to create new bonds of perpetual union, there is only one way before you. Instead of adding new penalties, employing new agencies, and inspiring new terrors, you must go back to the point where your mistaken policy began, and conform your Federal laws to MAGNA CHARTA, to the Convergence and to the REGINES OF MAN. Constitution, and to the Rights of Man.

GEN. HOUSTON IN BOSTON.

The following delectable extract is taken from the last letter of the Boston correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—(ex-Rev. Hun-BARD WINSLOW)-

The presence and lectures of Gen. Houston in town last week, excited quite general interest. That the Abolitionists, who have carried through a course of lectures on slavery, should have intro-duced him to lecture, was considered curious, since all the other lecturers have been Abolitionists. The General moderately vindicated the South and its peculiar institution. His great points were, that the present slaveholders were not responsible for the existence of slavery in the country. Britain brought it here. As it exists, the South needs the work of the slaves, and can at present do better for their physical, mental and religious training than they can do for themselves, or than any nation or section is willing to do for them. He said over and over again, that 'all the South wishes, is to be let alone. It is willing to take all the responsibility in reference to its slaves and their treatment. The papers state that the General was several times applauded, and we read of no hisses. What does this mean! Where are the Abolitionists! Ah, there is one discordant note. Wm. Lloyd Garrison advertises that he will review the great Texan. And to state the whole, we believe that one or two newspapers do not quite relish Houston on Slavery. Why, really, it is quite marvellous that Boston, which went into fits about performing a Constitutional and Bible duty, in returning a fugitive from labor, should not have violated the freedom of the press when the 'South Side View' book appeared, nor have violated the freedom of speech in the nor have violated the freedom of speech in the least, when a live slaveholder appeared among us, and lectured three thousand people on the 'South Side View of Slavery.' We shall expect next, that a Southern minister of the Gospel may come among us, and quietly preach the doctrines of the Gross in some, pulpit, and not only escape without a coat of tar and feathers, but actually be commended as really a good Christian Minister. Will not some Minister from the South come on and try it! It is some years since we have seen or heard one. We will updeatake to ensure his entire safety: for even wild go se from the South fly over our city, entire-ly unbarmed, and how much better a minister than a goose! But seriously, we do sincerely wish that our Southern ministers would visit us. Though they are slaveholders, if they treat their servants as the Apostles command in the New Testament, we shall be glad to see them. A plenty of pulpits will open wide their doors, and congregations will eagerly hear the precious Gospel that is alike the salvation of the bond and the free, and thus whatever has been their success in preaching to both in other parts, they shall have some fruit in preach-ing to both (that is to slaves to Satan, the worst of masters, and to freemen in Christ) in Boston, also. If they can tolerate our Northern Abolition-ism, certainly we can bear their slaveholding. By weeping and praying over the common sins that afflict all sections of the country, we shall have our mutual sympathies excited, and the mantle of our charity enlarged, until both slaveholders and Abolitionists shall find a 'more excellent way.'

·From the American Organ.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS. We have just received the answer of Senator We have just received the answer of Senator Wilson to a letter addressed to him by us two days since, and submit the correspondence to our friends and the public. If Senator Wilson's emphatic response to our inquiries does not check the progress of the enemies of the 'Americau party,' in their mischievous attempts to identify our party with abolitionism, we underrate the intelligence of the progress of the South

people of the South.

Opposed as Senator Wilson and all the North have been and now are to Slavery, we may at least reiterate our former opinions on the subject, that the Southern States have less to fear from him than from those Forney and Pierce Democrats who resolved, at Columbus, Ohio, finally to eradicate Slavery. We shall comment fully on this subject

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1855. DEAR SIR: Referring you to my editorials for the last two weeks, I have to ask you how far I have correctly represented your views in my comments upon your letter of 20th January, and the articles in the Boston Bee, which I have copied! In other words, Do you or not recognise the doctrine of State rights, so far as to permit the several States to regulate the question of Slavery in al States to regulate the question of Slavery in their own mode within their State limits! Do you their own mode within their State limits! Do you or not entertain the opinion that Congress has power to interfere with Slavery in the States! Do you or not recognise that 'bigher law' doctrine, which permits you as a Senator to disregard the binding obligations of the Constitution! Does the binding obligations of the Constitution! Does the brace the question of Slavery amongst those for the regulation of which that organization was formed!

Your answer at your earliest convenience will

oblige your obedient servant, VESPASIAN ELLIS. Editor American Organ. HON. HENRY WILSON, U. S. SENATE.

. SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: My answer to your inquiries will be brief and explicit.

1st. I fully recognise the doctrine of State rights, in its application to Slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern.

The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that identing.

doctrine.

The whole subject of Slavery within the State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation.

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2d. My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists under State laws.

3d. Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and orients life, when the

by men in public and private life, rather than any human law in conflict with it. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand the Constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

4th. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not ambrant the Constitution of States.

setts does not embrace the question of Slavery among those for the regulation of which it was

The people of Massachusetts have fixed opinions in which most of the members of that organization fully concur, against the support or allowance of Slavery by national legislation.

They entertain the most profound conviction that

the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave, de-mand that the National Government should be re-lieved from all connection with and responsibility for Slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it

While they do not seek to impose these convic While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscription from any body of men or section of the country.

I, as a Senator from Massachusetts, shall claim

for the opinions of her people all the freedom of utterance, and all the inducance upon the action of Congress, and the administration of the Government, which a Senator from Virginia can claim for the opinions of the people of the ancient Dominion. Yours, truly, HENRY WILSON. Yours, truly, VESPASIAN ELLIS, Esq.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

We are glad to learn that petitions are pouring we are grad to learn that petitions are pouring into the Legislature in great numbers for the removal of Judge Loring from his office as Judge of Probate for Suffolk County. We have no doubt that a large majority of the people of the State desire his removal, believing that any man who is willing to hold the office of United States Commissions the rick of having a furties. willing to hold the office of United States Commissioner and even incur the risk of having a fugitive slave brought before him for examination, is not a fit person to be the legal guardian of widows and orphans. The people of Massachusetts are called upon to support a man who has been voluntarily retained by the United States government to carry out the damnable provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, an act which is deemed unconstitutional by three fourths of the people of the State; and which is abhorrent to the humanity and moral sense of every man, woman and child who is not under government pay and therefore mortgaged to the government pay and therefore mortgaged to the South.

Judge Loring has no claim upon the mercy or forbearance of the Legislature. The mere fact that he holds the office of Slave Commissioner ought to debar him from holding any office of honor or emplument at the hands of the State of Massachusetts, and if the people wish to wash their hands of the shame and disgrace of slave-catching, let them put the mark of Cain upon the brow of every man who lends his aid to the Southern bloodhounds.

What we most need at the North is a public sentiment that shall make the Slave Commissioner as odious in the eyes of the people as the hated, shunned and despised slave-driver is at the South, and that shall give the monopoly of the business into the bands of such men as Curtis and Hallett, into the hands of such men as Curtis and Hallett, who seem to have been created for the special purpose of saving the Union and being finally lost themselves. They glory in their shame, and wear the badge of the human bloodhound with as much apparent pride and satisfaction as if they were doing the work of angels instead of that of devils. They are owned by the General Government and are kept sleek and fat with the hell-broth of governmental ran. But when the State of Massachus. ernmental pap. But when the State of Massachu setts is called upon to support an occasional blood-hound, not bred to the business, but a voluntary amateur, there should be but one answer, and that a decided and indignant no! And such we trust will be the decision of the Legislature in the case now before it.—Dedham Gazette.

The idea that a Judge, once in office, has the liberty of doing as he pleases, and, so long as he commits no impeachable or indictable offence. of setting the public sentiment at defiance ;-the idea that a Judge is not accountable to the people at under the guidance of a fanatical or a deluded conscience, he can be permitted, as the servant or agent of another Government, to perpetrate, under forms of law, what the majority of the of Massachusetts regard as a base, detestable, and dastardly crime, (which, but for the intervention of this exterior power, in whose behalf it was done, would send its perpetrator to the peuitentiary.)—these pusillanimous and pitiable ideas never entered into the heads of the good men and true, by whom the Constitution of Massachusetts was framed; and we trust and hope they will have no influence upon the conduct of those by whom as to this matter of Mr. Loring, that Constitution

is now to be administered.

The Constitution of Massachusetts never meant to make Judges equivalent to kings. It never meant to give them an absolute tenure of office for life, with no accountability for blunders, however gross, or for moral delinquencies; however enormous. It never intended to allow them to set up the plea of conscience as an excuse for trampling under foot the moral sense of the community. It intended that the Judge should live in the fear of the Lord, and as the best security for that, in the fear of the people also. It meant that this power of removal should hang over their heads, suspended like the sword of Damoeles, by a single hair, ready at any time to pierce and to annihilate the insolent, or the deladed misbeliever, who should presume to oust God from his throne at the bidding of a Congress, and man of his rights at

the bidding of a Court .- N. Y. Tribune.

Nothing can exceed the gratification which the people here feel for the manly action of the over-seers of Harvard College in the rejection of Mr. E. G. Loring. The authority of such a brand will be sure, as is generally thought, to make kidnppping unpopular in Massachusetts. We are ready to render our tribute of respect to the character of those men who have done so much for themselves and for the country in causing Harvard College to say 'No' to the business of kidnapping. Loring had no right to say in his defence he was but carrying out the duties of his office as commissioner for his liberty to resign that office was unquestion looks well to see that a man who volunteers to lick the dirt off the boots of slave-holders is not fitted for teacher in Harvard College. It is refreshing to see men once more showing themselves entitle to the dignity of such a position, and you will al be wise if you show such an appreciation of it as

There was no satisfactory defence to make to the decision with which people in the West spoke of Boston in her reduction of a man to slavery, and her three thousand kidnappers marching is ences of that honored place. What a curiou chapter it would make in history to place these men and their acts beside those who travelled the same streets to the Tea vessels in Boston harbor And to think, too, that the former are descendants of the latter! The country might well go into mourning, under these circumstances, at the pollu-tion of such sacred ground. No place in the whole Union was thought so much of as Boston until a man without crime was chained and kid napped by her own citizens, and no amount of pleas that it was done in what they thought a con-stitutional law could at all palliate the ignominy

of that shameful act.

But this emphatic vindication of old Harvard will do much to wipe out that stain, and if Massa-chusetts, (as Gov. Gardner has indicated, whilst chusetts, (as Gov. Gardner has indicated, whilst he is in power.) shall never again go into the business of kidnapping, she may calculate upon the return of that sentiment due to the general intelligence and worth of her people, and Boston shall again be honored for her glorious past—for the character and solidity of her merchants, and for the fame ofher literary men.—[Chazago corr. of the Solem Observer.

no response. After the party had passed in, the man said to me: 'My orders are not to pass

Can you inform me, sirs, who gave such orders J. W. C. PENNINGTON. colored persons.'

February 19th, 1855. P. S.—I feel desirous to know where the diffi-culty lies, as I have had no obstacles to encounter in attending a lecture before this season.

THE LECTURE OF SAN HOUSTON ON SLAVERY .- The

Boston Telegraph begins a review of Gen. Houston's lecture in the following terms:

'Gen. Houston's lecture, last night, of which we give a verbatim report, will be read with interest, not unmixed with amusement and surprise. The worthy General was evidently not at home on the subject of threest. the subject of slavery, having, probably, like most Southerners, rather avoided any deep consideration of it, on account of the somewhat unpleasant result to which honest and profound reflection on it is sure to lead. His discourse was therefor is sure to lead. His discourse was therefore rambling, inconsequential and singularly inconsistent. Its absurdity will only amuse anti-slavery men, while pro-slavery men, North and South, cannot fail to be chagrined at so weak and unsuccessful an attempt to vindicate their cause.

SESQUIPEDALIAN WORDS.'-The Atlas, in alluding to Senator Houston's lecture, uses the follow-

marvels of logic when compared with those of the Texan Senator; and even Dr. Cox-that wonderful compound of garrulity and grammar-seems rational in spite of his sesquipedalian words and unre-lenting butchery of the English tongue. The lecture was weak, wandering and inconsistent; best of a bad case, and therefore felt it necessary to it urged nothing new, but stated the old points, in wire-draw his arguments, magnify every point, howno very novel way.'

SAM Houston .- This distinguished man delivered a lecture on Slavery in Boston last week. He de-fended the Institution, contending that the two races Anti-Slavery men, so long as he justifies the en-slavement of his fellow-men.

Yet the Senator made a pitiful failure-the weakest old story that we ever heard in the de- trial, to entertain. fence of slavery was the scope and sum of what he delivered for a lecture before a Boston audience, in delivered for a lecture before a Boston and enec, in the year of Grace 1855. No one there, unless he had previous knowledge of the man, but must have been surprised and disappointed; and we doubt not the general feeling towards him was pity. Honest and honorable he undoubtedly is, but ignorant beyond what we could have thought any one could be anywhere in the country, whose fame had passed the borders of his own State. Mr. HANLEON WILLIE OF Butler was cunning, and stayed at home; Houston was ignorant and magnanimous, and he came.
Butler well knew that slavery had no chance when tried before enlightened reason and religion; but Houston has no conception of the intellectual and moral stature of Northern men. His was the best stated the Anti-Slavery lecture of the course—a perfect failure to defend the institution in the smallest degree, to defend the institution in the smallest degree, except to minds that have no enlightened conception of moral right and wrong, and no standard of he had heard that Mr. Loring had repented of the deed judgment but expediency.

Sam. Houston, somewhat mistook the character of ask that he might be removed. He was glad that he the festival in Fancuil Hall on Thursday evening. was to have such a defender as Mr. Dana. In this con-They are opposed to dancing, and the clergymen nection, Mr. P. took occasion to compliment Mr. Danc retired from the hall while that part of the entertainment was in progress. We presume if they had remained, they would have been excused from taking an active part; and in this age of 'forward the clergy sometimes engage, we think a public He read his own language uttered in respect to Mr. and back' and 'double shuffle,' in which even -Boston Transcript.

GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

In giving notice to his congregation, on Sunday last, of the lecture delivered by Mr. Garrison on Tuesday evening, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER paid a spontaneous and honorable tribute to that philanthropist for his unswerving fidelity, during all the trials of the last twenty years United States law; and third, he has been guilty of no and more, to the great principles enunciated by him at the beginning of his career. However widely we may differ from Mr. Garrison, said Mr. Beecher, on many important subjects, we cannot deny that, while multitudes, who ran well for a time, afterwards faltered and turned back, he has stood firm and unmoved, like a cliff in a storm, ut-tering his testimony against slavery with unwaver-ing pertinacity, in the face of such opposition as it has been the lot of few men to encounter. He can look back on the history of the last twenty years, and see the road over which he has travelled strewed with the wrecks of men, not a few of them ministers and Doctors of Divinity, who fell before the temptations of the time like grass before the We admire heroism like this even when mower. We admire hereism like this even while it is exhibited on the wrong aide of a great public question; much more ought we to do so when we see it displayed in the service of Truth and Liberty. Mr. Beecher said, furthermore, that he had no sympathy with the narrowness which leads some clergymen to refuse to notify their congregations of leatures on such a subject as slavery merely be of lectures on such a subject as slavery, merely be-cause the speaker did not agree with them in his theological views. He could wish that his con-gregation might be indoctrinated on the subject of slavery, as well as upon other great moral ques-tions, by men holding evangelical views; but, alas! in this age, we too often find sound theology in one pen and practical Christianity in another, and men must visit both to obtain the whole truth. and men must visit both to obtain the whole truth. He would not insult his congregation nor dishonor the truth he preached so much as to suppose for a moment that his work among them as a minister, on fifty-two Sundays in the year, could be frustrated and upset by a lecture from anybody. He would encourage his people to hear all sides of every public question, in order that they might be able to form an intelligent indement as to their own duty form an intelligent judgment as to their own duty.
We do not pretend to give Mr. Beecher's exact

We do not pretend to give Mr. Beecher's exact words, but the above is the substance of a speech words, but the above is the substance of a speech which occupied some ten minutes. It was as honorable to the speaker as it was unexpected to us, and, we presume, to every one in his congregation.

—Anti-Slavery Standard.

A CONTRAST.

Mr. Garrison, editor of the Liberator, addressed his fellow-citizens at Tremont Temple last Thursday evening, reviewing the lecture of Gen. Houston at the same place, the week previous. Mr. G. had at the same place, the week previous. at the same place, the week productive, and the pleasure of addressing a large, attentive, and and his office, or Mr. Loring and the State, he should not be here. But it is a public matter, which concerns appreciating audience: they evidently 'heard him too. us all. We have looked upon it in that way. The office

A COLORED MAN CANNOT HEAR GEN.

HOUSTON IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editors of the Independent:

Near the hour at which Gen. Houston's lecture was to commence this evening; I went to Niblo's Hall, deeply anxious to hear him on the subject of the 'American Indians.'

At the entrance on Broadway, I offered my money to the first clerk. He said to me, 'You must pay inside.' I went inside and there offered my money, when I was told by the ticket-receiver, 'You must get a ticket autside.' I returned and bought a ticket, for which I paid fifty cents; on my return. I handed it to the receiver, and was about to pass in, when he said to me, 'I cannot pass you'!

At this moment, Gen. Houston and a number of gentlemen passed in, and the ticket-man exclaimed, 'Gentlemen, will any of you pass this man'! Several looked me full in the face, but there was no response. After the party had passed in, the man said to me: 'My orders are not to pass colored persons.'

The contrast between the efforts of the southern abolitionist must have been seen and felt by all,—the one an attempted defence—and one of the weakest we ever heard—of the greatest complication of wrong and crime that ever disgraced humanity; the other a demonstration of moral power which so exalts the race that angels may fellowship and admire. There were perhaps some who did not like Mr. Garrison's plain talk and 'hard names.' But language cannot be too strong to express what every manly breast must feel on this subject. We liked Mr. Garrison's lecture throughout, and were pleased to livery he exhibited a roll—which he unrolled before the audience—cleven yards long, of paragraphs cut from southern papers, during the past year, showing the effects of the institution upon southern society,—a record, said be, in which you may supful of horrors. Ng one, we should think, if, indeed, he needed to learn that slavery is the sum of all crime, could have heard that lecture, and not be henceforth an abelitionist.

It is note-worthy that but one reporter for the

be henceforth an abelitionist.

It is note-worthy that but one reporter for the press was present. The fact needs no comment.—

East Boston Ledger.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, MARCH 9, 1855.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. THIRD HEARING.

The closing hearing in the case of Judge Loring vas had before the Legislative Committee on Federa Relations, on Tuesday afternoon last. The Representa tives' Hall was crowded in every part. After some testimony given by Hamilton Willis, Esq., the Committee were addressed by Rev. THEODORE PARKER in a very forcible speech in support of the petitions for Judge Loring's removal. Soon after 4 o'clock, Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., commenced addressing the Committee, in opposition to the petitioners, and continued speaking intil ten minutes of eight, having occupied nearly four hours of the Committee's time. Mr. Dana's ar ing language:

'Certainly, a weaker defence of slavery than Gen. Houston's, we do not remember to have read.

The amiable apologies of Dr. Adams rise into t tation as a man and a lawyer. Had it not been for positive disclaimer, we should have felt sure that h had taken up the case in the spirit of a small prac titioner, who had been retained and paid to make the best of a bad case, and therefore felt it necessary to ever unimportant, in favor of his client, and suppress every unfavorable aspect of the case. The late hour to which Mr. Dana protracted his remarks greatly abridged the time for a reply. This reply was made, fended the Institution, contending that the like races cannot exist side by side on terms of equality. He declared the negro to be better off in slavery than in Freedom. The lecture was the silliest defence of Human Slavery ever made. We ask all our Know field which Mr. Dana had traversed, and, to our judghowever, by WENDELL PRILLIPS, in a very masterly Nothing friends to remember that Sam Houston is ment, utterly demolishing every material point which K. N. candidate for the Presidency. Will Anti-Slavery men remember his Boston lecture! Anti-cation. It did not appear that the great body of the Nebraskaism which believes in baby-stealing isn't listeners to Mr. Dana's argument were much impres-Nebraskaism which believes in bany-stelling is insteners to Mr. Dana's argument were much impression to all ast year's almanac, and the fact that Mr. sed by it, or led to alter their views in the case. Worth a last year s atmanac, and the list nothing to bed by it, or led to after their views in the case.

Houston opposed the Douglas bill is nothing to Very great surprise was felt at the coloring given by Mr. Dana to Judge Loring's course of conduct in the Burns case, so different from the sentiments which he was universally understood, at the time of the

The report of the Committee, we presume, may now be expected at an early day .- M.

We copy from the Telegraph the following sketch of the remarks of Mr. PARKER, and from the Journal an abstract report of the long and wearisom

Mr. HAMILTON WILLIS of Boston was called as a wil ness, and testified as to seeing Judge Loring draw cer-

Rev. THEODORE PARKER was then introduced, who stated the circumstances connected with the petitions for Judge Loring's removal. After the petitions were of sending Burns back to slavery. If this had been done, he would have rejoiced to c Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Rev. Lyman Whiting, Chaplain of the Senate, and Hon. IN THE WRONG PEW .- The Rev. Mr. Eddy, the tee and plead that Mr. Loring might not be removed very highly, and to express his satisfaction that Mr.

He went on to say that he had no complaint to make of E. G. Loring, as a man, in his relations with society protest against an innocent amusement savors somewhat of the sanctimonious. Dancing is a and in which he had spoken of him in complimentary very small 'camel,' as times go. It seems odd enough to us to hear a man like Gen. Houston, who defends human slavery in this age of the him as a judge is, that he slole a man. He did, by world, protest against the sin of dancing, and that act, as great a crime in the sight of heaven as i unite with a Baptist and Orthodox minister in he had killed a man. We ask Mr. Loring's remova bearing testimony against it.' 'Vive la humbug.' because we have a kidnapper as a Judge of Probate, one who kidnaps on principle.

The question of constitutional power to remove judge was then stated and urged, it being limited only by a condition that the act of removal shall be in con formity with the law of God. The defence of Judg Loring is, first-the net which he did is not prohibited by Massachusetts law; second, it is commanded by the

The first reason was considered as trivial; the secon was one which he could not admit. In 1850, even B. multitudes, who ran well for a F. Hallett understood that a Commissioner was not required to do the act which Judge Loring did. Again, Mr. Loring is Judge of Probate in the County of Suffolk. There are 2038 colored people in Boston. Some of them may be fugitive slaves. In his office as Judge of Probate, he has an opportunity to get evidence with regard to them, which may send them back to slavery.

Mr. Loring's friends have sneered at the fact that many of the petitioners were women. So far as he knew, there were no women among the remonstrants and in all good works, the great body of the women have been on the side of truth. Other objections which have been brought against Mr. Loring's removal were

The circumstances of Burns' arrest were recited. His own connection with the arrest was also given. He found about sixty of the ruffians of Boston in the Court House, having Burns in charge. Judge Russell knows them. The jailor knew forty-four of them. Mr. Dana afterwards made the acquaintance of one of them.

Burns was arrested at eight o'clock, and was on trial at nine o'clock. He contrasted that haste with the time allowed to himself and Mr. Phillips to prepare for their trial for speaking in Faneuil Hall. Will Massachusetts keep a kidnapper as Judge of

Probate? If there were no God in heaven, no law above all human law, no golden rule, no conscience in men, then the course of Mr. Loring might be justified but while they exist, he cannot be justified. In con lusion he said : 'If, mindful of your duty to conscience and to God, you remove this man from the office, there Massachusetts is clean and noble before the whole United States and the world, and declares, no officer of ours shall ever steal a man, and make his brother beast of burden; then you may receive the welcom plaudit of your brother men and the approbation of Almighty God.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., Esq., then took the floor speak against the removal of Judge Loring. He said that were the matter a private one between Mr. Loring and his office, or Mr. Loring and the State, he should

from which you are asked to remove him is a judicial I do, and Mr. Loring at once said, you shall have it. If office, and I be is removed, other officers may be re- it had been anything but a slave case, Mr. Suttle would moved. A number of persons entirely disconnected have had occasion to complain. Mr. Dana said he then with Mr. Lering and his friends, known as opponents recorded his opinion of Mr. Lering's conduct, and i with Mr. Laring and his Iriends, known as opponents of the fugtive slave law, who look in dismay on Mr. was this: 'The conduct of Judge Loring has been considerate and humane.' It was owing solely to Judge Loring's fetion in the Burns case, on sober second siderate and humane.' It was owing solely to Judge thought hive entertained grave doubts whether, after Loring that there was any defence at all in the case. all, judged by the interests at stake, it is fitting that He also stated that Mr. Loring's action in the matter of this extraordinary power of removal should be exer- the bill of sale was at the earnest request of Burns' cised. He would not undertake to say that we considered it absolutely wrong; but we entertain grave doubts whether it is expedient that this great power, considered it a kind and benevolent act of Mr. Loring,

him to appear. He appeared as a remonstrant, as a and Cot Sattle to complete the arrangements for the citizen; in no professional capacity. He came simply release of Burns increased this disposition.

The appeared as a remonstrant, as a and Cot Sattle to complete the arrangements for the citizen; in no professional capacity. He came simply release of Burns increased this disposition.

Mr. Loring, he said, did not surrender Burns in He apprehended there were two classes who appeared obedience to the public sentiment of State street or

sirous to keep the anti-slavery sentiment in a proper course. They believed that rash and violent acts and language were weak. They wanted to keep this sentiment in a line where it would not be necessary to take any step backwards. What are you asked to do? To remove a Judge. We have lived under the Constitution mittee. seventy-five years, and yet this power has been used but once, and that was in the case of a person who by age had lost his power, and was too feeble to send in his resignation. You are asked to remove him because he returned Anthony Burns into slavery. One reason given is that you may give expression to the sentiment to this case those strong instincts of liberty and justice of Massachusetts. Mr. Phillips, however, has cast the which we occasionally find in the cases of judges and reason in a different form, because, as I suppose, he statesmen. From this the decision resulted, and not doubts whether the people would sanction the removal from any corrupt and wilful intention. after calm deliberation. It is not because Mr. Loring In conclusion, Mr. Dana re-stated the main points sent back Burns, but because the way in which he did his argument, which occupied nearly four hours. it, shows that he is not fit to hold the office of Judge of Probate. This seemed to be artificial and singular. He was not aware that any one held the opinion that Judge Loring is not competent in learning and talent for the just sat down, there was no denial of the power of the office; that any one had complained of his moral unfitness as exhibited in his office. Under such circumstances, should not you judge carefully of the reasons given He would say at the outset, that if he knew his own for his removal?

He argued that the power of removal by address has no limitation, except by the spirit of the Constitution, and by considerations of State. The Legislature is to use this power of removal with an eye to the independence of the Judiciary. If the people did not so understand it, they would limit it in terms.

There are other limitations, such as great reasons of State. He held that a judge could be removed whenever the public interest required it. He differed from Mr. Loring and his friends altogether in regard to the power of removal, and held that all the judges held their offices subject to the public interests. He argued ing and removing power. Qualification is set aside altogether, and the only question is, fealty to party organizations. Every good man is casting about to see trade is, that it will diminish executive patronage. One power. It was safe, then. of the great blessings of our institutions is, that the judges are not to be removed by the Executive or by Congress. If you may remove Judge Loring to-day remove another judge for deciding in favor of liberty.

He then asked if the case of Judge Loring came with in the rules laid down by these limitations. It is asked that his removal may take place in consequence of his conduct in the case of Barns, and because by acting in that case he has intentionally violated the law of 1843. That act declares that the machinery of the State should that this law of 1843 does not apply to the Fugitive Law of '50, he said that the coalition Legislature of the Statutes of the Commonwealth would be and put upon his oath, and if he contrained his. 1850. Resolutions were introduced, in 1852, moderately condemning the Fugitive Slave Law, and were debated, and were laid on the table by a vote of 167 to undertook to repeal a Statute in his office, they have go 164. In the next Legislature, Samuel E. Sewall (who sympathized with him in resisting the petitions for removal) reported a bill to further protect personal liberty, and it was laid on the table and lost; and it was yield it. herefore not just to say that Mr. Loring has flown in The gentleman had said, we wanted Judges like the face of the Legislature of Massachusetts for the Holl, who would say to the Speaker of the House of last five years. He wished it was different, but it was Commons, 'If you had the whole House of Commons saying that the office of U. S. Commissioner should be fere with the independence of the Judge. Was a case incompatible with the office of Judge. There is no ever known where the mass of the people would exerdoubt you have power to do so. You will thus con- cise a power of this kind where a Judge had done demn Judge Loring, and compel him to resign one or well? Never! There was something in the hearts of the other. Say that no judge shall hold an office that the people that always answered back to a Judge who Slave Act of 1850. Then, if he does not resign one or the people with this power. the other office, you can remove him. Mr. Loring was Mr. Dana, in all his argument on the independence right, he said, when he claimed that he violated no law of the Judiciary, forgot that the petitioners were not of Massachusetts. The Legislature has refused to ex- accusing Judge Loring of any act done as a Judge of tend the Act of '43 to the Fugitive law of 1850. If he Probate. Suppose he should be turned out to-morrow, is to be removed, let him be removed for a reason that how had they touched the independence of the Judges? won't require so nice an argument.

of Probate! He asked if Judge Loring had pronounced Judge of Probate, will come within this precedent of about the manner of proceeding? The complaint is to remove him on account of any thing done as Probate not that he sat in the case. Charles Sumner offered Judge. It was only asked that they should have re to sit, but he couldn't get a case before him. If Judge gard to the judicial character of their Judges, not that Loring had pronounced Burns free, would this move- they should attack their indopendence, sitting on their was not in irons when he came up to Judge Loring to ought not to be removed? to make the defence. Mr. Phillips agreed with me. ute at defiance, ought to be removed. Burns told us the man was his master; he couldn't deny the Court House at once.

The reason why he broke in at the time of the defence like to have a day or two, and then come back and meet sat by Mr. Dana's side, he accompanied him to his me here. He made no answer, and Judge Loring said, office, but he never heard any thing then of those hopes 'I understand you to say you do.' Anthony then said which the gentleman had said he indulged. Mr. Dana

this sleeping lion of the Constitution, should be aroused. and friendly to Burns. The subsequent conduct of Mr. We have, therefore, asked the Legislature, he said, Loring, in the management of the case, was reviewed to consider whether it would not be inexpedient, and a in detail, and in all particulars was sustained by Mr riolation of the spirit of the Constitution, to exercise Dana. He thought, however, the decision was wrong

this power. He had asked several of the signers of this Judge Loring was disposed to clear Burns if he could this power. He had asked several of the signers of this power. He had asked several of the signers of this power. But they declined, but had requested bim to appear. He appeared as a remonstrant; as a and Col. Suttle to complete the arrangements for the

in behalf of the petitioners—those who reason from the Beacon street, but the reverse. The feeling there, just Constitution, and those who reason in spite of it. The after the Nebraska outrage, was friendly to the release question you will consider is, whether under the Constiquestion you will consider is, whether under the constitution is the tution the action is expedient. The Constitution is the ing gave notice of his decision to Marshal Freeman totice of the people of Massachusetts. It was made in 1780, and it is reaffirmed by them every hour as their ed Marshal Freeman told the truth - and he told Mr. highest and paramount will. When gentlemen talk Dana that he had no intimation of the result before i about the voice of the people of Massachusetts, we was given in court. Mr. Freeman went to Judge Lor-must look first to the Constitution to see what that to allow any man to know his decision. Suttle's most Again, the gentlemen for whom he appeared felt de- intimate friends did not know the decision until it was given in court. He therefore believed this rumor to be entirely unfounded.

He also said that Mr. Loring's understanding of the conversation with Mr. Phillips, at Cambridge, differed from that of Mr. Phillips, as given before the Com-

He thought that there was no evidence of determined wrong, in this case, on the part of Judge Loring. was educated under the shadow of Daniel Webster; to reverence and respect Judge Shaw, and not being re markably strong in his own mind, he did not bring

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., then took the floor, in re ply to the argument of Mr. Dana. He said it would be observed that, on the part of the gentleman who had Legislature,-it was a question of the right and propriety of exercising that power in the case before them. heart, he had as little personal feeling towards Edward G. Loring as Mr. Dana. He claimed, and the petitioners claimed, to appear there as much in behalf of Mas sachusetts as Mr. D. He claimed, that in no word he ventured to address to the Committee at a previous hearing, did he forget that he was a citizen of Massachusetts, and bound to do equal and exact justice even to a Slave Commissioner. The commencement of Mr. Dana's argument was ad

dressed to the propriety of exercising the power of removal, and the danger of its abuse. On his own showing, this power had been exercised only once in seventyfive years-(he was mistaken, it had been used twice that the great peril of bur day is increase of the appoint- during that period)-but only twice in seventy-five years had that power been exercised. It was a safe power, therefore, to trust to the people. They had been defied, crossed, and balked of their will many times by what can be done to limit this great power of removal the Judiciary of the Commonwealth; but only once, or and appointment; and one reason for advocating free twice, in seventy-five years, had the people used this As a matter of history, his friend would have waked

up John Hancock, if he could have been awakened, when he spoke of the omnipotence of the British Parliament. for deciding against liberty, another Legislature may If there was one thing the patriots of '76 never forgot to deny, it was the emnipotence of the British Parliament. Any argument which commenced with that stand-point, forgot John Hancock and John Adams; for the arguments of '76 against the legislation of the British Parliament were all based on the American idea, that there was a British Constitution, which limited even the power of the British Parliament.

not. No. Pass your Act now, and you will be the first in your belly, I would not obey it !" But Hait, when Legislature which has done it, Mr. Loring acted too he set at defiance the Parliament of Great Britain, was much in the spirit of our Legislature. Pass a bill liable to be removed by address ; - yet it did not interrequires him to issue a warrant under the Fugitive did as Holt did-well. There is no danger in trusting

They had arraigned no decision of his, as Judge of Pro-In the manner of returning Burns did he exhibit bate. Would any other Judge of Probate, sitting on the and qualities as unfit him to retain the office of Judge Bench, fear that whatever decision he gives honestly, as of Propage: He asked if Judge Loring had probounced stage of Floorie, will come within this precedent of Burns free, would there have been a word of complaint the removal of Judge Loring? They were not asked ment have been made for his removal? We are in dan- benches. If Judge Shaw should undertake to go down ment have been made for his removal.

ger of judging of a matter by its subsequent events. into the purlieus of the city, and open, in the face of less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less, and you can will be a less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less, and you can will be a less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less, and you can will be a less, and you can will be a less. But the time has come when a Judge, in waste less, and you can will be a less, and yo was in irons on his first examination, Mr. Dana said he was not something about it unjudicial, and that he

was not in from which had been taken, whether you would be questioned. Mr. Dana said he went to Burns and The illustration had been taken, whether you would Burns said he did not want a defence; that they had ask for the removal of a Judge because he took a glass got him; that he was the man; and that it was no use; of wine at dinner. When the Legislature of Massa got him; that he was the but-his master to would make his chusetts and the public sentiment of Massachusetts, that all the trouble he put-his master to would make his chusetts and the public sentiment of Massachusetts, case worse at the South; Burns doubted his right to by statute, should make it infamous for a Judge to deny the fact of his being the slave; and Mr. Dana said drink a glass of wine, and reiterate it for twelve years, he had his doubts whether it was right to urge the man then he would say, the Judge who wilfully sets this stat-

They (the petitioners) contended that the very action it; and it would be worse for him to make a defence. of Judge Loring, in undertaking to sit on a slave case The officers by his side urged him to have a defence. was sufficient cause for his removal. The gentlema We doubted whether we had a right to act for him and had said, he did not come there to defend Mr. Loring. expose him to the increased wrath of Suttle. If it had If he had not given them a defence, what would a deen an ordinary case, one in which the man was in a fence be? According to the gentleman's account,fit state to know what he was about, he should have left much as they might protest against it,—the only moderate, judicious, dispassionate, law-abiding and white-robed citizen in the Commonwealth, on the first was that he might have time to cross-examine the evi- of June, 1854, was Edward Greely Loring; the only dence of the claimants. He was confident Judge Lor- man that obeyed the law honestly, the only man that ing intended to give time to have the case fairly heard. did his duty kindly, generously, conscientiously, and Mr. Freeman went up to Mr. Loring and whispered above suspicion, was Edward Greely Loring. If he something to him, and Mr. Loring said 'No sir, he shall thought the gentleman's statement to be correct, he have time for his defence, and repeated it with earnest- would leave that Hall to seek Mr. Loring, and offer him ness. If the Judge had addressed Burns across the the humblest apology in his power for having linked room, he would undoubtedly have said he did not want his name with so many epithets of disrespect during the a defence. But he called him to him and addressed last twelve months. The only excuse that he could him in a kind manner; the first time, Burns made no make for appearing before the Committee, in that case, reply. He asked again kindly, 'Anthony, would you would be, that he had never heard of it before! He

had read from his journal to show his impression of the conduct of the Commissioner at the time. He, Oh-Phillips,) would also go to the record of the par-Early in the second week of that trial, he addressed large audience in the Melodeon, when almost every on —nine out of ten in the city—belleved that Bara would be set at liberty; and while stating his hope and belief that such would be the result, he still held M. Loring to account for the scene which he tried to de. scribe the other day. Mr. Dana called it spantage ft was the solemn, sober truth, so far na he could recollect it. [Mr. Phillips here recalled the some, and said that he believed Mr. Morris, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Parker would corroborate his impression; and the read the remarks of Mr. Dana at the comthe examination, which were published last week, the serving that they certainly did not seem to ben out the description which the gentleman had given of he feelings. Mr. Ellis interrupted Mr. Phillips, and wit. in substance, that his recollection agreed with the description of the scene given by Mr. P.1

Mr. Dana had said that if it had been brought to the Judge's attention that the man was in irons, he would have had them removed. No doubt! Our Judge of Probate was not a hyena; nobody had charged it upon him. Bring it to his attention, and he would tree him as a white man! The difficulty was, that his fried seemed to think that the Judge might go to hap hazard, if it was only a slave case. The Bar of Suffer now say that the most important defect in that record was overlooked! No fault in the learned counself? was. He had no time to look about him; scarely time to turn round. Was there so harry in such a trial?

In reference to Mr. Dana's remarks about the prine ples and spirit of the Constitution of Massach Mr. Phillips read the 12th Art. of the Bill of Riebart and said that he claimed it as a proper characteristic of the Bench of Massachusetts, that whenever they say, Massachusetts Judge trying a man, no matter under what law he acted, he should act according to the humane checks and safeguards that the spirit and m. visions of Massachusetts law require. He classed that a Massachusetts Judge should be a Massachusetts Judge, even if he sits on a Slave Commissioner's Bench.

Mr. Dana said he did not think Commissioner Louis intended to send Burns off without an opportunity of making a defence. He, (Mr. Phillips.) could not jens. trate into the depths of Judge Loring's heart. All is knew was, that while he was in that court-non, the trial was proceeding ;-Mr. Morris had-told the rapidly. What Mr. Loring intended, he did not been He did know, he was taking evidence and was falsting the trial, as fast as slave courts always do. Mr. Iss thought it worth while to rise and make a speech. Mr. Effis also rose and remonstrated against the procedings. It might be that the action of Judge Loring is stopping the Court was not in consequence of this overt acts, but everybody thought at the time that it was cause and effect.

Mr Phillips then referred to Mr. Dana's argument is regard to the refusal of the Legislature to reemet to statute of '48 and pass certain resolutions. He mil that Judge Loring had no right to go behind the sais ute-book. " No matter what had been the debates in the House, or what the reports of Committees, that sturn was still the law of the Commonwealth. Suppose to Legislature should pass, as Mr. Dana recommended, law against any Judge acting as Slave Commission and suppose next year some member of the House show propose to amend that law, or pass another, salti Legislature should refuse, thinking the statute and ficient; and then suppose Mr. Loring, in '57, sheel send back another fugitive, (as he says he consider it his duty to do,) and when it was proposed to address the Governor for his removal, under the statute of " would Mr. Dank say-No! They tried to get another statute in '56, and failed; therefore the statute of " is void? But that was precisely the ground set up

the gentleman's argument. In regard to Mr. D's remark in reference to the te timony of Mr. Phillips as to a conversation he belvin Mr. Loring, when the latter told him that Burns wall probably go back, Mr. P. said that he could call al this much, he had lived in Massachusetts forty years and had never yet forfeited his word; and he exist ed it an insult to him, after he had been put upon oath, to have his testimony contradicted by the " then he would give his testimony what correlerates

he could. Mr. Phillips said that he could not agree with Mr. Dana, that Judge Loring was properly present a thr drawing up of the papers for the sale of Ashes Burns. What a speciacle! A Massachusetts Jalgt d Probate waiting on the leisure of a Virginia sky hunter, to execute blave papers, in a case shere is a to be Judge !! Any body might have dene it but B ward G. Loring; but if he had known what was die a his position, if it had been the redemption of a hands men from slavery, he could not have done it.

Mr. P., in conclusion, recapitulated the points of he argument, and contended that their substantial west had not been affected by the argument of the presist speaker. This portion of his speech was especial oquent and powerful, and was listened to with profess attention. We regret that our space allows us to F" but one passage, 'Gentlemen,' said Mr. P., 'then's a "spirit of the Constitution." When Judge Sur and Professor Greenless used to take their seats is lift Law School at Cambridge, they were accustemed point to the other end of the Hall, where lay a Bale and say to us students, - " Gentlemen, that look iets origin of all law, and its foundation. When you find air which conflicts with that, it is no law!" I soft to Legislature of Massachusetts, behind the general graciples of this Constitution lie the humanity, the rest nized justice, the love of mercy; in the hearts of at people. You seined it into statutes and Declarations Right. You struggled to get it stereotyped into stautes. Your Judges have defiel you. They have red them unconstitutional; they have set haber to pa and the writ of replevin aside. You have stood hard in silence, and said you had no remely; that, telescally, they had the right, and the people were past less. But the time has come when a Judge, in wants him. He has come within the reach of the sargered of the people, which, long ago, the forethought of ser fathers, -- blessed be God !--saved in the hearts of the masses. Now, gentlemen, teach him that the definite may go too far-that it has gone too far; that Jos mean to avail yourselves of the principles of the galute-book, and represent the honest sentiments of Music chusetts. He cannot say he has not had fair warning No man who has kept his ears open in this Commit wealth can have the effrontery to say that he had ad known that to execute the Fugitive Slave Law est offensive to the people; the best people, the majer of the people, of the Commonwealth of Massachusett It will be no bad precedent-never fear it 1-10 ff that the Judge who violates the solemn contiction the people of this Commonwealth, after having the warning, ought to be, and shall be, removed. To a move such a man will not weaken the Beach; it all [At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Phillips was strengthen it.'

loudly cheered.]

e . XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly curines or offence, until the same is fully and plainly substantially and formally, described to him; or is substantially and formally, described to him; or is self; and every subject shall have a right to profit all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet do witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully here in his defence by himself, or his counsel at his check in his defence by himself, or his counsel at his check in his defence by himself, or his counsel at his check in his defence by himself, or his counsel at his check or deprived of his property, immunities, or priving our deprived of his procession of the law, exiled, or deprive of his life, liberty or estate, but by the judgment of his life, liberty or estate, but by the judgment of his life, liberty or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

FRIEND GARRISON ; y not be wholly uninteresting to the friends in to hear a word of the progress of the great d work of freedom for man in the wide West. the four months that I have been in the West. one fully assured that the people here are solds to the anti-slavery worker, and conse ally more interested in the anti-slavery work, than ple of more Eastern States. I have, in compawith the Griffags, spoken the anti-slavery gospel t thousands in Michigan and Indiana. The prohery character of the religious bodies of the land year clearly announced and demonstrated. Also, constraint character of the Constitution of the the prosperty, and the immorality and crime of giving it appert or interaction has been as clearly and strongly part of large have had ability to do. All this the ate have listened to with an interest which gives bare in the future of the future of the future and sare, we have mot with some very violent opposion by defenders of a corrupt ministry and Church, a despression a mass of moral putrescence, which set the land to stink'; and also from the political and the rand value attempting to prop up a lyrannicormacot, now reeling to its fall. But, each of denontrations has only served to fix more deeply. is the minds of the people the utter worthlessness of a religion without purity, and a government without verses; may, more, of the injury which both here salado powers are working to the human race. I passet give you a detailed account of all our meetes, so I will give you, as a specimen, an account of e of our last meetings holden in Lima, Lagrange Co., latura. The Baptist Church, in whose house we iel our meetings, is regarded as the most ultra and our meetings, to the churches in this unity. I had, some six days previous to the holding four meeting, been in the town and spoken twice on

a real a-hoties of my meeting, which was presented to him by a brly of his church. I, of course, felt it my buty, nater tages aircumstances, to devote most of the vening to an exhibition of the pro-slavery character of the Mabedist Episcopal Church. The anti-slavery Basistalbiegel, of course, with great interest to this exhibition of facts, and many and warm were the commentalists which they gave me for fidelify to the truth and to bleeling humanity. One, however, of the Baptst members, expressed some dissatisfaction that I had posed over the Baptists too lightly. I promised him, but en our return, I would make ample amends for Well, on Saturday, the 15th instant, we arrived to nce our lectures, and found a goodly congregation ready to hear the word, which we were as ready to speak. At the close of our evening meeting, I gave hales that on Sabbath morning, with the consent of the sater,-Elder Flemming,-I would speak of my antiplanery experiences among the Baptists. Mr. F. was not present at the Saturday evening meeting. He, it should be understood, preached only on Sunday menings in Lima. I met Mr. F. on Sunday morning. and made the proposition to him, to allow me to relate

pelatery; and made arrangements for a future se-

the of meetings, to be attended in company with the

Brilliags. Just previous to going into my last lecture,

I was informal that the Methodist minister had refused

my experience in place of a sermon. He declined, on the gross I that some thought anti-slavery too political be discussed on the holy Sabbath, and he thought it test, on the whole, to hold the usual wership meeting. Reconsequently prayed, read the Scriptures, the choice suggand the Elder gave us a sermon, which, he said, was founded on the admirable words of Paul, ' Now, in any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his' He gave us a very wordy and beisterous talk upon many things in general, and nothing in partienfir. In the afternson, I told what had been my experispession the Baptist denomination. I traced the action of our large religious bodies, from 1835, down to the present time, on the subject of slavery, and proved, by their own published decuments, that they had always been, and were now, in opposition to anti-slavery. and in coalition and Christian fellowship with slave-While I was presenting these documentary facts, and interspersing them with many incidents of which I had

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rer for any nd plainly, im; or le gainst him-to produce to meet the fully heard his election, d, despoiled, privileges, or deprived meent of his

een personally cognisant, there was a pleased and gratified expression on the faces of many of my Baptist brothren; but when I reached the Free Mission Society to which this church is strongly attached, and which they had regarded as par excellence an anti-slavery boly; and commenced a friendly criticism upon its antifavery character, the expression of many faces was thingel to doubt and distrust, and some, to what social to me excited angry feeling. I stated plainly these hots; First, that, strictly speaking, there was no auth thing as a Free Mission Church; that the churcha which favored the F. M. Society as freely admitted numbers who tavered and cooperated with the pro-slavery religious bedles in the denomination as those who only concernted with the F. M. Society. Secondly that the churches which favored the F. M. Society were apart of the Baptist denomination, exactly as were & the decrebes that republished that Society, and regarded it as wholly unnecessary. Thirdly; that some of the leading and influential members of the F. M. Society were also members, and were so made within the last two or three years, of the neknowledgedly pro-slavery believ in the Raptist denomination. Thirdly; that the Free Mission pastors exchanged pulpits freely with the tiest pro-silvery ministers in the denomination. Even Dr. Sharp, who denounced the higher law of God, and exherted us to obey the laws of the land, . whether good crevil, wise or unwise, mour or wrong,' was not disfellowshipped by the F. M. ministers. Fifthly; that their principal missionary, William Judd, went into Dr. Surp's church and plead the cause of his mission, and took money for its support.

Now, the P. M. Society started with the principle that it would not receive the blood-money of the slaveholder for the cause of missions. Where is the difference between faking this bloud-money directly from the slaveholder or indirectly from his apologist? I stated what is my deepest conviction, that between the Ameriesa Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union, so far as the slavery questien is concerned, there is now no appreciable difference. When I had closed, our friend Charles Griffing arose and said he would like to inquire of the pastor, who was present, what we were to understand by a Free Mission Church ! He wished to know whether the relition of the church was not the same to the F. M. Society as to any other external body; as, for instance, the Whig, or Democratic, or Fusion party? If for bebaging to, and cooperating with, pro-slavery bodies in trigion or in politics, they would discipline a member as for any other immorality, or coalescence with immeral and wicked bodies? The paster sought to evade these searching questions. He said they had no 'iron beistead, &: He was not the church, and could not animer for it. Mr. G. said, But you are the religious teacher of this church, and ought to know what action, in those cases, the church deem it right to take, or whether they deem any action at all necessary. The paster refuseball direct answer to these inquiries and thereby gave satisfactory evidence to all candid minds, that no action at all would be taken in these cases. Mr. G. told the paster that they could not plead that they had no 'iron bedstead' as an excuse for nonaction in the cases referred to, because they had such an article for all cases which they deemed immoral; and the feet that they had none for these cases was evidence conclusive that they, as a body, did not regard the cases

'Robert Morris, Esq., who was present at the opening sense of the members of the church. They claimed that it was uncourteous and unchristian towards the paster; and yet all candid minds must have seen that the questions were put in a kind and calm by him to one, &c.

'Robert Morris, Esq., who was present at the opening seens of the Burns case, authorizes us to say that he seens of the Burns case, published in last week's Liberator, for these words, 'was are used in the Burns case, published in last week's Liberator, for these words, 'was are used in the Burns case, published in last week's Liberator, for these words, 'was are used in the Burns case, published in last week's Liberator, for these words, 'was are used in the Burns case, published in last week's Liberator, for these words, 'was are used in the Burns case, published in last week's Liberator, for these words, 'was are used in the Burns c

manner, and could have created no excitement at all, if the paster had been willing to have imparted the

During the afternoon, Mrs. Griffing went through the congregation and solicited donations to the Western and health appears to be decidedly better; and there is Michigan A. S. Societies. This is always a good test of great ground for hope that it will be in good measure the anti-slavery principle among any people. Most of reestablished. A friend abroad gives us the following the audience responded liberally. The principal deacon, account of a lecture which he lately gave at the Bristo however, developed his pro-slavery character, which, Athenœum, to a large audience :up to this time, had not been known to the church, and, 'Mr. P.'s lecture was deeply impressive, and greatly quite probably, not to himself. He, with much feeling, interested his audience, who were of a very intelligent and in very distinct though somewhat agitated tones, thoughtful class. Mr. M. D. Hill, Recorder of Bit declared he had nothing to give to people who misap-plied the sacred Scriptures. Mrs. G. asked him to be to the audience in a very touching speech. He despecific. Well, you misapplied that passage in Isalah scribed Mr. P.'s fidelity to the appeals of conscience which represents Christ as "coming to open the prison and humanity in leaving the work of the regular Condoors to them that are bound." Christ here had no gregational ministry, on which he had entered with allusion to slavery. He only refers to spiritual bond- every prospect of success, in order to proclaim in the age.' Mrs. G. told him that she was willing to accept ears of his countrymen the true gospel of practical that exposition, and still it must apply eminently to Christianity. He spoke of Mr. P.'s subsequent consethe slave, for he is in the greatest spiritual bondage. eration of his many talents, his health, and every out-Still, the deacon insisted that it was a perversion of the ward possession, to the great work of awakening his the passage, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of to Mr. P.'s 'Church as it Is,' from which Mrs. Stowe these my little ones, ye have done it to me,' which Mrs. had drawn extensively in her 'Key to Uncle Tom's call the slaves his little ones."

excellent speeches, and seemed to have the full sympa- atrocity eclipsed all beside itself. thy of the audience, which was very large. Mrs. G. recited the deacon's sayings of the afternoon to the au- at the close of Mr. P.'s lecture ; and Rev. Daniel Coo dience. When she closed, I remarked upon the fact per, an Episcopalian clergyman, said a few strong that the church in Lima, formed for its anti-slavery and hearty words. character, had its communion board spread monthly by . The relation of the American churches to slaver this deacon ; who denied to the slaves of this land, the was the prominent topic in Mr. P.'s address; but h application of the most precious passages of the Bible. swept over a very wide field, carrying every hearer One of the elderly ladies of the congregation, and an es- with him ;-touched upon the political aspects of the termed member of the church, said in a calm, but de- cause, the provisions and workings of the Fagilive cided and sorrowful tone, 'He will never spread it Slave Law, the international slave trade, the American again for me.' A young man, and a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, &c. &c. church, arose and said that he regarded the questions of Mr. G. which occasioned so much feeling, as entirely fair, and offered in a Christian spirit. He confessed his ty, for getting up this lecture, and Mr. P. urged his surprise at the embarrassment of the paster; and at hearers to strengthen the hands of this Society." tributed the whole difficulty to the fact that the pastor was unable to give him such answers as would justify Thomas, and was carried by acclamation the anti-slavery character of the church. At the close of the meetings, many of the church members expressed deep sympathy with our cause, and proved their interest by subscribing for the anti-slavery papers. I after the close of the afternoon meeting, to close the ability with which the American Anti-Slavery Society house against as; but it found little sympathy and failed. We appointed a meeting for Monday evening, and retired for repose at a late hour. Monday evening we had another excellent meeting, and then gave the dear and faithful friends in Lima an affectionate farewell, hoping to meet and greet them again, some where which he speaks of the pleasure he has in reading the in our Father's great universe. More and more am I impressed that the anti-slavery

ters of the religious and political bodies of our land, and terruption in his letters to the Bugle:- M. may unmistakably 'discern between the rightcous and the MR. GARRISON'S REVIEW OF GENERAL wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not.' I should feel myself guilty of great delinquency, if I should fail to mention the name and work Temple on Thursday evening of last week, to listen to situation the money was raised, and his purchase effect-of that noble and Christian man, Rev. Samuel Brad- Mr. Garnison's review of Senator Houston's vindica- ed by Mr. Grimes. quency, if I should fail to mention the name and work Temple on Thursday evening of last week, to listen to situation ford, of Brushy Prairie, who rested from his truly tion of Slavery, given the previous week, in the regu-Christian and arduous labors about nine years since. lar course of lectures on Slavery. The Chair was Mr. B. was in the truest sense a Christian reformer. taken by SAMUEL MAY, Esq., of this city, who briefly He early embraced the Anti-Slavery, Peace and Tem- announced the object of the meeting, and introduced perance causes, and faithfully laboral in them all till Mr. Garrison, who was received by the andience with death removed him to a higher sphere of happiness, and warm demonstrations of regard. Mr. G. commented may we not believe of usefulacess, to intelligent exist- upon the singular course of an Anti-Slavery Commitences. He nobly refused all voluntary participation tee, in inviting & man like Gen. Houston to come from in a pro-slavery government, and all fellowship with Texas to defend the institution of Slavery before a a pro-slavery church. He suffered much persecution Massachusetts audience, -called attention to the not from religious bigots, and for his unwavering attachment very creditable fact, that an uncompromising defender to truth, like his great teacher, was regarded as an in- of Slavery, as Gen. H. is, should be greated, in the city fidel. His moral foot-prints are upon all this region of Boston, with loud applause, both at the beginning To all laborers in moral reform, in this place, he has and end of his lecture, - and then proceeded to exambeen a 'John the Baptist,' 'going before' them, and ine the orator's various positions. We have no room 'preparing the way' for them. Mrs. B., now in de- to present even an outline of Mr. Garrison's close, clining health, and a son and daughter, still remain, calm, and critical analysis. Suffice it to say, that it and nobly bear up the banner which fell from the dying was generally regarded as a complete refutation and hand of the husband and father. Mr. B. left his fam- everthrow of the audacious assumptions which Gen. ily but little of sordid passessions; but he left them Houston put forth. Those parts of the General's arguand the world, a wealth of example and influence, that ment which mutually answered and cancelled each no amount of earthly possessions can ever represent. For God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

PARKER PILLSBURY IN LIVERPOOL.

A Lecture on Slavery in America was delivered by PARKER PILLSBURY, in the chapel of the Liverpool Domestic Missian Society, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7th, Rev. Francis Bisnor in the chair.

legious outrage it every where and at all times inflicts upon numan and the Church and State in the American or twenty-three years ago, extolling the British mo-union were dwell upon with great force and power, and narchial and aristocratical system, and depreciating of the audience were at times moved to tears. The atly two hours, it was listened to with the deepest attenion throughout.

The Rev. W. H. BONNER, Baptist minister, of Birkenhead, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Pillsmony, in a brief but cordial speech, in the course of which he said in connexion with American slavery; in that connexion sale of the numerous and beautiful articles, from Edinthe lecturer most heartily for his fidelity, and expressed his agreement with him as to the worthlessness of any form of christianity that threw its mantle over so great street, in which the late Baznar was held, and is to a wrong and iniquity as slavery.

The Rev. W. H. CHANNING seconded the motion in a hopeful speech. Dark as the present was he did not despond. He believed that though Mr. PLLLSBURY, worn down as he was by incessant labors in the cause of the slave, might not live to see the day of complete emancipation, yet that many whom he (Mr. P.) had taught and quickened would be permitted to behold the PARKER PILLSBURY, dated Feb. 15, with feelings of the glorious consummation.

The vote was passed with acclamation, and Mr. Pills-BURY returned thanks.

BIRKENHEAD.

On Monday evening, Feb. 12th, Mr. PILLSBURY leetured in the Welsh Baptist Chapel, Birkenhead, the Rev. W. H. BONNER in the chair.

The chapel was well filled, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, and again for nearly two hours Mr. PILLSBURY spoke with great impressiveness and effect, dwelling more particularly on the Fugitive gathered at the Tremont Temple on Wednesday evening duty of British christian churches in relation to their man. The Chair was occupied by Dea. Julius A. Pal Slave Law and its detestable enactments, and on the co-religionists in America. At the conclusion of Mr. mer, and addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. York, Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP and Mr. I. B. COOKE.

WARRINGTON.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 13th, Mr. PILISBURY addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Music Hall at Warrington, the Mayor of the Borough occupy-

ANTHONY BURNS IN NEW YORK

PARKER PILLSBURY IN BRISTOL, ENG. The crowded state of THE LIBERATOR'S columns las information which he was well able to give, and which every demand of Christian courtesy required he should give.

week, obliged us to omit a notice of Mr. Pillsburg's recent labors in England. We rejoice to be able to say that, notwithstanding his labors have lately been increased, and in spite of the very trying weather, hi

'sacred word' to apply it to slaves. He also said, that nation to the sin of holding property in man; referred S. had quoted and applied to the slave, 'ought to have Cabin,'-&c. &c. All these personal considerations application.' He said it was 'an insult to Jesus to were enough to bespeak sympathy and attention to Mr. P.; but when the subject on which he was about to ad-In the evening, Charles and Josephine Griffing gave dress the meeting was considered, its magnitude and

. Mr. Hill made another speech, full of deep feeling

'A vote of thanks was passed, at the close of the pro ceedings, to the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Socie-

The following resolution was moved by Mr. E. J

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially thanks Mr. Parker Pillsbury for his able, eloquent, and instructive lecture, and desires, also, to record its deep sense of the noble and untiring zeal, energy, and (of which Mr. Pillsbury has long been an able and undaunted member) has fought the battle of Humanity. against the horrible system of Slavery in the United States of America.

We have seen a recent letter from Mr. Pillsbury, in American Anti-Slavery papers, and of his regret that he cannot communicate more frequently with their cause is, in this age, the true revelation of the characterists by his letters. He especially regrets the in-

A very large audience assembled at the Tremont other, it was only necessary to refer to briefly .-- M.

INSTINCT AND EDUCATION.

As I listened to Mr. Dana's tedious four hour speech, much of it occupied with irrelevant, and the remainder with subordinate matters, while he expressly conceded the point which had induced me to sign the petition for the removal of Judge Loring, namely, that he brought to the performance of his official duties no great in-The lecture was a most able and eloquent exposition stincts of justice, liberty and humanity, I saw among of the essential characteristics of slavery, and the sacri-Sen., and remembered the extraordinary 4th of July on human nature. Its demoralizing and corrupting oration which I heard from him in Salem, twenty-two the ground of the thorough abolitionists in that country clearly explained and vindicated as the only true of the two addresses, and the tastes and habits of mind and consistent position for those who regard slavery as from which they sprung, seemed to me very similar. I a sin to be at once and forever put away. Many parts heard others wonder that the former defender of Anof the lecture were marked by great pathos, and most thony. Burns should speak, and so speak, on that side : but I wondered that he who conceived and delivered tendance was large, and though the lecture lasted near- that speech had ever troubled himself to help Anthony Barne.

ANTI-SLAVERY SALE, IN BOSTON. Our readers in Boston and the neighboring towns will see, by the notice in another column, that the la-

that he always gloried in the name of Baptist, except dies of the late Anti-Slavery Bazaar propose to hold a he was compelled to feel ashamed of it. He thanked burgh, Perth, London, &c., which have been received since the close of the Bazaar. The sale is to be held at the same rooms, in Winter

commence on Wednesday forenoon next (14th), and continue on Thursday and Friday following, -evenings

ILLNESS OF HARRIET MARTINEAU. The numerous friends and admirers of Miss MARTIN-EAU will read the following extract of a letter from

deepest regret :-· Miss Martineau is in the last stages of life. The af-

fection of the heart, from which she has long suffered, seems almost to have reached its crisis always fatal. Last week, she seemed almost gone. She sent farewells to her friends, and arranged for her burial. This week she revives a little, and may live, possibly, a few months yet-though her physicians assure her she holds her life now only " from minute to minute."

RECEPTION OF ANTHONY BURNS. A large audience last, to welcome Anthony Burns back to Boston, a free

PILLSBURY'S lecture, the meeting was briefly addressed Mr. Grimes, and Rev. E. N. Kirk, and Mr. Burns gave by Rev. R. L. CARPENTER, Mr. Powert formerly of New an account of what had befallen him since the United States Government hurled him back into Slavery, last June - in substance, what we have printed from the Tribune, in another place. We have no room for

We find the following paragraph in the Ecening Telegraph of Wednesday :-

Robert Morris, Esq., who was present at the opening

He asked me if there would be any trouble in taking me back to Virginia, and I was brought right to a stand, and didn't know what to say. He wanted to know if I remembered the money that he used to give me, and I said 'Yes, I do recollect that you used to give me twelve and a half cents at the end of every year I worked for you." He went out and came back next morning. I got no supper nor sleep that night. The next morning they told me that night. next morning. I got no supper nor sleep that night.
The next morning they told me that my master said
that he had the right to me; and as I had called him "master," having the fear of God before my eyes, I could not go from it. Next morning I was taken down, with the bracelets on my wrists—not such as you wear, ladies, of gold and silver—but iron and steel, that wore into the bone. [He showed the marks which his

irons had made.]

The lawyers insisted that I should have counsel, but I told them I didn't think it would do any good, for what I had first said had crushed me, and I could not deny the truth, and my only hope was in the assistance of Heaven. He proceeded to relate how the officers were armed in the court room; how the United States officials told him that Dana, Ellis, Phillips and the rest were d-d sons of b-s of abolitionists; that he would be freed when he got back to Virginia, and advised him to have nothing to do with those who pretended to be-friend him while they made his case worse. He replied that they worked for him manfally, and if they did not succeed it was not their fault. He said he saw in a newspaper that he had said he wished to go back to Virginia. Had the Devil himself said it, he could have

told no greater lie. He then described the scene of his rendition; bow he a poor fugitive was made a great lion, and escorted out of the free city of Boston, and on board of the revenue cutter, amid troops of men armed to the teeth. How they (the law and order men) promised to purchase him when he got to Virginia, and when he got to Norfolk, they clapped him into jail, and put irons on his wrists, and kept him in a room without bed or seat, and with but scanty food, for two days. He was taken to Richbut scanty tood, for two days. He was taken to dedi-mond, where he was kept in a little pen in the Traders. Jail for four mouths, with irons on his wrists and ancies, so tight that they were the flesh through to the bone, and during the mouth of August they gave him a half-pailful of water every two days.

From this cell he was not allowed to come out once

during four months; at the end of that time he was sold for \$905 to one David McDaniel, who took him to North The remainder of his story is short : hearing of his

was much applauded.
The Rev. Mr. Grimes followed, after which a collection was taken up.

RANSOM OF BURNS.

The Boston Courier, in giving a sketch of the arrest, trial, and rendition of ANTHONY BURNS, says :-

On Friday morning, June 2, the Commissioner livered judgment, and stated that 'on the law and facts of the case I consider, the claimant entitled to the certificates from me which he claims.' The court-room was then cleared, and preparation was made for the removal of Burns. What followed is fresh within the collection of our readers. Burns was placed on board the steamer John Taylor, and conveyed to the revenue the steamer John Taylor, and the cutter Morris, which had been in waiting in the stream for his reception. In this vessel he was taken to Norfolk. Upon his arrival there he was lodged in jail. After two days' confinement he was conveyed to Richthis prison for four months, when he was sold to Mr.
David Macdonald for \$905, and removed to North Caro-David Macdonald for \$905, and removed to North Carolina, the home of his new master. Here he remained until Monday last, when he was brought to Baltimore, where he was purchased (by funds raised in this city) for \$1800, by Res. Leonard A. Grimes, the colored paster of the Twelfth Baptist Church, on Southac street. He arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday and in New York on the following day. In the last mentioned city. on Friday night, he was publicly received by his friends at the Rev. Dr. Pennington's church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, where a number of his colored brethren assembled to welcome him, and to congratulate him on his emancipation. After prayer and other discharges he was a street of the prayer and other discharges he was a street of the prayer and other places. It will be unnecessary to enter upon any other places. late him on his emancipation. After prayer and other ceremonies, he made a speech. It will be recollected that it was in testimony at the time of his trial that he could read and write, and the following extract from his speech in New York will sorve to show that he is of a religious turn of mind:—[The extract referred to will be found above.]

and muscular frame. The only mark on him is a broad dark sear on his left cheek, and this was one of the signs by which he was described and identified. He is now on Massachusetts soil, a freeman. He is to be received in a public manner during the week at the Tremont Temple, and it is not unlikely that Dr. Stone will invite him to address the 'Committee on Federal Relations' in the case of Commissioner Loring, tomorrow afternoon. We deemed thus much due to a man who has made so much stir in the world.

It is a pity that Burns,—since he has suffered himself

It is a pity that Burns,—since he has suffered himself o be lionized at all,—did not accept Mr. Barnum's open during the evenings.

The remonstrance from Scotland, signed by ministers open during the evenings.

The remonstrance from Scotland, signed by ministers on behalf of 40,000 remonstrants, against American on behalf of 40,000 remonstrants, against American Slavery, will be offered for exhibition. The autograph signatures are valuable and interesting.

That of Burns occupied the Court from the 25th of May to the 2d of June, a period of nine days.

WILLIAM L. CRANDAL IS NO MORE ON EARTH. We have just received the painful intelligence that WILLIAM L. CRANDAL died on the 20th ult., at Albany, His disease was crysipelas in the head. This news will send place she had voluntarily withdrawn from the templace she had vol A young woman, now at 'Deer Island,' to which place she had voluntarily withdrawn from the temptations of grief to the heart of thousands in this State.

Mr. C. was well known as an able political writer years ago, and more especially as being identified, for a few years past, with the great reforms of the age. It will be remembered that he was one of the indicted for the rescue of Jerry, at Syracuse. More recently still, he has been engaged with great devotion in the cause of general education. And we have no doubt but his zeal in this cause and too severe application in writing the Legislative Report on Common Schools, (a work of some 260 pages) and the work just completed, served to hasten his death. WILLIAM L. CRANDAL was a man of the fields. ten his death. WILLIAM L. CRANDAL was a man of more than ordinary talents—of large acquirements in the fields of literature and science, and one of the profoundest thinkers of our age. He died in the prime of manhood in the vigor and strength of his years—but accomplished more in the past few years of his life, than ordinary men accomplish in a generation. He was recently married, and leaves a wife and a large circle of relatives and devoted friends to mourn his sudden and unexpected death. We sympathize deeply with his afflicted widow and aged mother and weeping relatives.—Oswego Reformer.

The speech delivered by Mr. Seward, in the Senate on Friday night, Feb. 23, against the new law to aid slave-catching, by aggrandizing the Federal authority and suppressing the rights of the States, will be found in our columns this morning. Though the occasion was a sudden one, the bill being sprung upon the Senate without notice, we do not recollect any former speech from this distinguished Senator, evinoing a more admirable power. Strong in argument, broad in the scope of its ideas, and singularly lofty in its tone and spirit, this impromptu effort, as now reported, fully justifies the high opinion expressed by those who were present at its delivery. It cannot fail to make an impression on the country, and to hold a high place among the numerous forensic monuments that mark the long struggle of Freedom with Slavery in this Republic. The speech delivered by Mr. Seward, in the Sen

ANTHONY BURNS IN NEW YORK.

On Friday evening, Anthony Burns made a speech in Rev. Mr. Pennington's church in New York city.

The Tribuse gives the following report:—

'My Friends,—I am very glad to have it to say, have it to feel, that I am once more in the land liberty; that I am with those who are my friends. Until my tenth year I did not care what came of me; thus soon after I began to learn that there is a Cirist who came to make us free; I began to hear about a North, and to feel the necessity for freedom of soal and body. Theard of a North where men of my color could live without any man daring to say to them, 'You are my property;' and I determined by the blessing of God, one day to find my way there. My inclination grew on me, and I found my way to Boston.

You see, I didn't want to make myself known, so I didn't tell who I was: but as I came to work, I get employment, and I worked hard; but I kept my own counsel, and didn't tell anybody that I was a slave, but I strove for myself as I never had an opportunity to do before. When I was going home one night I heard some one running behind me; presently a hand was put on my shoulder, and somebody said: "Stop, stop, you are the fellow who broke into a silversmith's shop the other night." I assured the man that it was a unset to resist. In the Court House I waited some bring the other night." I assured the man that it was a unset to resist. In the Court House I waited some into the deer; he didn't open it like an honest man would, I laughter] but kind of slowly opened it, and looked in, as He said, "How do you do, Mr. Burns?" and I called him, as we do in Virginia, "master!" and I called him, as we do in Virginia, "master!" and I called him, as we do in Virginia, and I. was brought right to a stand, and didn't know what to say. He wanted to a stand, and didn't know what to say. He wanted to a stand, and didn't know what to say. He wanted to say the means of the stand, and didn't know what to say. He wanted to the more and the stand, and didn't know what to The Burns Festival' Assault Case

Burns to Rev. Lloyd A. Grimes, of Massachusetts for the sum of \$1325. The transaction took place at Bar-num's Hotel, and was evidenced by Col. Houston, one of the clerks. Burns excited considerable attention during the few hours he was here. Upon his arrival North, a grand demonstration will be made.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from Dec. 2, 1854, to March 1, 1855 Rec'd of S. May, Jr., for collections from

William R. Bliss, to redeem pledge, \$10; Abijah Allen, of Millbury, to redeem pledge, 2: James Nowell, Portsmouth, N. H., second instal on pledge, 25; Wm. H., second instal on pledge, 25; Wm. H. Gray, Acton, to redeem pledge, 3; Wm. H. Bartlett, Plymouth, 2; and Rob't H. Morchead, Marshfield, both to redeem pledge, 1

Rec'd from S. S. Foster, for collections at Hyannis, from Caroline Hinckley 5, Eli Hinckly 1 50, K. Doane 1 50, David Hinckley 2, Warren Hinckley 1, Thatcher Hinckley 1, collections at meeting 4-32, E. Draper, Milford, 2, C. Newhall 1, A. P. Howard 50c, C. Harron 25c, H. B. Greene 25c-all of

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections from Sarah P. Remond, Salem, 5, Alvan Hawes,

Barnstable, 12, Nancy Hawes, do., 12, Wm. Sparrell, Boston, 5, Hervey Dyer, Pembreke, 2, Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield, 10, Lewis Holmes, Bridge-water, 2, Jacob Leonard 5, Haunah L. Leonard 2, Amanda M. Leonard 50c, Joshua Dwelley 1, James G. Knapp 1all of East Bridgewater; and all above to redeem pledges; Samuel Keen 50c, J. H. Crossman 50c, of East Bridgewater, A. Bradley 1, Austin Bearse 5, Mrs. M. B. Goodrich 5-all of Boston, to redeem pledges-L. Woodbury, Manchester, Ms., Asa Cutler, Quinebaug, Ct., \$25, R. H.

Ober, Boston, 20-all to redeem pledges-Rec'd from S. May, Jr., proceeds of A. S. Fair at Leominster, Rec'd from friends in Abington, by Elbridge

Sprague, to redeem pledge made at N. E. A. S. Convention in 1851, Capt. Prince S. Crowell, E. Dennis, Ms .- a donation, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections and do-

nations at Annual Meeting. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, March 2, 1855.

DIED-at Hopedale, 15th ultimo, of consumption, Charles Glapping, in the 42d year of his age.

Matices of Mertings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY SALE,

be found above.]

He then proceeded to give an account of his hardships in his race for freedom, and spoke about twenty minutes.

Burns is about twenty-eight years of age, is nearly six feet in hight, not very dark skin, regular features, six feet in hight, not very dark skin, regular features, bor Gingham. Low priced and pretty Basket work, high forehead, a quiet, intelligent face, and a well-set Very beautiful Scotch Shawls, some blue and white. d muscular frame. The only mark on him is a broad Spotch Scarfs and Plaids. An exquisite engraving, the

A. W. WESTON.

Cambridgeport, next Sabbath evening. Subject: Discharged convicts.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, as Agent of the American ican Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the vicinity of HUDSON, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, March 14th, 15th and 16th.

CHARLES L. REMOND and LEWIS FORD Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows :-Wednesday eve'g, March 14

Pittsfield, Wednesday eve'g, Maren 15. Chester Village, Thursday " 15. Chesterfield, Priday " 16. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-

very Society, will speak in Haverhill, Mass., Sunday, March
Bradford, Tuesday, Georgetown, Thursday, Liveler, N. H., Sunday, Newmarket, Tuesday, Thursday, Thursday,

F A CONVENTION will be held in GREEN-FIELD; probably at the Town Hall, commencing on Saturday evening, March 10th, and continuing on Sun-day, March 11th.

day, March 11th.
It will be attended by CHARLES L. REMOND, STE-PHEN S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, and LEWIS FORD.

An Anti-Slavery CONVENTION will be held in Lenex, (Berkshire County,) commencing on Mon-day evening, March 12, and continuing through Tues-day, March 13. day, March 13.

It will be attended by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, CHARLES

L. REMOND, and LEWIS FORD, Agents of the American

Anti-Slavery Society.

The An Anti-Slavery CONVENTION will be held in CUMMINGTON, (Hampshire County,) on Saturday evening and Sunday, March 17th and 18th, at Meeting-House of the Independent Congregational Society.

It will be attended by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, CHARLES L. REMOND, and LEWIS FORD.

MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESIST-ANCE SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance So-A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be holden in Wercester, Mass. (probably in Brinley Hall.) Saturday and Sunday. March 24 and 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and ending on Sunday evening. On Saturday evening, an address on the general subject of Christian Non-Resis tance will be delivered by Adus Ballot. On Sanday forencon, afternoon and evening, there will be addresses, discussions, exhortations, and remarks, accompanied by singing, and such other devotional exercises as persons in attendance may feel it a privilege to offer.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Henry C. Wright, and we hope many other able speakers, will be present on the occasion. As many of

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stepher
Foster, Henry C. Wright, and we hope many other able
speakers, will be present on the occasion. As many of
the friends from the Hopedale Community as can conveniently attend, especially speakers and singers, are
earnestly requested to be present.

The discussions will be radical and earnest. All the
bearings of the great doctrine, Total Abstrakace yraox
INJUSTOUS FORCE, Individual and Social, Moral and Poilitical, Conservative and Reformatory, will be in order.

The few veteran Non-Resistants who still remain true
to their standard, (being a precious few.) will need no
arging to be present. The whilom Non-Resistants and
Peace Men, (not a few.) who have progressed round
the moral zodiac into the constellation of INJUNIOUS
FORGE FOR RIGHTSOUSNESS SARK, are requested to come
and tell us their experience, that the remnant of us may
see their 'more excellent way.' Finally, we tender a see their 'more excellent way.' Finally, we tender a welcome to all who seriously believe that the human welcome to all who seriously believe that the number acceptant to the governed, protected, improved, and regenerated without a dernier resort to The Sword and Penal Vengeance. Come and give in your strong reasons. Come and hear ours in favor of never doing evil that good may come—never resisting injury with injury.

FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

The subscriber takes pleasure in amounting his presence in Boston and vicinity for a short time, and will thankfully receive such pecuniary aid, for the cause he is promoting in Canada West, as the friends of humanity may please send to the care of ROBERT F. WALLCOT, 21 Cornhill.

Boston, Feb. 6, 1855. HIRAM WILSON.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her friends and former patrons, that she has resumed her school at Windsor, where she has made arrangements to board, in her

where she has made arrangements to board, in her family, pupils from a distance.
Having procured an assistant in the Sewing Department, instruction will be given in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Philosophy, History, Plain Sewing, Knitting, Worsted Work, Leather Work, Pencil Drawing, and Colored Crayon Painting.

Persons in the States wishing to cooperate with Mrs.

Binn, will please address her at Detroit, Michigan in Canada, Windsor, (Canada West.) March 3, 1855.

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know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English
DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized standard, ' constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclu-sive, says Hon. John C. Spencer.

Can I make a better investment ? Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all booksellers. February 24.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

IN announcing a new volume of this periodical, we deem it essential to call the attention of the reading public to se claims it may have upon their attention and patronage.
The Woman's Rights movement having become one

of so much importance as to enlist almost every variety of character and shade of opinion, it has been deemed needful, in order that a correct history of its progress might be preserved, its demands truthfully presented,

might be preserved, its demands truthfully presented, and its philosophy thoroughly treated, that there should be one periodical through which those most deeply interested could have utterance.

Political papers, or those devoted to special reforms, are alike unsuited to present a question involving so much of truth as this—one which needs the fairest, the most candid and careful examination and consideration.

The Usa has been free in its character, admitting almost every variety of opinion, and the treatment of almost every subject that might, with propriety, come within its province to invistigate and discuss. Such it within its province to investigate and discuss. Such it will continue to be. Art, Science, Literature, Philosophy—both spiritual and natural—the science of Asso-

ciation, or the Reorganization of Society, and individual development, will each receive their due share of atten-Our contributors, a few of whose names we give, will be warmly greeted by our readers. These are: Mrs. Dall, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. DALL, Mrs. E. OARCHAIN, Mrs. Peter, and Lizzie Linn, whose story of "Marriage the only Alternative" opens with the first number of the new year, and is quite

worth the price of the volume.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in advance. All business letters should be addressed (post-paid) to S. C. HEWITT, No. 15 Franklin street, Boston, Mass. All communications designed for the paper should be addressed to PAULINA W. DAVIS, Washing-

on, D. C. WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS.

THE friends of the 'movement' have published a THE friends of the 'movement' have published a handsome 12me document of 120 pages, embracing the best Essays, Addresses, and Lectures, by the ablest advocates of the cause. The work contains the speech of Wendell Phillips, at the first Worcester Convention, in 1851; Theodora-Parker's Sermon on the Public Function of Woman; The Enfranchisement of Woman, from the Westminster Review; Woman and her Wishes, by Rev. T. W. Higginson; the Responsibilities of Woman, by Mrs. Nichols, editor of the Windham County man, by Mrs. Nichols, editor of the Windham County Democrat; with other documentary matter of special in-terest to all who would know the present and prospec-tive position of Woman, as a social, intellectual and moral being.

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It may be ordered, and received by post, from Fowlers & Wells, New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing. 284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284

Washington Street, avails herself of this medium
for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boeton and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would
respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endeavors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-

Yors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, are such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled as it produces new hair where baldness had taken place. Her chemical researches have developed an inimita

Her chemical researches have developed an inimita ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratum looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, or at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 7, P. M. She has numerons recommendations from the fashionable direles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 18.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

IDOL WORSHIP Many a heart is pained and saddened by the guilt of other lands:

For the Pagan ones of Asia, lo ! the Church lifts pray For the Malay and the Hindoo, for the Moslem and Ch

And each beathen tribe that dwelleth in the isless India's sees.

They with anxious hearts are striving-far from h and friends they go, To save the dark, benighted heathen from a life of end

For they say that idol worship is a sin, which, unfor Ever dooms its hapless victims from a blessed life

They say, too, that every Christian should assist thi work to sid:

host e'en now is marshalled, for the contest we For the Gospel must be aided by the creeds which me

Every sect its teachers sending from among the learner and wise. For the truths so plain and simple, taught from Judea'

hills, By Gennesaret's calm waters - by sweet Kedron flowing rills-Taught unto the poor and lonely, every sorrowi heart to cheer.

Messages of love and mercy to the outcast ones so dear Now in mystic rites are hidden, or in dead creed

And they seek to rear those altars 'neath fair India sunny sky; But, alas! the warm heart-beatings of a noble, work

wide love. In the Church and State no longer to high deeds its pulses move.

And though we profess the doctrine, and the name of Christians take, Are we followers of that Teacher, who was ever mild and meek?

He who from the path of duty nought could tempt to turn aside. And who, true to his high mission, for the Truth of Calvary died?

Are not we, too, idol-makers-worshippers of gold and gain ?

Have we not, like them of old-time, crucified or Christ again ? Do we bow in pure heart-worship to a God of truth and love ?

Or is mammon in our temples shrined the Holy One above Blending with the incense rising from the gilded altar-Are the precepts Jesus taught us, Jesus once the cru

'If ye say ye love the Father, and your brother m despise.

God will not accept your offerings, vainly will such hor age rise While our brother of the South-land toils a weary

hopeless slave-While by word or deed we seek not the poor outcast ones to save-

Though we worship on 'Mount Zion,' we are heathen in our heart.

And the God of love and mercy in such homage has no Barre, Mass. CARRIE.

ADDRESS

To the Americans of the United States, on their re-ported want of Sympathy. BY AN ENGLISH LADY.

'Am I my brother's keeper?' says the new world to the old ; It cannot be-it cannot be your hearts have grown so

That ye will hear, without one sigh, the dirge across the

wave, For England's bravest sons who found on Eastern

shores a grave. Has every drop of Saxon blood been chas'd from out

Are not our ancient glories yours, although ye scorn'd

E'en then ye prov'd one ancestry-a kindred band of With those bold men of Runnymede who Freedom's

charter bore. O, by that name, by every field our noble fathers won,

Ere yet your fearless bark of Faith had sought the Western sun, Disown not now the common Cause, betray it not to

Might. Nor dare to show a neutral flag when Wrong contends with Right.

THE NORTH WIND.

Who is he that travelleth over the world, With his spear well poised, and his flag unfurled? The old and the young he is ever among; To the fear of the weak, and the dread of the strong. Now they tremble in their homes,

For he comes-madly comes, With a shout like the roll of a thousand drums. Where he goeth, no one knoweth; Whence he comes, none can name; But he finds a delight, on his steed of might,

To gallop abroad like a wandering knight, Overthrowing whoe'er he might find. Who is he-who is he, So wild and so free?

'Tis the fierce North wind-'tis the fierce North wind. Who is he that rusheth through quarrels and wars, From the depths of the sea to the tops of the stars? He liveth alone in a world of his own, Among halls of thick ice, where the sun never shone;

And he comes on our earth To destroy all the worth Of the tree in its pride, and the flower in its birth; Where he flieth, verdure dieth ;

In his breath there is death;-But he loveth to chase, with a giant's fleet pace, The ship as she bounds o'er the black sea's space,

And soon leaves her helpless behind. Who is he-who is he, That now rusheth on me? 'Tis the fierce North wind-'tis the fierce North wind.

From the New Hampshire Sentinel.

GOOD NIGHT.

Daylight is past, and rising high Is the silvery moon in the eastern sky; And the stars shine forth in splendor bright— Give me your hand-Good night.

Happy the time when friendship's smile Disperses gloom and care the while: Be aught else mantled from thy sight! Give me your hand-Good night.

Let us be happy while we may-Joy may hasten with to-day-Grief may come with morrow's light : Be happy now-Good night.

We now must part, but soon shall meet-With friendly joy each other great, Till borne away to worlds more bright-Give se your ha d-Good night.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM MISS HOLLEY

DovER, (N. H.) Feb. 26, 1855. DEAR MR. GARRISON The subtle and powerful Frost King, through who ons we were lately forced to go, nolens rolens had bridged the Merriman river with ice, and we safe ly reached Haverhill over it in a sleigh.

We eagerly inquired for the Dustan House, which Peter Parley had made such a terrible reality to us, in our juvenile classics, by the picture in which Mr. Dustan is so gallantly defending, on horseback, his frightened flock of seven children, and the house from which the cruel savages are carrying off Mrs. Dustan, and her infant a week old, with the nurse. The historian of Haverbill, in recounting the perils of the Dustans, relates with a grateful complacency, the miraculous preserva tion of every life of the seven flying children and their father, notwithstanding the superior skill of Indians as marksmen, and their advantageous skulking behind trees and bushes, while every bullet from Mr. Dustan't

gun took its unerring way to an Indian heart. It is high time to recognize the truth, that the India: holds a common heritage with the Pilgrim Father, or any of his descendants, as a child of God.

I cannot see why all good-minded people will agree with us to repudiate the idea so sedulously cultivated by writers of books, dignified with the name of Histories, that in all the hostilities between the Indians and the colonists, the Almighty invariably took sides and sympathies with the whites-that the Indians wer as legitimate game as wolves or bears, and were to be warred against, to extermination, with as little ruth

It is not surprising that men grown up under suc a code of morals should engage in and justify Semino and Mexican wars-should use their privilege and prerogative in blowing up Blount's Fort, and give their entertainments an airing in setting fire to Greytownthat they should cruise off to Japan to give a broad hint of the manifest destiny of so heaven-favored a

Neither is it all inconsistent with the early and th late instructions of the American people, that they have, in the forcible language of Mr. Theodore Parker, doubled up the civil and military power of their gov ernment into one huge fist, with which to smite to the earth the liberties of three and a half millions of a helpless and defenceless race.

Dickens, in his admirable 'Child's History of England, has nobly struck out into a vein of truth and justice, respecting their Majesties who have ruled Britain Dei Gratia. It is said we are to be favored with a Child's Ameri-

can History, from the gifted pen of the gentle-hearted Mary Howitt. We shall hope, from such a source, a Quakerly rebuke and testimony against our wars and slavery.

The anti-slavery friends of Haverhill reminded us that their town had a notoriety for more flagitious conduct than that of the savages. In 1842, fortysix citizens of Haverhill, madly indifferent to the blessing of 'The Union inseparable, now and forever,' petitioned Congress for its dissolution. Luckily, there was a shower of Southern indignation at hand, that smothered this torch, which J. Q. Adams held up in vindication of the Right of Petition.

in Haverhill. After the meeting, one individual em- George Washington !' braced the occasion to say, that he thought some practical plan, like buying the slaves at twenty-five years of age, with the money of the U. S. Treasury, ought to be maintained by the abolitionists. He urged his views at some length. The Committee, in paying for the house, proposed to him, as he had shared the benefit, he should also share in the expense of the evening. But, like that airy philosopher, Skimpole, he *knew nothing of money."

The meeting in the school-house near Bradford seemed to promise some good results. Indeed, abolitionists find more willing attendance upon their teachings than formerly. Yet it is sadly true, the anti-slavery of the country is a sentiment, not a principle. There is no deep abhorrence of slavery, else fugitives need not fly to Canada-and Dr. Nehemiah Adams

could not be regarded as a Christian. He who would successfully confront this monster American slavery, must be inspired with the sublimest

> 'Tis God's all-animating voice That calls us from on high.

Groveland, as its pretty name indicates, is made attractive by several charming sylvan retreats of considerable extent, chiefly of white and yellow pines; and pines, with Mrs. Stowe, we love to all their generations. The Groveland farmers have somehow afforded this compliment to nature, which, unhappily, so few, elsewhere, find it convenient to do.

The cordial welcome we found here was exceedingly genial to us wayfarers.

In the midst of so many melancholy wrecks occasioned by the awful glooms of Calvin's barbaric theology, what an unspeakable, glad consolation to meet, as we sometimes do, one who has had vigor of thought, of aspiration, and of spiritual consciousness enough, to escape from its soul-stiffening power with a joyful cry of deliverance !

While awaiting the train for Portsmouth, at Newburyport depot, a little elderly woman came in. Her dress and appearance bespoke no ordinary traveller. Our interest was at once awakened. The anxious manner with which she moved about from window to window, and seat to seat, showed one unaccustomed to wrong. the art of taking and leaving cars without worry and bustle. Presently, the clerk gave her a ticket, which she held out to us with the pleased delight of a child. It was a 'Charity Pass.' Seeing the name was a foreign one, I asked if she was a native of Europe. She looked very bright at my question, and saying how magical learning was, she went on to tell of her scholshe was 'bookish' herself 'once.' And then she gave a multitude of synonymes in French and Latin, and recited the Greek alphabet. The clerk here kindly requested her to be quiet, and not disturb the passengers at the same time looking significantly at us, as much as to say he hoped we would excuse a poor insane we man. Again instructing her to take good care of her ticket, and receiving our assurance that we were not in the least disturbed, he left the room. When the train came rumbling up, we chanced to enter one car just as the humane clerk was assisting his agitated charge into another, directing her to take a seat behind the door. As the train stopped at the station where she was to leave, I was curious to see if the conductor gave her that attention which is civilly given to other women. But he only saw, with apparent unconcern, her nervous, hesitating descent from the steps of the car. And she, who needed protection and kindness more than all others in the train, received the least. We longed for the prevalence of that gentle reverence for woman, which dictated that fine essay of Elia, 'Modern Gallantry.' To discerning hearts, the youth of sweet 'Susanna Winstalsy' might oftener peer through the mask of misfortune, poverty and age.

SATURDAT EVENING. Feb. 17.

The Select Committee of the Assembly, to which was referred the petition for WOMAN'S RIGHTS, consisting of Meesers. RICKERSON, Wells, RIDER, STANION, LOURIE, J. BENNET and AITKIN, granted a hearing to the petitioners, who were represented by Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, Miss SARAH B. ANTHONY and Mrs. ERNESTINE L. Rose, in the Assembly Chamber, Saturing evening.

Mr. RICKERSON, Wells, RIDER, consisting of Meesers. RICKERSON, We ULLS, RIDER, SATRINON, LOURIE, J. BENNET and AITKIN, granted a hearing to the petitioners, who were represented by Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, Miss SARAH B. ANTHONY and Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, in the Chairman of the Select Committee, first introduced to the meeting Rev. Miss BROWN, who opened by saying that it was probably understood that they claimed equal rights with men, and to retain those rights they demanded the right of suffrage. She said, ever in the history of mask of misfortune, poverty and age.

To the few friends at Portsmouth, who have learned that necessary lesson in the anti-slavery conflict,

- to labor and to wait,'

the interest awakened by the lecture was gratifying. An atmosphere of harmony seemed to pervade the assembly; as the spiritualists say, few or no 'bad spirits'

The anti-slavery family at Great Falls received the unusual aid and countenance of the Free-Will Baptist and protected. This theory she class Society, whose new minister is not unacquainted with our movement. We had their meeting-house without represent that one, that both should represent that one, that both should charge, and an earnest invitation to speak in the pul-

uest," as he was particular to say; and expressed his urprise and grief that the church should be allowed for such a purpose, solemnly exhorting the people no to give their attendance. The direct effect of this adrice proved to be like the cry of 'mad dog!' Every ody rushed out to see if the 'dog' was 'mad,' and ow a 'mad dog' looked, reckless of danger.

Yesterday was pitilessly cold. This, however, did no seem to interrupt the success of the meeting here. The should be sorry not to hope some heart was touche

with sympathy for the slave. Indeed, the intense cold has appeared no barrier the meetings in New Hampshire. The people mov about in its frigid sharpness with case and freed SALLIE HOLLEY. if onite at home.

THE POPULAR RELIGION.

PATERSON, (N. J.) Feb. 25, 1855.

To-day is Sunday, a day set apart by popular usag to long faces, long prayers, and all those farcical cermonies which go to make up what is denominated r ligious worship. The popular religion teaches that this is a holy day, and that its sanctity is of such a pecliar character that it transmutes into beinous sin many an act which, if performed to-morrow, would not only be innocent, but commendable and just. The philoso pher's stone transmuted the baser metals into gold, but this (not less wonderful) converts the gold into spelte and brass. It is the priests' harvest day. What won der, then, that from tens of thousands of pulpits should be hurled anathemas against those who deny its pecliar sanctity? What wonder that the popular religion should teach that, in the far-off heavens, sits a jealou God, watching over his holy day, and enforcing observance or punishing its desecration by capsizing boats, whirling rail-cars from their tracks, expleding steam boilers, or projecting thunderbolts?

The popular religion is a stupendous fraud. It an attempt to substitute forms and ceremonies and prayers for practical righteousness. Hence forms and eremonies and institutions are held to be sacred while the divine principles, which alone can give ther any value, are discarded. The chaff is garnered, while the grain is cast out as worthless.

Accordingly, on every hand we behold institutions held sacred, and man desecrated. War and slavery may gloat over their tens and hundreds of thousands of vio time, and the popular religion cries, Amen! But let her holy day be profaned, and behold how valiant she becomes for the honor of God! Institutions are every thing-Humanity is nothing. Away with such a dia bolical religion-fit only for the lowest depths of the fabled bell !

Last Thursday was 'Saint Washington's Day,' and was celebrated here in one of our ' Orthodox' church es. It was announced that a military company, (called the Washington Continentals,) and the order of United Americans, would parade through the streets and have a celebration, in which some of our clergymen would take part. Curious to know what would be their position, I attended, and saw a body of armed men tram; into the house with their implements of death. Five clergymen were scated in the pulpit and on the plat form, three of whom took part in the proceedings, and gave their personal and official sanction to huma slaughter. It was equivalent, in my opinion, to the dec-About eight hundred people assembled at our meeting laration, Down with Jesus of Nazareth! Up with

How any person, professing to believe in the teac ings of Jesus, can reconcile such proceedings with thos teachings, is more than I can discover. When the highest manifestation of love to an enemy is the per foration of his heart with a musket ball, 'a dig i' the ribs' with a bayonet, or decapitation by the sword then, and not till then, may a Christian sanction was

But Christianity, and the popular religion which a sumes the name of Christianity, are as wide asunder as the poles. The false must be overthrown, before the true can prevail.

Yours, for the true, ALFRED GIBBS CAMPBELL.

THE ELECTION SERMON.

As no better compliment can be paid to any man that to show him his errors, I proceed to remark upon a few sentences in the Election Sermon, by Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, which seem to me either wrong or doubtful in doctrine. through the destruction of life if life be jeoparded by opposition, is no government.

We do not question the right of self-defence, or of using force. This right inheres in governments and individuals. Self-defence and force may exist, however, without the necessity of destroying life. The doctrine of Non-Resistants is this-that no injurious force can rightfully be used, even to put down injurious force. Neither the government nor the individual has a right to go upon the principle of 'eye for eye, tooth for tooth,' destruction for destruction. We have right to resist mo. al evil with moral evil-and taking life is a moral evil, a sin, not to be committed with impunity by any one. Government can be government, without claiming the right to take life.

The statement on page 14th, 'that Christianity owe submission in what is wrong to Government,' seems to me a very wicked sentiment-even if it is followed by earnest efforts to reform that wrong.

Even children are culpable for submitting to what is wrong, though required by parents. 'Children, obey your parents in the Lord,' is very different from an unqualified submission to parents, whether right or

How much worse is the doctrine, that we must sub mit to Government when in the wrong !

On page 18th, it is said to be our duty so matters domestic and foreign, ' to make compromises.' We should never consent to moral evil, for the sake of peace or union.

It is not necessary to use arguments to show how wickarly father, who came from the Isle of Jersey, and how ed it is to do anything wrong, or consent to anything morally wrong, on any pretext whatever.

That such sentiments as occur in the Election Sermon, and in other writings of high social authority, ought for this very reason to be stigmatized, must be obvious to all who wish to save souls.

From the Albany State Register. JUST AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN. HEARING REFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

right of suffrage. She said, ever in the history of the world had woman been denied her rights, been the subordinate in all governments. Man was first created physically the stronger, which accounts for his always roling. Woman's maternity and her children had kept her under that rule. She her children had kept her under time rule. She did not believe woman would ever equal man physically, but could not concede from this any necessity for a deprivation of her rights. She alluded to the first condition in remote ages, of owned and owner, and the causes that led to the change to protector.

considered, that of the one-ness of the male and fe-male. And she only desired that either should represent that one, that both should be upon the charge, and an earnest invitation to speak in the pulpit some future Sunday.

At Rochester, I was told, a minister from a neighborng town occupied the Congregational church, the Sun-

laws respecting women. She alluded to the legal right possessed by the husband to take the earnings of his wife, and spend them for liquor. The husband has entire control over her, and all business must be transacted in his name, let his character be ever so bad. She desired that woman be allowed to control her own earnings, when the husband did not provide. It was just, at least, that the laws pertaining to co-partnership be applied to husbands and wives. The right of the husband to bind out the children without the consent of the mother. Why, she asked, if they were alike, could not man for awhile be relieved of the burden and responsi-bility of making the laws! And if it was a privi-

for awhile be relieved of the bility of making the laws! And if it was a privilege, should not they share that privilege!

But she denied that man and woman were sufficiently alike to be represented one by the other.

The laws look upon woman as a subordinate, and under them man has rights that she does not possess. She would not institute a comparison between man and woman. As well, said she, may you ask. Which is the largest, a Railroad or a Steamboat! Which the longest, a day in June, or a Boa Constrictor! &c. Men and women would not bear a comparison: they were essentially unlike.

There were rights common to humanity: these woman could not, unrepresented, secure or enjoy.

She claimed equal rights for the mother in this particular, and urged the passage of a law upon these subjects, now before the Legislature.

Woman was a piece of property, belonging to father, guardian or husband, transferred from one to the other, her feelings lacerated from the eradle to the grave. And oppressions inflicted upon woman must fall back upon man. Her place was to lay the foundation for the after character of her child, and upon that child would be visited the woman could not, unrepresented, secure or enjoy.
An unrepresented party in any government is always a dependent. To prove this, she cited the condition of Ireland and Scotland contrasted. The one idea of the law is, that woman is to own nothing, to have but a support. She does not get the common right to own property, because unrepre-

She then referred to woman as a criminal, and asked if she could have justice done her while she was not tried by her peers. No man was a peer of woman. Women nover had been jurymen. Either, said she, take back the principle that man has a said she, take back the person grant woman the right to trial by his peers, or grant woman the same; or, at least, let each be tried by a jury of the race, men and women together. Man could the race, men and women together. Man could not, from his different position, understand the

temptations to which woman might be exposed.

Man can labor and be honored. Not so woman She pictured faithfully the temptations to woman to commit sins in order to retain her social position, that she might exist, and claimed that man was incapable of appreciating perfectly all these things. Of our laws she said they contained not one wo-

manly element.

They were hence incapable of judging matters of difference between the two. In differences between a married pair, woman is compelled to come before the masculine court, and there lay have her feminine soul, and before a court that cannot understand her nature. She will rather suffer in silence than thus reveal herself. Since the matrimonial relations exist between man and woman, let man and woman make the laws regulating that

man and woman make the laws regulating that union, and regulating divorce. The justice of this was to her very apparent, and she could not but feel that it would be granted.

Miss B. then proceeded to discuss the injustice of property taxation without representation, and claimed that women's moral nature too, must submit to be torad by cartain laws in which it was quite a number of questions respecting the effect of granting to women the elective franchise, which Mrs. Rose answered in a characteristic manner, mit to be taxed by certain laws, in which it was unrepresented. In the license laws, she is taxed morally, and not represented. Governments are said to derive their just powers from the consent of public life, woman would not be degraded instead of man elevated, Miss Brown remarked that when the governed. If that was true, we had not in our government just powers, for the consent of the governed was not granted.

equals and unequals meet, the higher is brought down, but when they meet as equals, there is no What good reason, she asked, could be urge such thing as evil resulting.

She said there were yet no type men, and no type against granting woman at once her right of suffrage! Suppose her rights were now granted her, they could not be retained unless she was represented in the government, and at the ballot box.

A few years ago, this subject was ridiculed; no it was attracting serious attention, and the very first principles of right give to woman the suffrage, in common with man. No matter, she said, whether woman claimed the right and desired to exercise it or not, it was hers by right, by reason of her humanity. Suppose but one woman de-mands her rights, must she wait till all the rest de-mand the same! But she said there were hundreds suffrage. The objections urged to this were, first, that woman did not desire political privileges.

If you have perfect faith, said the Milester of the State. This cantilement of the Milester of the State.

If you have perfect faith, said she, that it is inthe first Quaker ever elected to so high an office i consistent with her nature to vote, don't show your the first Quaker ever elected to so high an office in want of confidence in her nature by declaring she the Militia! Mr. Jones made the following speech shall not rote. Permit her to determine whether in acknowledgment of the honor. It is one of the she desires it or not. Do not cast contempt into neatest speeches we have ever read. her face, and that of her God, by attempting to 'Mr. Jones, of China, (of the Society of Friends) legislate as to her nature. Woman ought not to said whatever his ambition might have been in be tempted to enter the political field, by telling time past, his aspirations had never embraced such her she shall not. Let her prove whether she have an office as an object of desire. He could assure the right talent or not, whether she is adapted to the House that his election as Major General was

public life or not.

Let this question be determined by trial once, and it will be for ever settled.

an honor wholly unexpected. It was true, that when the Governor announced to this House the existence of the vacancy, a member had in private And it will be for ever settled.

Another objection urged was, that public life is coarse and gross, she did not like to say, a low life, but people talked as if it was. If this were indeed posed to return the compliment. To his mind thought women ought to be permitted to there was something ominous in this occurrence seek to improve, to refine the character of the He fegarded it as one of the wonderful developpolitical world. She thought it the very argument ments of the times. Who of us, that assembled for giving woman access to the ballot box, that it ten years ago in quiet and retired places to affix was a coarse and low field that needed improving. our signatures to pledges of abstinence from in-She did not claim that woman was more holy than toxicating drinks, would have believed that in 1855 man, but that the effect of the one upon the other we should be elected to the seats we now occupy,

was beneficial, restraining and harmonizing. It amidst the overwhelming rejoicing of the people was this effect that was wanted every where, even pledged to the support of the Maine law!

Who that at that time had visited the plantaperhaps in so grave a ball as this. The womanly presence she would extend every tions of the South, and seen the slave toiling under the lash of the task-master, would have believed

where where human effort is put forth.

She alluded to the remarks of an ex-Senator, of that in 1855 the people of the larger the danger of our democracy going back to a this great land would have roused up with a stern monarchy, and claimed that it could only be dimindered by enlarging our democracy. Either woman slave power, and pledged themselves never to cease must be made free as man is, or we shall go back their to monarchy. We may have another monarchy, ameliorated; nay, more, that slavery should be to monarchy. We may have another monarchy, ameliorated; nay, more, that slavery itself should and then out of it a greater republic where all the be abolished! Still more wonderful, who would people shall try the experiment of self-government. Come it must. The application of equal rights, to few years since gloried in an Aroostook expedition, and was noisy with military trainings and throw down all restraints. The State that first the din of arms, more that the wrongs of slavery should be to monarchy. throw down all restraints. The State that first the din of arms, would in 1855 exhibit the spectagrants her equality will be blessed. At least give her a reason why she should not govern and represent herself. Wherever man can go, and be true to Division of Militia, and that by the representatives sent herself. Wherever man can go, and be true to his manhood, woman can go, and be true to her woman-hood. Woman has a place in public life, though a hedge of public opinion is planted around it, and iron bars, molten in the furnace of law, are put round her, yet when her spirit rouses within her, and she feels that she has a mission to perform, these barriers will fall down before her.

If was generally understood that he entertained to some conduct by the principle, that legislation should not go very far in advance of public sentiment; and it seemed to him that this election might possibly be a little ahead of that sentiment. He would submit this suggestion in all candor. If we generally understood that he entertained

If women were worthy to act in governments, It was generally understood that he entertained they would soon be permitted to act in governments, it was generally understood that he entertained they would soon be permitted to act in it, but make her worthy by giving her the motive. She felt sure if he was in fact an exponent of the views of the of ultimate results, and only asked for help now, that the world might be better now. Woman asks undertake to serve the State in the capacity indijustice, and that justice will be esteemed by her a cated. With much pleasure would he stand befavor. She feels that she has a mission to perform, fore the Militia of the second division, and give and if you see the justice of her claims, that they such orders as he thought best. The first would are in accordance with the law of God. 'what ye be to 'Ground arms!' The second would be, would men should do to ye, do you even so to 'Right about face! Beat your swords into ploughthem.' Give her this, give her justice.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. Rose followed, alluding first, the fundamental principle of our Revolutionary fathers, that 'all men are created equal,' and said that, under that principle, all that woman asked had been granted already in theory. She only asked in fact, what is granted in theory, the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Will any one say woman is not included in that glorious declaration? That principle required no sex, for it was based upon humanity and mind, and they know no sex. Happiness and misery, life and death, recognize no sex. In all the essentials of human life, weman is like man. Where the divid-ing line begins, or ends, we need not seek to know. Her claims are based above these, and she claims nothing she ought not to possess, and she ought to take no less, for principle knows no compromise. She repeated the idea, that, without the right to the elective franchise, woman was not secure in the possession of any of her rights; and replied to the objections urged to it. She thought it time that woman helped man in securing peace and quiet at the ballot box.

It was urged that woman, with political rights, It was urged that woman, with political rights, would neglect her family. She replied that she would know better her duties to her family, and would the better discharge them. It was asked why, when woman was represented by her father, brother and son, she should seek to represent herself. The question was worthy of consideration, but she claimed that even if not wronged by their representation, self representation would be her remained there through the storm, and on Monday remained there is a storm of the 21st of January, two families, numbers of

but few instances 'she' and 'hers.'

It is said, 'husband and wife are one.' Ay, said It is said, 'husband and wife are one.' Ay, said she, but that one is the husband. She wished they were truly one: if so, there would be far less reason for the claims she arged. When woman marries, in almost every sense, she dies legally. If she commits crime in the presence of her husband, he is held responsible. The laws make no distinction

between man and man, but between man and wo-man. She is on our statute books classed with in-

bad men, between right and wrong, not between

shares and your spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more!' and he would then dismiss every man to his farm and his merchandise, with an admonition to read daily at his fireside the New Testament, and ponder upon its tidings of 'Peace on earth and good will to men!'

If, on the other hand, it should be determined that his election was a little in advance of the

labors till the wrongs of slavery should be

times, Mr. J., as a good citizen, was willing to bow to the majesty of the law, and as a member of the Legislature, to consult its dignity and decline the exalted position tendered him by the House. And he would now decline. With pleasure he would tender to the House this trust, and the honor, and retire to private life. [This speech was delivered amidst interruption of uproarious applause.

Notwithstanding this declination, a message was sent to the Senate, announcing Mr. Jones's election.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY. - The Chicago Press of Feb. 21st, has the following horrible account of suffering and death during the late storm on the

right. But facts were stubborn things, and she morning resumed their journey. Last Tuesday could cite facts to show her position.

The statute books say, 'he,' and 'his' and in but few instances 'she' and 'hers.'

The statute books say, 'he,' and 'his' and in which filled him with horror.

The carcases of two oxen, from which the viscere had been removed, lay upon the ground. Insid of one of them were the frozen bodies of fou children, and in the other the frozen corpse of the mother, with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes, in which the iron of the wagons showed that the party had broken them up, and burned everything they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this area found the hadrens. fants and idiots.

The distinction should be between good men and woman of the party, partly concealed in a snow bad men, between right and wrong, not between drift, and near her one of the men. The two other

men had not been found. Mrs. R. noticed in detail the laws of our land,

It is probable that the party became inextricably dwelling upon the property features of existing involved in the snow drifts on the bleak prairie,

and lost their presence of mind. After ben and lost their presence of mind. After burner up their wagons, it would seem that the make killed two of the oxen for a shelter to those lost in them, and then, accompanied by one was vainly endeavored to reach the town they had be and procure aid to rescue their companion. It two other oxen had wandered off There was about their persons to indicate a shout their persons to indicate. two other oven man to indicate who be nothing about their persons to indicate who be were, and nothing more is known about then to was accidentally communicated by them then their brief stay at Oxford.

USE THE

the children without the consent of the mother.

She claimed equal rights for the mother in this

child, and upon that child would be visited the

effects of the mother's position and treatment.

Mrs. R. denied that to man alone belonged the

basis of our laws.

Woman never had the chance to prove what she

might be. Insult is added to oppression when man says her capacity is unequal to his. It is yet to be

her capacity is.

When woman has her full rights in forming and executing laws, her rights to property and her off-spring, then will there be a union of the intellect, and the sentiment in man and woman, and her real

er death gives him all. And also against the im

committee and individuals in the audience sent up

and greatly to the entertainment of the audience

In answer to the question whether by entering

women. She hoped not to elevate man to the

standard of woman, but greatly above the presen

upon each other is always good when they meet as

After continuing this exercise until 11 o'clock

A QUAKER MAJOR-GENERAL

The House of Representatives in Maine on Friday

position of either sex. The induence of th

the large company in attendance dispersed.

en under a more favorable state of things what

was a base injustice to woman

her capacity is.

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album with a minute and distinct resemblance of a ture. With equal facility, pictures and enloyed patterns are taken, and have received the ipper enlogiums from the fair sex; and, indeed, amore as ful present for a lady could not be produced.

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