





in the catalogue of transgressions; nor does the word 'slavery' appear in the millions of pious volumes which are diffused throughout the community...

from foreign countries, give no protection to him and his servants. Mr. Wheeler, as minister, has no more right to bring his slaves into a free State, than Mr. Wheeler as a humble, untitled citizen.

C. M. CLAY AT DRIPPING SPRINGS, KY. [From the Cincinnati Times, July 26.] We published on Thursday last, a letter from a correspondent of the Louisville Courier, in which Mr. Clay is stated to have detailed the action of the people of Rockcastle county against J. G. Fee for having advocated abolition sentiments...

Christ. Cannot we, the white people, be asked, bear along with us such a parasite as this black race, without endangering ourselves? Must every seven white American needs out each other's throats, concerning the fate of one black African?

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE—JUDGE KANE'S DECISION. We give below the decision of Judge Kane in this case, with the particulars of which our readers are already familiar. It will be read with mingled feelings of surprise, grief, and indignation. This Judge Kane seems to have a hungering and thirsting after inflamy which no common gratification can satisfy.

excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful arrests, or that he never acted as the gale. He writes with liabilities that attend on his commission. He chooses his company and adopts their acts.

To maintain the harmony of such a brotherhood, and extend the spirit of such a patri- otism, in willing subordination to the 200,000 voting dealers in human flesh, is the only way, according to the teachings of Church and State, to preserve 'this glorious Union'; and such an agreement of North and South, and East and West, is the Union, the salvation of which, our orator of the Fourth assured us, would be cheaply bought by the life-blood of every soul in this country.

There can be no doubt, after the various decisions which have been made by the courts of the free States, and especially the decision of the Lem-on case in New York—which was precisely similar to this in all respects, saving only the public station of Mr. Wheeler—there can be no doubt, we say, of the fact, that the slaves, at the moment of their abduction, were as free as their master.

He then called on the crowd to know how many there were on the ground who would go with them, when a number of voices were heard, that they were ready and willing to go. He then told them to furnish their rifles, if they had any; if not, their revolvers or single barrel shot guns, their Colt's double-barrel, or if neither, then their kitchen butcher knives...

The same blindness of passion leads the Rev. Doctor to utter some terrible falsehoods. He dares to assert that there is no State which makes a slave a mere chattel. And yet he perfectly well knows the law of North Carolina. 'Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed, and adjudged to be chattel personal, &c., to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and the code of Louisiana, 'A slave is one who is in the power of the master to whom he belongs.'

This decision adds another to the long series of aggressions and usurpations by which the Slave Power seeks to obtain undivided empire throughout this broad land. On the principle laid down here, the slaveholder may carry his slaves from Missouri to Maine, and no power shall take them out of his hand.

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance, the parties whom this writ called on Mr. W. Williamson to return, were not the parties who were actually given himself, and cannot regard him as denying aver that he has lost the power, as he has lost it. He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

The character of Lord Jeffrey, as portrayed upon the brilliant pages of Mackintosh or Macaulay, attracts us by a singular fascination; and it is with a feeling of pleasure and sympathy of pain, that we linger over that record of ruder and rough insolence. But if any sturdy lord of the past, any stiff and incorrigible laudator temporis acti, has left an apprehension that the breed of bad judges was running out, we commend to him, for solace or for study, the illustrious KANE, the federal Solon of Philadelphia.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

The only instance in which the Constitution allows the master to claim possession of his slave in a free State is when he has escaped from his service. If we go beyond this, there is no length to which we may not go. If we allow one who has been freed by his country to be re-enslaved, we give ourselves the power over his person, we may, by the same rule, extend the power to five years, or fifty. In either case, we establish slavery.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

The Rev. John G. Fee and I will address the people of Rockcastle, at Scaffold Cave, on Saturday next. We invite you to share with us in the freedom of speech; and may God defend the right! I ask that you will lay this letter before your meeting as read assembled, and that you will have the magnanimity to do me the justice, what ever it may be, that I deserve. I am, with sentiments of consideration, &c., &c., your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

The citizens of Rockcastle county, at a meeting held on the 17th of July, resolved, as our readers are already aware, that Cassius M. Clay, John G. Fee, and all other abolition speakers, should be desisted from speaking in that county. C. M. Clay's answer to the Committee who were appointed to give him notice of that resolution was that he and Mr. Fee should both speak at Scaffold Cave, in that county, on Saturday last.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

The grounds upon which this decision is based are as impudently false as they are audaciously wicked. The Judge proceeds upon the assumption that this free woman and her children were forcibly abducted; whereas there is not a shadow of proof to show that such was the case, but, on the contrary, the testimony of the woman that she desired to avail herself of the liberty she had acquired, by being brought into a free State.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too indispensable to the administration of justice, and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoke by the special exigency of the case now before the Court, to excuse even a doubt of my duty or any apology for its immediate performance.

John H. Wheeler, who has been appointed Minister to Nicaragua, carried with him to Philadelphia three negroes called by him his slaves. Stated in a steambath, just upon the point of departure for New York, like Abraham or Isaac, with his bipedal cattle about him, the patriarchal Wheeler is thunder-struck to hear the wicked Williamson declare to his woman and his boys, that they are free by all the law which slavery has left in the land.

The process which is now pending before Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, is brought for the benefit of Mr. Wheeler, and not for that of the slaves. It is pretended that they were carried off from their male slave to the attachment to her children. Mr. Wheeler voluntarily incurred the danger of losing his slaves, and he has no right to complain. If he wanted to keep them, he should have left them at home.

But Mr. Clay is achieving greater results than mere triumphs over physical force. He is effecting slowly, but surely, a change of popular opinion in Kentucky. There is an intense excitement on this question throughout all that part of the State. Excitement begets debate, and debate elicits thought; and all help on the cause of truth. Free speech triumphed on Saturday; its leaders triumph in Kentucky and all the world beside!

The slave is held, says Dr. B.—this he adduces to prove that the slave is regarded as a man,—he is held in 'innumerable accountabilities.' We are aware of this; we have known that the chivalrous, generous people of the South, while withholding from the slave's mind every possible ray of light and knowledge, while compelling them to live in relations which must needs demoralize them, yet require and exact of them the most scrupulous conformity to the rules of honesty, sobriety, and truth; to depose the most patient endurance, submission, and contentment; the most faithful devotion to all their powers to their masters' service.

As to the second motion of the District Attorney, that which looks to a commitment of perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion, as it is not a case of perjury, because Mr. Williamson, being under arrest, may be charged at any time by the Grand Jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubt whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extra judicial and voluntary.

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The clouds now rising upon the Western horizon are dark and portentous. Almost every mail from Kansas brings intelligence of the approaching struggle between Slavery and Liberty. The struggle which may be decided in blood, would be useless to shut our eyes to the signs which seem to indicate an appeal arms at no distant day.

It is in appropriate place on the first page will be found one of the most extraordinary documents which the Anti-Slavery movement has called into being,—a letter to CHARLES SUMNER, by the Reverend Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, occasioned by the speech of the former, delivered in May last in the city of New York three several times to crowded audiences, also in nearly all the principal cities of the Northern States,—upon the Necessity, Practicability, and Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise.

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No Union with Slaveholders.

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