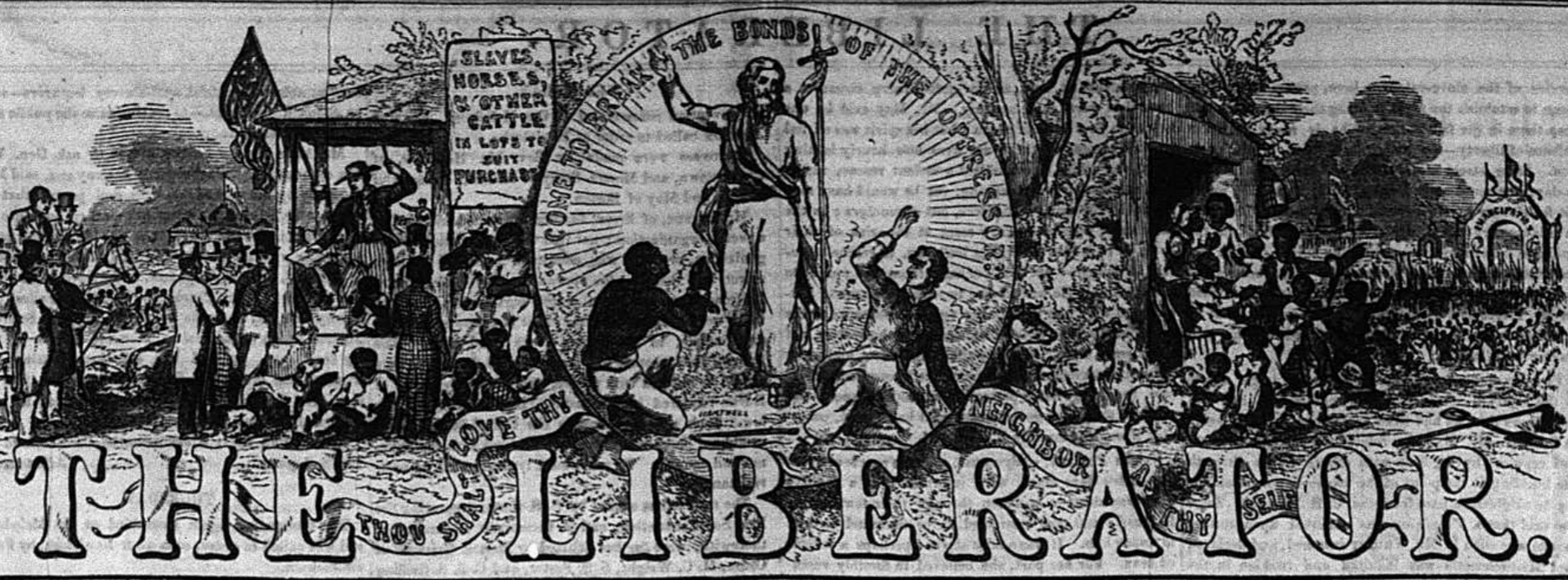


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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 23.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 1038.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL. 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding...

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE VALUE OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the Lowell Courier. The Abolitionists of the Garrison sect have held their anniversary meeting in the Church of Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. The American Union, Church and People, were of course visited with a torrent of acrimony and abuse.

ARMED MOBS.

A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench. We are glad to know that the toxin we've sounded in regard to the formation of irresponsible, illegal and dangerous secret armed societies in this city, has arrested the attention of those whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters...

SUPPORT THE LAW.

Our city yesterday was in a state of excitement almost unparalleled. The abolitionists and their confederates did all they could to subvert the cause of mob law! Their treasonable meeting at Faneuil Hall was not enough. It was not enough that Parker, and Phillips, and their associates excited the passions of their deluded dupes up to the pitch of destruction and murder...

TRUMPET OF LAW.

The rioters overawed and discomfited. It is with great satisfaction we announce to our readers the complete triumph of law in Boston over one of the most ferocious gangs of Abolitionists, black and white, clerical and lay, that ever disgraced the country. Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave of Colonel Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., was yesterday restored to his owner by U. S. Commissioner Loring, after a full and impartial hearing...

ATTACK ON SENATOR SUMNER.

The following is an extract from an article in the Washington Union, the organ of the national administration. Can such instigators to riot and to bloodshed as Sumner and Greeley look upon this record without being overwhelmed with remorse? An abolition fanatic, the distant leader safe from the fire and the fuzgel he invokes from his seat in the Senate of the United States, giving the command! Men shot down in the faithful discharge of duty to a law based upon a constitutional guarantee...

RESISTANCE TO LAW.

The scenes which have occurred in this city—the struggle between law and anarchy—the terrible deed of blood—have upon this community like thunder from a cloud. The hall of justice was invaded by a mob, and the fugitive Shadrach was wrested from the hands of the officers, abolitionists were in a state of carnival. But another case occurred, when the law had its course, and in obedience to a constitutional obligation, the slave was restored to the person who claimed his service.

THE CLERGY.

MISSRS. EDITORS.—For all you have written to the effect that the clergy ought to move in the sphere voluntarily chosen by them, and keep their hands washed of Nebraska and all other politics, I thank you; for, how wide soever the difference may be, I am unable to discover any practical difference between a Protestant Pope and a Catholic one, in so far as church influence on the State is concerned. One, it is true, has a tangible name and a visible local habitation; the other exists as truly, and has a multifarious name.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

The eyes of the whole country are looking to see how Boston will come out of the struggle between law and anarchy—between allegiance to the constitution and the laws, and that rule which is the worst form of tyranny—mob law. It is a gratifying fact that every indication shows that the great body of its citizens are in favor of maintaining order, and of punishing the traitors.

PROGRESS OF THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

Since the death of poor Batchelder, public opinion has universally taken a channel adverse to the course of the fanatics who would thwart the proper course of the law, in the case of the fugitive now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. When we say we rejoice at this, we do not the less, nor will we diminish the less, deplore the melancholy event that has brought it about. We mean the murder of Batchelder. The real sentiment of the Boston people is far from treasonable, nor is it fanatical, nor adverse to the carrying out of the laws as they exist.

WHO ARE THE GUILTY.

There can be no doubt that the citizens of Boston are justified in attributing to the Rev. Theodore Parker and Mr. Wendell Phillips the chief responsibility for the fatal proceedings of Friday night. Both of these gentlemen are sufficiently known to the public to prevent all surprise at the position which they have taken in this affair. The first, who seized the first opportunity to do all in his power to vilify and degrade the memory of Daniel Webster, has achieved, with a reputation for talent of high order, a notoriety as an abettor of almost every violent measure and disorganizing scheme which is hatched in the over-wrought brains of the extreme progressivists.

INSURRECTION IN BOSTON.

The city of Nations, the Athens of the North, the eye of America—the focus of education and intellectual light—the cradle of liberty—the law-abiding, God-fearing city of the Puritans—has been in a state of insurrection for several days during the last week. An infuriated despot mob—not of 'ignorant' excitable foreigners, either of German or Irish extraction, but of straight-haired, cool, cautious Yankees, distinguished by the genuine and the pilgrims of the Mayflower—have set the Constitution and the supreme laws of the country at defiance, subverted social order, taken possession of the Court House, and perpetrated a high-handed murder of an officer of the United States government, while in the execution of a duty which he was sworn to discharge.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON POST.

At the request of my friends, Colonel Suttle and Mr. Brent of Virginia, whose names have for several days past occupied so much of the public mind, I write you this. The exciting trial of the fugitive slave is now over; the United States commissioner, after much research and deliberation, has given his decision, and the fugitive, Anthony Burns, is on his way back to Virginia. No man in Boston can fairly say he did not have an impartial trial, and that he was not ably defended by counsel learned in the law and of seal for the client; and so far as a sympathy could go, that it was not all on his side.

DR. WAYLAND.

For daring to record I is solemn protest against the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Rev. Dr. Wayland is denounced as in his dotage by the Biblical Recorder, a Baptist paper published in North Carolina, and cooly told. Wayland need not be surprised to hear that his books are burnt, instead of being bought in the South, and a visible, and a high gentleman of high respectability and intelligence, says, since they read his Nebraska speech, they feelings against his books were such that they were strongly inclined to take them from their libraries, and commit them to the flames; and if the Doctor is not himself content in this, it will be owing to the respect which our people have for religion, and for those who are its professed advocates.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The New York Express says:—We can come to no other conclusion, on reading this whole case over, than that Parker and Phillips ought to be indicted for murder. Well, they are both ready for trial.

RECOVER HOUSE, BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1854.

Recover House, Boston, June 2, 1854. The disconsolate widow of Batchelder—be who felt in defence of the laws of the land—has to say that the city of Alexandria will talk her of her. To the kind-hearted and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who actually subscribed and were anxious to purchase the freedom of Anthony Burns, I am authorized to say that, after his return to Virginia, they can fulfil their benevolent wishes. To the gentlemen of the Boston press who have sustained the law, the whole country is deeply indebted. H. W. ALLEN, of Louisiana.

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THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1854.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

NEW ENGLAND.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at the Melodeon, in Boston, Tuesday morning, May 30th, and was called to order by Francis Jackson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, it was voted, that a Committee be nominated by the Chair, to report officers for the Convention. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston, CHARLES S. S. GRIFING, of Ohio, and ELIAS SMITH, of New York, were nominated and chosen said Committee.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. Griswold, of Connecticut.

Voted, unanimously, on motion of Samuel May, Jr., that all persons present, whether from the New England States or elsewhere, friendly to the anti-slavery cause, be invited to become members of the Convention.

The Committee of Nomination reported a list of persons for officers of the Convention, which, with some additions subsequently made and accepted by the Convention, is as follows:—

For President, EDMUND QUINCY.

Vice Presidents—FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston; ANDREW ROBERTS, New Bedford; CHARLES L. REMOND, Salem; EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Worcester; WILLIAM WHITING, Concord; SAMUEL J. MAY, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. S. GRISWOLD, Mystic, Ct.; ANDREW T. FOSSE, Manchester, N. H.; WILLIAM GREENE, Hartford, Ct.; THOMAS GARRETT, Delaware; JACOB WALTON, Jr., Michigan; DANIEL MITCHELL, Rhode Island; JEREMIE CLAYTON, Vermont; LUCIUS CRANDALL, New Jersey.

Secretaries—SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Boston; ELIAS SMITH, New York City.

Committee of Finance—Elbridge Sprague, Abington; Josephine S. Griffing, Salem, Ohio; Reuben H. Ober, Boston; E. B. Knapp, Hingham.

Business Committee—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Lucy Stone, Andrew T. Foss, Charles S. S. Griffing, Henry C. Wright, Samuel J. May, Sydney Howard Gay, Elizabeth Wright.

The report was accepted, and the individuals named elected.

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered, for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That resistance to slave-hunters and slave-catchers is obedience to God; and, in whatever forms they may appear among us, whether as President, Marshal, or Commissioner of the United States, or as officers of the State government, or as Southern slaveholders or their minions, we pledge ourselves to resist them, each one by such means as he shall deem right and expedient.

Resolved, That no man should be allowed to be put on trial before any court in this State, or in the nation, on the issue whether he is a free man or a slave—a brute or a man; and that no court should be allowed to hold a session in this State to try a case involving such an issue.

Resolved, That the government of the State of Massachusetts, having, in many ways, demonstrated its unwillingness and incompetency to protect its citizens against kidnappers, it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves against such assaults upon their dearest personal rights, by such weapons as the conscience and judgment of each shall allow them to use.

Resolved, That the citizens of the free States are bound to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to call every man to account before the tribunal of the people, who shall attempt to execute it.

ANDREW T. FOSSE, of New Hampshire, addressed the Convention with much feeling and eloquence upon the resolutions, and especially upon the state of things now existing in the city of Boston—a Virginia slaveholder being here, claiming Anthony Burns as his slave, and being supported in this infamous claim by the United States Government, its officers and its troops; a mock trial going on before EDWARD G. LORING; and the whole city and State being aroused and excited by the fact, and awaiting, with intense and painful interest, the Commissioner's decision. Mr. F. referred to the indignities and insults heaped upon many of our citizens, and particularly referred to the incarceration in the watch-house, for several hours, of an excellent and respectable lady (Miss Caroline Hinckley) for standing, contrary to orders, upon the steps of the Court House. As she sang aloud some liberty-songs in the prison, her jailers were led to release her.

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, supported the resolutions in a very earnest and indignant speech. He characterized the slave-hunters' doings in Boston with great severity, and, though not technically a disunionist, expressed his conviction that the dissolution of this bloody and despotic Union must come, and his entire readiness that it should come. Mr. Blackwell, by way of contrast to the proceedings in this city before Commissioner Loring, referred to the treatment which the appointed agent of Massachusetts, the Hon. Samuel Hoar, received some years since in Charleston, S. C., because he went simply to test, before the United States Courts there, the lawfulness of selling free-born Massachusetts citizens into slavery for life.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., after saying that the place of our present meeting did not seem to him to be the place for us, when the United States Commissioner might, at this very moment, be giving his decision to send Anthony Burns into Southern slavery, and that the more suitable place seemed to be around that Court-house, now turned into a slave-pen, moved that the Convention do now adjourn, to reassemble in the afternoon, if circumstances should favor. But upon objection, from S. S. Foster and others, the motion was negatived.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, introduced the two following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of a more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our own citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to meet a similar Committee that may be appointed by the Free Soil Convention now in session, to mature a plan for such organization, and report at a subsequent session of this Convention.

Mr. F., in a speech, advocated the necessity of a thorough organization to protect New England citizens from being kidnapped.

J. J. KELLY, of Boston, (a colored man, and introduced as the man who bore the banner of the Worcester Freedom Club,) addressed the Convention. If, said Mr. Foster is a non-resistor, I am not. If the kidnappers should seize my infant, I would prove my declaration—even if praying, I would cut short my prayers in righteousness—to hasten to strike the blow for my child, and freedom.

H. C. WRIGHT rose to second the resolutions of Mr. Foster,—to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizen against kidnapping. He believed the present case of slave-catching was preconcerted at Washington, by the President and his advisers, to test the sincerity of the declarations put forth against the Nebraska Bill, and the further enforcement of the Compromise of 1850. The authority delegated to the different commanders of troops at neighboring military posts, to hold themselves at the

service of the slave-catchers here, proves this. They mean to establish the right to bring their slaves into and keep them in the free States. Who is ready to die in defence of liberty—for principles—that is the question. State street would establish slavery in Boston to-day, if it could make money by it. How many would die for slavery? He believed every Catholic Irishman in this country would do it. [An individual in the audience interrupted the speaker by saying that he was an Irishman and a Catholic, and he would not do it; but, upon being questioned, admitted that he had voted for Mr. Pierce as President, and added further, that he would do so again. This remark exposed fully his pro-slavery position.]

FRANCIS JACKSON spoke of his attempt to get access to the Court-house, and of his repulse; he had told the officers that he had lived and paid taxes forty years in Boston. Mr. MAY also related his attempt to enter, and repulse; having been with others driven through the building at the point of the bayonet, notwithstanding he exhibited a pass from the U. S. Marshal. Some one said that a Virginia slave was admitted upon stating that he was such! Mr. WRIGHT resumed, and declared that Massachusetts was insulted and trodden in the dust; he alluded to the treatment of Mrs. Douglass and Miss Webster.

MR. JOHN ORVIS, of Boston, related a recent conversation held by one of Col. Sattle's slave-catching companions in this city, with an acquaintance of his, who having for some years resided in Texas, had acquired a southern air and manner, and was doubtless mistaken for a Southern man. This Virginia had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of Capt. Sattle (the slave-claimant) in this case; and that this was a deliberate plan to override the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humiliate her in the very dust at the feet of Virginia and Slavery. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON. Re-assembled at 3 P. M. FRANCIS JACKSON in the chair.

Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, said that he came to plead the cause of man as man, not as black man or white man, but upon the broad principle of humanity. He urged those who believed in physical resistance to arm themselves and resist the enslavement of the man Burns; but that he could not do so; he could not oppose evil by any other than moral means. He had seen persons about Court Square with pistols in their pockets. No victory could be gained by such instrumentalities. The greatest victory that was ever achieved was by Jesus Christ, by the power of love and good will, and he had no doubt of the final triumph of this principle. The world had lost its faith in Christian principles, it considered Christianity a failure, but we had the true representation of the system among us. We must not judge by what we see of the religion which Jesus loved and taught. (By one of the audience—'Will Christianity rescue Burns?') Ans. I cannot say that it will;—it could not rescue Jesus, and it may not have power to deliver me, or you, from temporal evil and death; but as I do not believe that a man is dead because his head is cut off, it follows that to be 'rescued' or delivered from our enemies is not always the most essential thing. There is an old book which says, 'tho' being dead, he yet speaketh.' Many men speak louder after they are dead than when living. But, asked the speaker, will Colt's revolvers serve you? Have not many of the most mighty warriors been made to bite the dust? He urged the adherence to peaceful principles until the evil nature of man shall be entirely repented, and sin be swept from the earth.

JOHN PRINCE, of Essex, supported Mr. Foster's resolutions in favor of a thorough organization to protect the fugitive. He would have that organization extensive, and secret.

The Finance Committee here proceeded, by vote of the Convention, to make the usual collections for the expenses of the Convention.

W. L. GARRISON expressed his doubts as to where we ought to be at this hour;—he was sure our spirits were around that Bastile in Court Square where Anthony Burns lies incarcerated, and waiting the sentence to send him into slavery; and he knew not but our bodies should be there too. The last speaker had expressed his surprise at finding that all Boston had cared in! See, said Mr. G., what comes of the spirit of violent resistance; those who have talked the loudest, have been among the last. If he bore no arms, it was not because he was false to his principles, but because he was true to them. There were those who had talked loudly of bearing arms, but where was their fidelity to their principles? He commented also on Mr. Prince's idea of secret organization—he must entirely object to that principle;—when we save a man, it should be before all Israel and the sun. Secrecy and stealth are the methods of Slavery and Iniquity.

Mrs. THOMPSON (colored) with much effect defended the peace method of resisting the slave-power, as the only effectual method of overcoming it. She referred to Mr. Garrison's labours in the cause feelingly and gratefully.

Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, explained, and again advocated the organization of secret clubs in every town in the State.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER further explained his own position in regard to the use of warlike weapons. Every man, he said, should fight against slavery with his own weapons,—with those whose use he best understood, and in which he most trusted. If those were physical weapons, let him use them. He said that men in the country, (and he spoke especially of Worcester,) were ready to combine and organize against kidnapping, if those in the city were not; and they were men who might be depended upon, in any extremity.

Mr. REMOND, of Salem, here rose to complain of the frequent contrast of Boston and Worcester—city and country. So far as he knew, the abolitionists of Boston had been as ready to adopt every possible and practicable measure, as those in Worcester or elsewhere. Mr. R. referred to the fact that the banner of the Worcester Freedom Club had been taken from them by one of the Boston Police; and said that on its being restored to them, and again attempted to be seized, it was rescued by a colored man of Boston, and though broken in the struggle, was triumphantly held.

Mr. FOSTER explained that he did not mean to contrast the places unfavorably;—he spoke of Worcester there, because it was his residence, and he knew whereof he affirmed. They had always protected their fugitive brethren. He wished a thorough organization, whose head should be in the city, and its body in the country.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, said he was too much depressed, by the state of things existing at this moment in this city, and generally through the North, to speak as he would like to do. Still, he had no feeling akin to despair. Indeed, he saw very many reasons for encouragement, North and South. At the South there is an increasing body of non-slaveholders, looking with more and more disfavor upon slavery; while at the North a party is arising steadily and surely, which will ere long combine with the early and radical friends of freedom to throw off the yoke of slavery. Mr. M. alluded to the fact that the beginning of the present anti-slavery movement was in the South, and with slaveholders. As long ago as 1817, the friends of the colonization scheme came to the North, and represented to the Northern people the deplorable condition of the slave population, and with all zeal and eloquence besought the North to aid in mitigating and removing these fearful evils, and held out the colonization scheme as a ready means to that end. The North responded; we were long deceived by that Society; but we saw at length (whatever the motives of its originators) that the Society became a mere tool in the hands of the slaveholders, a convenient medium for conveying away restless and dangerous slaves, and a safety-valve by which the consciences of individual repentant slaveholders could be relieved, without inflicting the general mass

in short, that it was, as an anti-slavery measure, a great deal worse than nothing. Mr. May said he was known to be a lover of peace; but his spirit was stirred by such scenes, as those we were now hourly looking upon, and while he counselled a violent rescue, rather than submission to kidnapping, yet he would have men act in the spirit of fighters, but of martyrs; in the same spirit which led brave men, at the risk of their lives, to rush into a burning building, to rescue a brother in danger,—not to kill or harm those who sought to enslave him. He wished also to remind citizens of Boston, who were now declining against resistance to the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law, that they themselves, not many years since, led on by their wealthiest and most influential merchants, denounced the government measure, requiring letter postage to be paid in specie, and declared that 'the government must be resisted, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must.'

SARAH PELLETT, of Syracuse, said the people of Syracuse, a few days since, were informed that a fugitive slave was about to be taken through their town on the Railroad; and they assembled, three thousand strong, to rescue him. It was a false alarm—perhaps a designed hoax. For her part, she believed in forcibly rescuing a kidnapped slave; not only in removing the rails, but in using powder and ball to put down the slave-catchers. She could stand over the fire, as her mother did, and run up lead into bullets. She appealed to the men and women of Boston to rise and redeem themselves from the stain which now rested on them, and show themselves worthy descendants of those true Spartan mothers,—the women of the Revolution. She said that the city council of Syracuse had voted that if the Central Rail Road (running through that city) should carry fugitive slaves on their way back to slavery, the rails should be taken up from their streets. Adjourned.

Rev. Mr. HASSALL, of Mendon, said, that two years ago he had risen to speak in this place, and had there prefaced his remarks by declaring himself no Garrisonian, though an abolitionist. Ever since that, said he, I have been getting nearer and nearer to the 'Garrisonians.' And since he came to this city, on Friday last, what he had here seen had determined him to adopt for his motto, henceforth and forever, 'No Union with Slaveholders!' He was glad to stand in unity with the Society here represented, for he regarded it as the quintessence of anti-slavery. He referred to the Unitarian meetings which he had attended that day,—the prayer-meeting in the morning, and the festival in the afternoon. While every other topic in the scope of religious discussion was treated, there had not been so much as an allusion to the poor slave now imprisoned in the Boston Court-house, and soon fit to be feared) to be sent back into life-long slavery.

Rev. Mr. PIERCE, of Medford, desired to say that, in the blessing asked at the commencement of the collation, he thought he did perceive a reference to the slave case. (!)

Mr. MAY, of Syracuse, also said that, in the Report presented in the forenoon at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, a distinct recommendation had been presented to recognize and aid the anti-slavery movement; and, moreover, on the motion of a Southern man to strike said recommendation out of the report, that the Association had refused to strike out.

Mr. FOWLER, of Cambridge, (a student in the Theological School,) in a speech of considerable length, said he had had an experience in the Unitarian denomination, on this subject, which at times had greatly perplexed and alienated him; and then, at other times, had encouraged him. It is true, as his friend Hassall had said, that no allusion was made, during the long Unitarian collation, to the slave case, till near the close; when he himself had made an earnest appeal to his brethren and friends present, who received his words with the warmest applause.

Rev. Mr. HASSALL said this had transpired after he left the collation-hall.

[Vote.—We thought it strange that it was left to a young student in divinity to do, at the close, what the elders and doctors of the law ought to have done at the beginning.]—Secretaries.

Rev. Mr. FOSSE rose to inform the audience that Mr. Fowler had been arrested, only the evening previous, and put in the lock-up, only for speaking aloud, in Boston streets, his love of liberty and his hatred of slavery. Adjourned to the evening.

EVENING. EDMUND QUINCY, President of the Convention, in the chair.

Rev. Mr. CRANDALL, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that exalted service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceable dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Mr. C. said he considered division an evil in itself, union a good thing in itself; but he did not believe in the possibility of a true union, a real union between freedom and slavery. It was with pain that he had come to the conclusion that the dissolution of the American Union was an end to be sought for by all lovers of freedom, and right, and humanity; but he had fully come to that conclusion. It is our duty to form a new political organization—our purely for freedom, and the equal rights of all. He opposed secret organizations, regarding them as hostile to civil, social, and religious liberty. In all these things, he said, he found himself agreeing quite closely with Mr. Garrison,—more so with him than with any other speaker who had yet appeared on this platform;—notwithstanding Mr. G. had been so often represented to him as anything but a good man. Mr. Crandall warmly eulogized the spirit which Mr. Garrison manifested. It is the duty of all, he thought, to aim at a thorough regeneration, social and individual, reaching to the very foundations of society.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, expressed herself as coinciding with the spirit of Mr. Crandall's resolution, but she thought that, few as we are, we could not dissolve our union with the slaveholding government of this country. Go where we may, we everywhere encounter the slaveholding and slave-driving spirit. She compared the existing spirit in this community and country with what it was in the time of Patrick Henry, who said, 'Give me liberty, or give me death.'

Some very eloquent remarks next followed from LUCY STONE and CHARLES L. REMOND, which we do not attempt to sketch, as they will be published in full from a photographic report by Mr. Jas. M. W. Yerrinton.

W. L. GARRISON, after a few remarks touching the disgraceful fact of a man seized in Boston streets as a slave, and demanded to be given up into slavery, and with reference to the Free Democratic Convention to meet on the morrow, proposed that this Convention omit its session to-morrow. He made a motion to that effect.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., saying that the leading features of the Convention to-morrow at the Music Hall would doubtless be anti-Nebraska Bill and Anti-Fugitive Slave Law, seconded the motion.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER asked if the Free Soil Convention would be a meeting for free speech. [No! from some in the audience.]

MR. GARRISON could not answer that. He supposed the speakers would be somewhat select, having been invited hither from Washington and elsewhere, such as Messrs. Giddings, Hale, &c.

Mrs. FOSTER, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and Wm. B. EARL opposed the motion to adjourn.

MR. GARRISON saying he had no wish to omit our meeting, save with general consent, withdrew his motion.

A vote was then taken, and carried, to adjourn to to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

Convention reassembled at the Melodeon. FRANCIS JACKSON called to order at 10 o'clock.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Charleston, and Messrs. Stacy of Milford, Remond of Salem, and Essey of Boston.

MR. PRINCE, of Essex, further advocated his idea of a secret organization; not that the fact of such an organization, or those who composed it, should be kept secret, but their modus operandi. The Underground Railroad Company was a secret organization, and did their work very effectually. That is necessary, as well as principle, in forwarding every good work. The Faneuil Hall meeting had recommended that the streets should be blocked with people, and the carrying off of Burns rendered impracticable. But this did not follow. Such men as compose the United States troops would not hesitate to clear such a crowd with the bayonet and cannon. We must meet tyranny with an open resistance. The resolutions offered by S. S. Foster respecting the Free Soil Convention, and a Committee of Conference therewith, were further debated by Messrs. Griswold of Conn., H. C. Wright, S. S. Foster, and C. S. S. Griffing of Ohio, and were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. FOSTER addressed the women, exhorting them to work for the anti-slavery cause, and stand beside their husbands, fathers and brothers at the present crisis.

G. W. F. Mellen spoke on the general subject. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON. Edmund Quincy in the chair.

Mrs. FOSTER spoke on the past and present position of the Free Soil party.

Rev. S. S. Griswold offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That anti-slavery is based upon those eternal principles of equity which rest upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and can never cease to agitate until these great truths are universally recognized.

Resolved, That although the dissolution of the Union should take place, such dissolution would not absolve us from laboring in the anti-slavery cause.

Col. WHITING, of Concord, being in the chair, These resolutions were discussed by Mr. Griswold, Rev. J. Claffin of Vermont, Mrs. Thompson, and Elizabeth Wright.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Free Soil party, by supporting a Constitution and Union which, according to its own interpretation, allow of the enslavement of one sixth of our population, and by electing to office many of the vilest pro-slavery men and doughfaces of the country, has proved itself devoid of principle, false to the cause of Liberty, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of those who would labor effectually for the abolition of slavery.

After some discussion of the same, the Convention adjourned.

EVENING. Francis Jackson in the chair.

HERBERT GLEASON, of Malden, expressed the hope that we should have short speeches, unless the speakers were endowed with peculiar power to edify.

EDMUND QUINCY addressed the Convention. He said he was no orator, as Phillips is, and as Garrison is; he was a plain, blunt man; he only spoke right, and told them that which they themselves did know. But he thanked God that he had given the best years of his life to the anti-slavery cause. (Cheers.) He knew not that he had done the slave any good, or if he had been able to help forward the day of his deliverance; but he did know that he had greatly benefited himself. And what a work, said Mr. Q., has this anti-slavery agitation accomplished! The whole land rocking with agitation, brought about by just such meetings as we are now holding. These meetings are the laboratories where revolutions are commenced. Jesus uttered a philosophical truth when he said to his disciples, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' It is the in-dwelling idea, will, sentiment, which make the man, and which, in the bosoms of true men, work out the widest and deepest changes in human society. Why have we Slavery in this country? It is because the people love to have it, and they love it, not for itself and its hideous features, but for what it gives them. In their minds, Slavery stands for money, for gain, for prosperity; it stands for clipper-ships, for houses in Beacon street and the Fifth Avenue, for tours abroad, for works of art and magnificent equipages, for dinners of ten courses and twenty-five kinds of wine, &c., &c. Whence came the revolution which brought Charles the First to the block? Did it commence in 1642? No; but far back in the days of early Puritanism. The men who began it were the parish ministers who left their benefices and livings for conscience sake, and taught the people their rights and their duties. Did the American Revolution begin in 1776—at Lexington and Bunker Hill? Surely not. But through the long years, when the exactions and tyrannies of the Home government were discussed at firesides and from pulpits, the popular mind was educating, and the generation was in training which was to accomplish that great work.—And we are preparing the way for a new and greater revolution.—We are pioneering the way for those who are coming to perfect it. We are educating the public mind for it, and the public conscience is ripening under the faithful lessons and rebukes it receives at the hands of the uncompromising abolitionists. Let us not then have any fear for our work, or for the manner of doing it. In faith, and with assured vision, we are sowing around us and through the land the seeds of everlasting truth. God will watch and care for it, and give it an abundant and a glorious harvest.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the very great difference, in many respects, between Syracuse and Boston, and the consequent difficulty of making a comparison between them. He proceeded to explain the tone of censure and severity, which some might think he had used, in his yesterday's remarks.

At this point, WENDELL PHILLIPS was recognized entering the house,—for the first time during the Sessions of the Convention. Mr. Phillips's resolute and fearless course since the commencement of the fugitive slave case now pending in the city, excited among the admiration of thousands, and had won for him a larger place in the hearts of the friends of freedom. Soon as he was recognized, murmurs of applause began, which soon swelled into tumultuous cheering. As he came to the platform, three cheers were called for Wendell Phillips, and given with an unequalled enthusiasm. Some unreflecting person in the rear called for three groans for Theodore Parker. Mr. Parker has been equally devoted with Mr. Phillips to the slave's welfare and the city's true honor, from the first hour of this kidnapping case. One feeble groan from two or three persons arose, and died away, unable to reach a second. Instantly followed the call, *Three cheers for Theodore Parker*, and another tremendous outburst of feeling came from the audience, telling of the wide place which Mr. Parker had in the regard and confidence of the Convention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS (being vehemently called for) came forward and addressed the Convention in a speech of very great power. [It will appear at length, from the photographic report.]

Then followed loud calls for Theodore Parker, but he was not in the house.

Gen. HENRY WILSON being recognized in the audience, was loudly called for, came forward, and made an animated speech; (which also will be fully reported.)

HENRY C. WRIGHT asked Gen. Wilson to tell us how we are to change the hearts and consciences of the people.

Mr. Wilson replied, 'By inculcating sound constitutional views, and voting for true anti-slavery men.' Mr. WRIGHT asked how men were to be brought to vote thus; and went on to urge the Free Soil party to

send out able and faithful anti-slavery lecturers—such as James R. Giddings,—to revolutionize the public sentiment of Massachusetts.

MR. ANBY KELLEY FOSTER wished to ask Gen. Wilson some question. What security has any one, said Mrs. F., giving his vote to the Free Soil party, that we shall be helping the worst pro-slavery men into office? Herebefore we have seen the Free Soil party conjoining with the Democratic party, electing George S. Foutwell, a timid doughface, to the Governor's chair, and helping to place Caleb Cushing, (the vilest pro-slavery man anywhere to be found, on the Supreme Judicial Bench of the State. Who can assure us that we shall not, by and by, see them putting that wretched tool of slavery, Benjamin F. Hallett, into office? Mrs. F. said she asked these questions in good faith, and not from any wish to evil.

MR. CORBURN made a few remarks, favorable to the Free Soil party. Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Convention again assembled at the Melodeon, and was called to order, soon after 10 o'clock, by Francis Jackson.

Rev. Mr. CRANDALL, of New Jersey, spoke well on the irresistible power of the principle of good-will to all men. He acknowledged that the professed ministers of religion in the land had been criminally neglectful of their duty to the anti-slavery cause; but, he said, the people had been guilty too. He said it was the people's duty to go ahead of the ministers, when they kept back, and to become, themselves, true ministers of Christ and freedom.

N. H. WHITING, of Marshfield, made a clear and very impressive statement of the corrupting effects of our union with slaveholders upon Northern conscience and feeling. He showed the long and toilsome labor yet before the true abolitionists.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., in a few remarks, introduced the subject of pecuniary contributions, and moved that the Committee of Finance now proceed to receive donations and pledges of money to the anti-slavery treasury. Seconded, and unanimously adopted.

S. S. FOSTER, of Worcester, spoke of the necessity of contributing freely to aid this cause.

LUCY STONE followed on the same subject.

The Brothers Hutchinson were introduced, and beautifully sang together a song—'Let the bondman go free.' Adjourned.

AFTERNOON. Edmund Quincy in the chair.

Mrs. CATHERINE S. BROWN spoke on the sufferings of women, and her right and her duty to advocate this cause.

On motion of S. May, Jr., six persons were added to the Vice Presidents of the Convention. Their names, having been printed on the list above, need not be repeated here.

THOMAS GARRETT, of Delaware, (one of those whose names were thus added,) and who is extensively known as a fast friend of the slave, and one who has aided near two thousand slaves in obtaining their liberty, was loudly called for, was introduced to the audience, came forward, was received with the warmest cheers, and made a brief statement of the case of some recent fugitives.

The HUTCHINSON brothers again sang an anti-slavery song, 'Slavery is a hard foe to battle,' which was received with great applause.

Rev. CALDER STERSON eloquently advocated the idea, that there never can exist any compromise between freedom and slavery,—between the right and the wrong. I may compromise with a man who demands of me my bread and butter,—giving him the butter and keeping the bread myself. But between things which are radically opposite to each other, there can be no compromise. In such an attempt the right perishes, the wrong remains; freedom will disappear, and slavery and oppression reign triumphant. He emphatically declared his conviction that the time had come when we should adopt a system of entire excommunication, and refuse all connection and intercourse with the slaveholder and kidnapper, with the violators of oaths and the breakers of promises. He spoke now of a social and political excommunication. As for excommunication from the church, he feared it was useless to speak of that; he feared that all honest men would soon turn round and excommunicate the church.

On motion of S. S. Foster, the resolution on the Free Soil party, and that offered by H. C. Wright on the Dissolution of the Union, were taken up for discussion.

Mr. Wright's resolution is as follows:—

Whereas, the only ground on which Liberty and Slavery should ever meet, is the battle-field whose warcry is *Victory or Death*; therefore,

Resolved, That the only issue to be made in the present Anti-Slavery struggle is, the Dissolution of the American Union, which extends protection alike to Slavery and Liberty, and the formation of a Northern Confederacy, on the principle of *No Union with Slaveholders*.

MR. FOSTER supported the resolutions at some length, going into a searching examination of the course and policy of the Free Soil-party in Massachusetts. He referred to their placing Boutwell and Cushing in office,—men who never could have been placed in the office they held in this State, had not the Free Soil men given them their votes; and this, after having declared it to be a pro-slavery act in the democrats to vote for these very men. Mr. F. made three distinct charges against the Free Soil party, viz:—

1. That, acknowledging the Constitution and Union to be on the side of slavery, it still goes for the support of them both.

2. That it selects and supports pro-slavery men for office.

3. That it amalgamates with pro-slavery parties, and helps to elect the vilest pro-slavery men to office.

[It should be understood that a leading Free Soil gentleman was in the audience at the time the above charges were distinctly made by Mr. Foster. No reply was made.]

JOHN A. LEVIST attempted a reply to Mr. Foster, in the course of which he was declared out of order for offensive personalities.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison commented on the manner in which the last speaker had used (or rather abused) the freedom of speech here granted, and upon the rowdy and indecent course of some young men, in the outskirts of the meeting, who had supported that speaker and insulted others.

He then proceeded to speak of the slave case at the Court House, and of the question, whether Anthony Burns would, or would not, be carried from Boston into slavery. He said it was no new thing in this country; reminded us that, every eight minutes day and night, week after week, year after year, and without any cessation, a new human being is kidnapped, and added to the stock of American slaves; and said that the large majority of those, who are now so shocked and offended at this case, have been for years defending and sustaining the system of slavery, have been themselves in closest union with slaveholders, and have denounced and vilified the Abolitionists generally in the most sweeping manner.

TRUMPER OF THE SLAVE POWER - THE KIDNAPPING LAW ENFORCED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET - MASSACHUSETTS IN DISGRACEFUL VASSALAGE.

Friday morning, all the avenues leading to the court were guarded, seemingly, with redoubled vigilance. Every person who offered himself to enter was scrutinized very closely. None but those belonging to the court, and a few other privileged characters of Col. Suttle, and a few other privileged characters, were admitted to enter. All others were denied entrance.

At 9 o'clock, the hour of opening the Commissioner's court, all the avenues leading to that building were filled with a great multitude of human beings. No great outburst of excitement was manifested, but a deep feeling of shame and sorrow seemed to pervade all.

As the fugitive and his guards passed upon the steam-boat of Long Wharf, gave forth groans and hisses. There were given for Dana and Ellis, and groans for Loring and Hallett. Twice or three times, persons called out for cheers for President Pierce, but the response was feeble.

Several negotiations to purchase Burns were preferred on Friday, after the decision of the Commissioner, but they were not listened to. It is said that Col. Suttle, on leaving the city in the morning, left the most peremptory orders 'to trade' at no price, even if \$100,000 were offered.

It appeared in evidence that Marshal Freeman had about forty men employed inside the Court House at the time of the attack, but that they did not arm themselves with pistols or cutlasses till after Batchelder was wounded.

Justice to ourselves demands that we should be absolved from the imputation conveyed in the above paragraph. We not only did not advise the Mayor to call out the military to escort the poor fugitive to the slave vessel, but earnestly entreated him to do nothing to implicate the city of Boston in the disgraceful proceedings.

FROM THE WOMEN OF WOBURN.

Edwards Greely Loring, Commissioner: 'Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the Chief Priests, and said unto them, What will you give me, and I will deliver him unto you. And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.'

Edwards Greely Loring, Commissioner: 'Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the Chief Priests, and said unto them, What will you give me, and I will deliver him unto you.'

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POETRY.

THE ECLIPSE.

For the Liberator.
Thou dost well to hide thy face, oh Sun,
And darkly veil thy shame-sufficed brow;

THE LIBERATOR.

OUR FEELINGS AND OUR DUTIES.

A deep sadness, amounting to sickness of the heart,
is the state natural to a lover of justice and freedom in
the city of Boston, on this third of June, the day after
the rendition of Anthony Burns, either to a life of the
most rigid slavery, or, more probably, to a death of
protracted torture under the lash.

ROBINSONIANISMS—THE OLD LINE DEMOCRACY, AND FREE SOIL CONVENTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27, 1854.

My DEAR GARRISON: A few items of the occurrences
of the past week in the capital of this State may not
be uninteresting to your readers, especially as the week
has been an unusually exciting one. In these latter days
of villany, and unaccounted official baseness and
rascality, the history of a case just argued before the
U. S. District Court will not startle the minds of your
readers as it ought to have done in the purer days of
the republic. In fact, originating, as it does, upon the
soil of Hosiocratism, where the Robinsonian dynasty
reigns, and which is so gloriously represented in the
U. S. Senate by a petit viceroy, whose keen perception
has discovered the Declaration of Independence to be a
'self-evident lie,' nothing could be more natural.

CONSPIRACY AND MURDER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854.

Near the hour of midnight last evening, one of the
most diabolical conspiracies against the life of a pure
and virtuous female that was ever concocted, was
consummated amidst the Jewish bacchanalian exultations
of her professed but faithless friends, and under the
mourning eyes of those who had striven hard and long
to avert the villainous stab of the faithless assassins.

THE EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854.

Who bring to them the certificates of the highest
judicial tribunals of the land.
It is said the statute is unconstitutional, because
it gives to the record of the court of Virginia an
effect beyond its constitutional effect. The first
section of the fourth article of the constitution is
directory only on the state power, and as to the control
of the courts, and does not seek to limit the control
of Congress over the tribunals of the United States,
or the proceedings therein. Then, in that article,
the terms 'records and judicial proceedings' refer to
such inter-parties, and of necessity can have no
application to proceedings *ex parte*. Then if the
first section includes the record, it expressly
declares as to 'records and judicial proceedings,'
and this express power would seem to be precisely
the power that Congress has used in the statute of
1850.

MOTORPATHIC CARD.

D. H. HALSTED, formerly of Haledon, N. J.,
well known as the author of the 'Water-Cure'
system of chronic and acute diseases, has recently
returned to the celebrated Round Hill, Mass.,
CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass.,
with improved facilities, he will continue the
practice of his peculiar system, in connection with the
Water-Cure Treatment.

Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many
cases of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numerous
complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys,
this has been made apparent in the cure of very
nervous and spinal affections heretofore unsuccess-
fully treated in his former Institution, and in the
improved facilities of Round Hill, Dr. H. is
willing to increase success. Physicians are respectfully
invited to call, and test for themselves the merits of
his system.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET.
This Institution is under the medical direction of
THOMAS ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment
at all seasons.
Terms.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For
board and board, \$8 to \$10 per week.
Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M.
Address H. HALSTED, M. D.,
Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.
April 28. 2m

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

AN Establishment of this character is commencing
at Harwich, under the direction of GRANT
Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss L.
SMITH, Assistant.
Miss Smith is a young lady of medical education
and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extensively
known as a popular teacher, of the whole Science
of Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural
Treatment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in connection
with the Mesmeric.)
Several patients can be heard in Capt. Smith's
In a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a
few miles of the shore on Vineyard Sound.
Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, Dr.
FELCH, Harwich Port, Mass.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and
its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science
and its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a
institution, on the happiness of the Individual and
Progress of the Race. By T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.,
and Mrs. MARY S. GOVE NICHOLS. Price \$1. Just
published and for sale by BELLA MARCH, 56
Franklin street. 3m

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator's Office, 21 Cornhill, and by
BELLA MARCH, 56 Franklin Street, the 'Great Dis-
cussion on the Origin, Character and Tenacity of
the Bible, between Rev. J. F. BERG, D. D., of Phila-
delphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.
Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

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

JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery
Office, and at the Commonwealth Office.
Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'New Ad-
dress delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York,
Feb. 24, 1854, by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Price,
5 cts. single—60 cts. per dozen—\$1.00 for 25 copies.
March 17.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, the
'Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Con-
vention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Thurs-
day and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1853, illus-
trated graphically by T. C. LELAND of New York City.
It is a handily printed pamphlet, making 174 large
octavo pages; and contains the speeches of Lucretia
Mott, Lucy Stone, Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L.
Rose, Caroline M. Severance, Abby Kelly Foster,
Mrs. C. C. Coe, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrison,
Joseph Barker, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephen S. Foster,
H. B. Blackwell, Pres. Mahan, Rev. Mr. Nevins, &c. &c.
Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill,
May 20.

THE TWO BRIDGES.

A DREAM.

Very lately I saw, in a wonderful dream,
Two bridges thrown over a rapid stream:
In the channel between each rocky shore,
The waters rushed down with a hideous roar.
These bridges were called, by the voice of the nation,
TEXTOTAL, the first, and the last, MODERATION;
And both, in my dream, were examined with care,
For of diverse materials and structure they were;
While I narrowly marked the vast crowds as they
passed
Over both of those bridges, the first and the last.

THE VENGEANCE.

AS the vengeance to be inflicted on Burns yet remains;
but as far as Boston is concerned, the tragedy is ended.

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but as far as Boston is concerned, the tragedy is ended.
The kidnapper man, captured by means of a deliberate
lie, barred from access to his friends, until he could be
intimidated by the conspirators against him, tried in a
court surrounded by armed men, (armed, not to intimidate
the Commissioner—he was ready enough to do the
dirty work—but to exclude and over-awe the public;)
and sentenced, equally against evidence, law and justice,
has been carried out of Boston at noon-day, with the
co-operation of its mayor, and its whole military and
police force, and the supremacy of the slave power over
the North is again made manifest.

THE OLD LINE DEMOCRACY.

THE Old Line Democracy have been making quite a
display of their principles. Their State Convention
was numerously attended, indeed, without 'inevita-
ble,' we might say it was well packed. They have
frankly faced the music, and with more boldness, per-
haps, than prudence, throwing off their old disguises,
have met the issues long since tendered them by aboli-
tionists and temperance fanatics. They have fully en-
dorsed the principles of the Nebraska Bill, (although
none of the assembled sages, slaveholding Mr. Chair-
man Bright included, could answer the impertinent
query of a delegate, inquiring what these principles
were,) and have bravely hoisted the Whiskey Flag, with
the motto, 'No search, seizure, confiscation or destruc-
tion,' at their mast-head. Much unanimity prevailed,
evidently manifesting the presence of a superior sena-
torial manager from Washington. John L. Robinson, Esq.,
was also quite a prominent chief among the fraternity,
and conducted himself with characteristic courtesy and
moderation. A Mr. Thompson of this city having very
improperly and singularly questioned the correctness
of his statement, that temperance lecturers and clergymen
protesting against the Missouri Compromise were 'itiner-
ant vagabonds' and 'unprincipled scoundrels,' the
valiant Marshal gallantly drew his cane, and a traitor
doubtless have justifiably sacrificed the Doctor as a
traitor to the orthodox Old Line Democracy, had not less
devoted defenders of the faith impudently interfered,
and thwarted his design. After the usual amount of
confusion always consequent upon the effervescence of
Old Line Democratic Patriotism, and the passage of a
resolution applauding the course of Senators Douglas,
Dallas and Bright, the Convention rested from its labors,
and adjourned.

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.

THE issue between the parties arises under the
U. S. statute of 1850, and for the respondent it is
urged that the statute is unconstitutional. Whenever
this objection is made, it becomes necessary to
recur to the purpose of the statute. It purports
to carry into execution the provision of the
constitution, which provides for the extradition of
persons held to service, or labor in one State, and
escaping into another. It is applicable, and appli-
ed alike to bond and free—to the apprentice and
the slave; and in reference to both, its purpose,
provisions and processes are the same.

THE STATUTE.

THE statute in question is unconstitutional, because
it gives to the record of the court of Virginia an
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of the courts, and does not seek to limit the control
of Congress over the tribunals of the United States,
or the proceedings therein. Then, in that article,
the terms 'records and judicial proceedings' refer to
such inter-parties, and of necessity can have no
application to proceedings *ex parte*. Then if the
first section includes the record, it expressly
declares as to 'records and judicial proceedings,'
and this express power would seem to be precisely
the power that Congress has used in the statute of
1850.

STAND FOR THE RIGHT!

Stand for the right, though falsehood rail,
And proud lips coldly sneer;
A poisoned arrow cannot wound
A conscience pure and clear.
Stand for the right, and with clean hands
Exalt the truth on high;
Thou'lt find warm, sympathizing hearts
Among the passers by.
Men who have seen, and thought, and felt,
Yet could not boldly dare
The battle's brunt, but by thy side
Will every danger share.
Stand for the right, proclaim it loud,
Thou'lt find an answering tone
In honest hearts, and thou'lt no more
Be doomed to stand alone.

JOHN MITCHELL.

AN EPICUREAN.

Where the wild waves o'er 'er 'er 'er' Bermuda roll,
Lay claim'd a 'felon's' form with Mitchell's soul:
Escaped to 'er 'er 'er' America, we find
John Mitchell's carcass with the felon's mind.—w. z. l.

CONSPIRACY AND MURDER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854.

Near the hour of midnight last evening, one of the
most diabolical conspiracies against the life of a pure
and virtuous female that was ever concocted, was
consummated amidst the Jewish bacchanalian exultations
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