

FREEDOM. He simply doing his duty as counsel for some persons claimed as fugitives, advising his clients that he could not ascertain that they were held by any legal process, and that, therefore, they were at liberty to go where they pleased.

It is seen from these facts, that there is a real necessity for such a Union as we propose. It is evident that the United States Courts, knowing how obvious is the Fugitive Slave Law, feel that it can only be enforced by a system of intimidation. By severe penalties inflicted on individuals, they hope to put down opposition to this law. If a man is to run the risk of being punished for sheltering the fugitive, who aids him in his flight, who pursues, who does his duty as his legal counsel, or who publicly denounces the iniquity of slave-catching, it is supposed that the Slave Law will be easily enforced. The great object, therefore, is to punish severely all who in any way oppose its execution. This is accomplished, first, by large instructions to the Grand Jury of the United States Courts, making it a crime against the statute to say or do anything in consequence of which the fugitive escapes; secondly, by putting such questions to the petit jury as would exclude all those who do not believe that the safe-harbor clause of the Constitution is to be construed as of the United States; and thirdly, by directing them to be judges of the law, and not of the fact. In this way, it is too easy to secure a verdict against the defendant. All that we can do is to see that he shall have proper counsel, and if unjustly convicted, or convicted of doing justly, to take our share of the penalty, by contributing to the expenses which he has incurred. Such is the purpose of this league; and it is one which we need not be ashamed to avow openly as legal, proper, and eminently necessary at the present time.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.
The name of this Association shall be, THE DEFENSIVE LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.

ARTICLE II.
The object of this Association shall be, to secure to all persons claimed as fugitives from Slavery, and to all persons accused of violating the Fugitive Slave Bill, the fullest legal protection; and also to indemnify all such persons against costs, fines, and expenses, whenever they shall seem to deserve such indemnification.

ARTICLE III.
All persons may become members of the League by signing the Constitution, and paying one dollar as an entrance money, and also by subscribing such sum as he or she may choose, which subscription is liable to an assessment according as it is needed, but not to exceed five per cent., per annum, on the amount subscribed.

ARTICLE IV.
The officers of this Association shall consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Central Committee, to be chosen every year, at the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE V.
The Central Committee shall consist of one member from every county in the State, to whom shall be added the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and five other members chosen at large.

ARTICLE VI.
The duty of the Central Committee shall be to obtain subscribers to the League through the State; to collect and distribute the funds; to call meetings, and generally to conduct and control the affairs of the Association. Five shall constitute a business quorum.

ARTICLE VII.
This Constitution can be changed at any meeting of the League, called for that purpose by the Central Committee, due notice being given.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION—EVERY WORD OF IT PRO-SLAVERY.

PARIS, Canada West, June 17th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:
DEAR FRIEND,—The character of the United States Constitution continues to be a moot question between voting and non-voting Abolitionists. I submit that there is a simpler, a more effectual, a truer method of dealing with this question, than that of resting the charge of pro-slavery on certain clauses of that instrument.

To convert voting Abolitionists into 'Comeraters' from the present United States Government were a small matter; but there is a pregnant fallacy by which both parties in this controversy are alike deluded, which is not a small matter. It is the assumption that the Constitution, however formed, can by any possibility be anti-slavery. Freedom is the liberty of self-government; Slavery is subjection to the will of another. The claim to self-government rests on the consciousness that in the soul God writes his all-sufficient law. Slavery rests its pretensions on the denial of this law, or on the denial of its sufficiency. All outward law is necessarily pro-slavery. There can be no place for it where self-government is acknowledged as a right and proclaimed as a duty. The only law a free man can acknowledge is his own highest convictions of right for the time being. To the extent that he is subjected to any other law than that, to that extent he is enslaved. To admit that any other law than that of conscience is entitled to respect and obedience, is palpably to admit that slavery is right, and to concede to the slaveholder all he needs for his justification.

What miserable all this anti-slavery agitation? Is it only a miserable contention among rivals for dominion over negroes? The slaveholder has possession. By owning and violence he maintains his authority. Who shall be proved an usurper? None who acknowledge the legitimacy of Constitutions can consistently open their mouths against him. To cunning and violence, Constitutions also, of whatever quality, are indelibly indebted for their execution. And the slaveholder knows that if other rules are less absolute than his own, it is only because the material rule is less manageable than his. Neither in Old England nor in New England is any liberty permitted under Constitutions that the people can be hindered of. Outward law supersedes the inward, human authority the divine, to the utmost extent of its ability. The veriest slaveholder can do no worse.

Anti-slavery, if it is more than sentimental rant, means that all authority but that of conscience is usurpation; that that light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world is abundantly sufficient for well-ordering all we ought to do or leave undone.

The plea that the letter law may correspond with the spirit, and is not necessarily hostile to it, and that the outward may be auxiliary to the inward; it may be answered, that the best-intentioned, actual or declared law-makers, never intend that the law of their manufacture shall correspond with the law of conscience. Their law-making propensities are the exact counterpart of their want of respect for, and their lack of confidence in the law of conscience. And were they ever so intent on making the outward the expression of the inward, it would be impossible to accomplish it. Could art duplicate the face of field and forest, with its endless diversified features, and its continuous living metamorphosis as modified by location, season, &c., then might mimic legislation essay to duplicate the multifarious phases of the spiritual life of the individuals that make up a state or nation. And if they could thus copy, what would be of it? Is it the copy or the original that is of authority, the Divine law or the human transcript? If the original, the transcript is suspended, or its authority left incomplete, without the endorsement of any Jefferson or King John, and plain as mother tongue, why copy at all? The law exclusively the original is appointed to it, the more powerful its control. If the inward law is not law till it is second hand from some copying clerk, then we are dependent on the copist, cannot trust our own consciences for the law of duty, must give up ourselves

to the guidance of others, must incur all the expense of attorneyship, and risk all the chances of imposition from priest and lawyer-craft. Human legislation has no objects to accomplish for which the inward law makes no provision; the inward provides only for Brotherhood, and only to evade the responsibilities of that relationship is the outward resorted to.

It is not so true a Constitution that decides its character in reference to slavery. It is pro-slavery from the fact of its existence. It is immaterial whether letters-law be the Sermon on the Mount, or the last act of slavery-propagandism—'Love one another,' or the law which sent Mrs. Douglass to prison for teaching children to read. It all ignores the living law of liberty. If we are to be guided by dictation, and not by inward appreciation, we are at the mercy of the dictators. No matter where they lead or drive, it is the leading and driving that make the slave.

When Abolitionists admit that any outward law can be anti-slavery, and on that admission discuss the merits and demerits of the Bible, or of the United States Constitution as law affecting slavery, they stultify themselves, and dodge the question at issue on which the slave's freedom depends. The anti-slavery work, which, above all others, needs to be done, is to insist on the absolute authority of conscience, and to demolish every refuge of lies that is offered as a substitute for it.

Yours, very truly,
GEORGE SUNTER, JUN.

SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

We perceive a great difference between what was gained at Bunker Hill and what was gained on Mount Calvary. It is the difference between resisting evil with evil and resisting evil with good. It is the difference between the operation of a noble instinct and the maintenance of a disinterested principle. The former effected a change of masters; the latter freed the soul of all masters. The Church of England is an improvement upon the Church of Rome. Henry VIII. and his ministers (or rather, his ministers and Henry VIII) got up a better Church than that of which Leo X. was the head. Luther, however, came out of the fundamental notions of Papacy. The fundamental principle of Protestantism is, 'Let every man think for himself.' The American Constitution, an opportunity to make which was secured by the behavior of the American militia eighty years ago, is an improvement, in some of its features, upon the English Constitution, but not much more of an improvement than the Church of England is upon the Church of Rome.

We rejoice at the names of Warren and Washington, but not so much as at the names of Christ and Luther. We still want a radical change. We predict a glorious future for Adin Ballou's Constitution. We must have an end to our unrighteous Constitution, before we can adopt one with Christ as its corner-stone. The 17th of June, 1776, led to the 4th of March, 1789; but there was no radical change for the better effected by either of those meetings. The fundamental principle of universal humanity is no where embodied politically, as yet, unless it be in Hopedale.

We are patriotic, but we must confess to a sickening sensation at the way the 17th of June and the 4th of July are observed; and yet, they are celebrated in accordance with their origin. They originated in impulses, rather than in the recognition of the God of all nations and the Father of all races, and they are given up to rioting and wild display.

The American Anti-Slavery Society proposes a radical change in the social, political and religious conditions of our native land. Allowing that the framers of the ship of State in 1789 were good men, it is our solemn duty, as Channing has told us, to speak plainly of wrongs which good men perpetrate. What is especially demanded of the Christian is a faithful, honest, generous testimony against enormities sanctioned by numbers and fashion and wealth, and especially by great and honored names.

The Anti-Slavery Organization is at work creating circumstances fit for all persons to be in. God will see to the final, universal triumph of good over evil. It is our duty to emancipate ourselves and others as fast as possible from present bondage, to break to pieces all machines of torture, and give whatever is good to every person now.

The Golden Rule requires the dissolution of distracting bargains with slaveholders.

LUNENBURG.
For several years past, the anti-slavery friends of Abington have made a pledge of \$100, and more recently of \$150, to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In order to raise this money, a meeting has annually been held in June or July, at the Town Hall, the Massachusetts Society furnishing speakers. These annual gatherings are always meetings of deep interest, the speakers set out being the most talented anti-slavery lecturers.

One of these annual meetings was held in the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 17, 1855, Samuel Dyer in the chair, on which occasion, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and C. L. REMOND were the principal speakers. The spacious hall was filled by one of the most interesting and intelligent audiences ever convened in that most noted anti-slavery room. The speakers were never listened to with more interest and attention. The remarks of Messrs. Garrison and Remond were devoted generally to the present aspect of things in the political world. Never were their hearts more cheered. Matters and things were advancing to a higher stand, as the events of every day proved. The position taken by Abolitionists was gradually yet surely advancing. Soon will the universal watchword of the North—'Abolition or Division!' Due credit was given to the Legislature of Massachusetts for their anti-slavery work, and to Gen. Wilson in particular, for his many speeches at the National Know Nothing Convention. The position of things at this national gathering was freely commented upon, and most cheering to the hearts of Abolitionists are its results. The morning truly dawned.

Remarks were also made by Lewis Ford, G. Bates, Samuel Reed, and Mr. Torrey, all of an interesting nature, and adding much to the interest of the meeting. Pledges were taken by Elbridge Sprague, who has for several years past performed this duty with much satisfaction and success. We are happy to report that the amount pledged at this meeting to the Massachusetts A. S. Society was considerably larger than that of any preceding year, it being two hundred and fifty dollars! One gentleman, a resident of East Abington, and by no means a wealthy individual, but who has a heart, pledged \$100 of it; another worthy person, \$50; and a third, \$20. We should be happy to call for names, but we know they would not thank us for so doing; they give not to quite a late hour in the afternoon, the audience listening with deep attention. After some closing remarks by Mr. Garrison, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

SAMUEL DYER, President.
H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

A PERSEVERING BUT UNLUCKY SLAVE.
Our readers will remember that, last fall, a negro slave by the name of Davis made a daring attempt to escape from his master, in Savannah, by concealing himself beneath the guards of the steamer Keystone State, which was bound for Philadelphia, and remained there half drowned and nearly starved, until he was discovered and carried into Newcastle, Delaware, whence he was returned to his owner. Subsequently it appears that Davis was sent to Macon, Western Georgia, for his better security, and the Savannah Republicans at that time, made another bold attempt to liberate him. He fastened himself under one of the cars of the night passenger train for Savannah, and upon its arrival there to make another effort to reach the Northern States. Unfortunately for him, along the train with a lantern, when it was observed by the conductor that the bottom of one of the cars contained an unusual shadow, and upon examination it was found to proceed from Ned and his perch beneath the train. He was at once secured and sent back to his owner.

KANSAS OVERLOOKING.

Railroad Hall was filled to overflowing last evening, (says the Providence Journal,) by one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences ever assembled in Providence, to discuss a great public question. The chair was taken by Governor Hepburn, John Eddy, Esq., was chosen Secretary. General Pomeroy, a resident of Kansas, and recently from that Territory, was then introduced by the chairman, who came forward and addressed the meeting for an hour. The principal portion of his remarks was devoted to a description of the soil, the cultural advantages, and other peculiarities of the territory, which recommend it to the attention of settlers. The General having visited many portions of Kansas, was enabled to speak with confidence made by certain people in Missouri to destroy the freedom of the emigrants there, and to force the institution of slavery upon the Territory. He was calm, yet eloquent, and listened to with great attention.

Mr. John R. Bartlett then presented and read the following resolutions:—

Whereas, abundant evidence has been furnished to the public that in several of the electoral districts of the Territory of Kansas, there has been a description of the soil, the cultural advantages, and other peculiarities of the territory, which recommend it to the attention of settlers. The General having visited many portions of Kansas, was enabled to speak with confidence made by certain people in Missouri to destroy the freedom of the emigrants there, and to force the institution of slavery upon the Territory. He was calm, yet eloquent, and listened to with great attention.

Resolved, That this violent invasion, by citizens and residents of another State, of the rights and liberties of the people who occupy the Territory, and who are entitled to the benefit of the principles of popular sovereignty so prominently asserted in the bill for organizing that Territory, and a gross and wanton outrage upon the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That in the lawless acts which have been perpetrated, we recognize the attempt to fasten the institution of slavery upon the free people of that territory against their wishes, and against their moral convictions; an attempt whose successful accomplishment is fraught with serious perils to the interests of freedom and the independence of elections in every State of the Union; and that we will not be intimidated by the threats and alarm of the whole American people.

Resolved, That the present condition of Kansas; and the mighty interests which are involved in its future destiny, call on the friends of freedom of all parties, and on all sections of the country, to exert their united exertions to introduce into that Territory a population who shall protect the interests of free labor, and secure the ultimate establishment of free institutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the objects of the New England Emigrant Aid Society are such as to promote the interests of the Territory of Kansas, and that the efforts it is now making to secure for the Territory of Kansas a population of freemen, are worthy of the hearty cooperation and liberal contributions of all who desire to prevent the further extension of slavery in the public domain of the United States.

The Hon. Thomas Davis, late member of Congress from Rhode Island, followed in one of the most eloquent and stirring addresses for many years ever delivered in this country. His observations related chiefly to the encroachments of the Slave Power, and the serious and inevitable results which must follow.

The Hon. Mr. Fessenden, Speaker of the House of Representatives from Rhode Island, then made a few remarks, and in a very able and interesting manner, made a most eloquent appeal in favor of freedom for Kansas. The Rev. Dr. Hedge, who was the last speaker, devoted himself chiefly to the philosophical question of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New England, who were carried liberty with them, would yet triumph in Kansas.

MORE VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.—PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.—HOUSE BURNT.—We learn that mob violence is still the order of the day in the vicinity of Douglas. On the forenoon of Monday last, a gang of land pirates, who represent the pro-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas, visited the house of Mr. Hancock, a Leocompton colored man, who was residing with his goods in five minutes. Mr. H. refused to comply with the demand, when the ruffians, led on by Mr. Jones, of Westport, marched to the front of the house, and ordered the company to fire upon him.

A party armed with muskets, and with the habitation, entered with open labor, and allowed his goods to be taken out on the open prairie. It is said that a man by the name of Simmons pretended to own the claim.

After leaving Hancock's claim, they visited the dwelling of Mr. Oakley, and re-enters the scene just described, and the same result followed. The habitation, and the tenement burned. Mr. Oakley's claim was purchased from a Southerner, a few months since, for \$250 dollars, but the new occupant was in favor of making Kansas a free State—hence the outrage.—Kansas Herald of Freedom, June 2.

STAMPED ON SLAVES. The negroes had been worked, and all slaves for many years in the plantation of Mr. Byrnes, of Bourbon Co. They had been observed, on several evenings, to mysteriously absent themselves from their own premises, and on Wednesday night they were watched by a son of Mr. Byrnes, who saw them in a secluded grove, half a mile from the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they were left for several hours, and were rescued by a party of white men, who carried them to the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and dispatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from the plantation, for assistance. The negroes, meantime, were at work, and the plantation was filled by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. This they resisted, and the master in the melee was severely handled, being left senseless on the ward. The slaves, meantime, being left senseless on the ward, where they

