

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1854.

ANOTHER SIMS CASE IN BOSTON—SLAVE HUNTING DEFENDED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET—CIVIL LIBERTY PROSTRATE BEFORE MILITARY DESPOTISM—MASSACHUSETTS IN CHAINS, AND HER SUBJUGATION ABSOLUTE—THE DAYS OF 1776 RETURNED.

Since the Revolution of 1776, Boston has never witnessed such a popular excitement—the Commonwealth has never been so convulsed, through all the ramifications of society—as during the past week—and 'the end is not yet.' Our limits leave us no room for comments—no room to record a tithe of what has transpired, to record which, in detail, would occupy a hundred columns. The facts must speak for themselves.

Pursuant to a warrant issued in this city on Wednesday, 24th inst., by United States Commissioner Edward G. Loring, authorizing the arrest of Anthony Burns, a negro, an alleged fugitive from the 'service and labor' of Charles F. Suttle, a merchant of Alexandria, Va.,—the United States Marshal apprehended, on the evening of that day, at the corner of Brattle and Court streets, the person named in the writ. Burns was noiselessly conveyed to the Court House, where he passed the night in the keeping of the Marshal. On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, the United States Marshal made return of his doings to the Commissioner, who proceeded to investigate the case. Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker appeared as counsel for the claimant; and Messrs. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles M. Ellis and Robert Morris volunteered as counsel for the alleged slave. The official papers, embracing the customary powers of Attorney, &c., from the Court in Alexandria, having been read, Mr. Parker read the complaint.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT SS. To the Marshal of our District of Massachusetts, or to either of his Deputies,

Greeting. In the name of the President of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend Anthony Burns, a negro man, alleged now to be in your District, charged with being a fugitive from labor, and with having escaped from service in the State of Virginia, if he may be found in your precinct, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, one of the Commissioners of the District Court of the United States for the said District, then and there to answer to the complaint of Charles F. Suttle of Alexandria, in the said State of Virginia, merchant, alleging, under oath, that the said Anthony Burns, on the twenty-fourth day of March last, did, and for a long time prior thereto, had owed service and labor to him, the said Suttle, in the State of Virginia, under the laws thereof; and that while held to service there by said Suttle, the said Burns escaped from the said State of Virginia into the said State of Massachusetts; and that said Burns still owes service and labor to said Suttle in the said State of Virginia; and praying that said Burns may be restored to him, the said Suttle, in the said State of Virginia, and that such further proceedings may then and there be had in the premises as are by law in such cases provided. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, with your doings thereon, before me.

Witness my hand and seal, at Boston aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

EDW. G. LORING, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT SS., May 25, 1854.

Paragrap herewith, I have arrested the within named Anthony Burns, and now have him before the Commissioner within named, for examination.

WATSON FREEMAN, U. S. Marshal.

On Thursday morning, the prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Edward G. Loring, in the U. S. Court Room, upon a complaint alleging that he 'owed service and labor' to Col. Charles F. Suttle, a merchant of Alexandria, Va., having clandestinely escaped therefrom on the 24th of March last, when he left Virginia for Massachusetts.

Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker appeared as counsel for the claimant, and Messrs. Richard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles M. Ellis volunteered for the prisoner. Sundry legal papers, tending to establish the claim, were exhibited to the Court; and, in addition, William Brent, a merchant of Richmond, testified to the ownership by Col. Suttle, and identified the prisoner as the human 'chattel.'

Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., moved a postponement, on the ground that the prisoner was not prepared to make his defence.

Mr. Parker opposed the postponement, on the ground that the claimant was here from a distance. The slave, he said, was willing to go back.

C. M. Ellis, Esq., also argued in favor of postponement. He stated that a decision, in so important a case, should not be given until the fullest and fairest trial of this they had a right to demand.

The prisoner having expressed his wish to have his trial postponed till he could obtain counsel, the Commissioner postponed the further consideration of the case until Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The prisoner was then remanded into the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

During the day on Friday, Court Square was filled with a deeply excited and most anxious multitude, but no attempts were made to disturb the peace.

On Friday evening, at only a few hours' notice, an immense meeting of the citizens of Boston and vicinity was held in Faneuil Hall, (far beyond the capacity of the building)—the thrilling proceedings of which may be found in subsequent columns. George R. Russell, Esq., of Roxbury, presided—a series of spirited resolutions was responded to with thunders of acclamation—the most prominent speakers being Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, whose efforts were never matched by Patrick Henry and James Otis, and will become famous in the World's History of Freedom. While Mr. Phillips was earnestly denouncing any contemplated violence that night, a person in the gallery cried out with a stentorian voice, 'that a large body of negroes were already storming the Court House, and attempting a rescue.' This made a general sensation, but some shouted, 'It is a sell,' while others hurried to Court Square—the greater portion of the audience retiring in a quiet and orderly manner, apparently giving credit to the reported attack.

Entering upon the Eastern Avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected, and the officers in the building closed the doors. Presently there was a rush to the West side, and a crowd of several hundred persons was assembled upon the opposite sidewalk. Several heads appeared from the windows in the third story, from one of which two pistols were discharged in quick succession.

This seemed to exasperate the crowd most intensely, and a rush was made to the door. Finding that it would not yield readily, a piece of joint about ten feet long, seven inches wide, and two inches thick, was procured, and with it some six or eight strong men scooped, batted down the door. The menials of the kidnapper, inside, all armed to the teeth, made a desperate resistance in the entry way, with clubs and cutlasses, and, just at this juncture, a dozen policemen from the Centre Watch House, arrived upon the ground, and, in a few moments arrested several persons, and took them to the Watch House. While thus engaged, several pistol shots were heard in the entry, by those outside, one of which, it was afterwards ascertained, had resulted in the death of one of the hired assassins of Liberty, in the employ of the kidnappers, named James Batchelder. It is questionable whether he lost his life by design or misapprehension, as the entry was quite dark. The assault had no connection whatever with the Faneuil Hall meeting, and was the act of some half dozen impulsive and unreasoning persons, without plan or system of any kind.

After the arrests had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a large element was introduced by the arrival of a military company. The Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were in the streets, for their usual drill. When they marched up Court Street, the crowd at once supposed them to be the U. S. Marines, come to preserve order, and they were at once saluted with hisses, groans and other marks of derision. Capt. Evans, seeing an excited crowd, and not knowing anything of the disturbance, immediately marched his company down the west side of the Court House, and halted in the square, the crowd giving way. When the cause of the appearance of the company was explained, the crowd gave them three cheers, and the company retired to their armory, and were dismissed.

By order of the Mayor, the Boston Artillery and the Columbian Artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in the City Hall, where they remained during the night, without further orders.

A force of officers was detailed for duty during the night, outside the Court House, and, throughout the whole evening and night, an additional strong force was inside, fully armed, and prepared for any emergency.

About midnight, a steambot was sent to Fort Independence, with an order from the Marshal for the troops at that port to come to the city equipped for service, and at an early hour on Saturday, they were marched up State Street, and quartered in the upper rooms of the Court House. Orders were also sent for the marines at the navy yard to come over, and a detachment of fifty men, most of them foreigners, were marched over in obedience to the summons; and shortly after, several companies of uniformed militia appeared upon the ground, and were afterwards quartered in various places in the vicinity.

The Mayor remained at the Police Office all night, as that was the nearest point of information. During Saturday forenoon, a crowd of persons, numbering at different times from two to three thousand persons, were assembled in the square about the Court House. No demonstration of violence was made, but several young men were arrested for making a noise, and for using language calculated to excite disorder. The Mayor appeared upon the steps of the Court House, about eleven o'clock, and briefly addressed the crowd. He expressed regret at the assemblage, and warned the multitude, as good and peaceable citizens, to quietly go to their own homes, at the same time adding that a sufficient force was in readiness to preserve the public peace; and that, at all hazards, the laws of the city, the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States should be maintained.

At 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the examination of the fugitive was resumed before Commissioner Loring. Burns is a good looking negro, about 30 years of age, and carries upon his person the marks and scars inflicted upon him by his brutal master, who, we are told by a Virginia gentleman, who has known him for years, bears the reputation of being the most inhuman master in the county, in which he resides. Burns was brought into Court, hand-cuffed and guarded by five desperate look fellows, all of whom were armed with revolvers, the handles of which protruded from the pockets of their coats. The passage-ways were all strongly guarded by the U. S. marines, and files of soldiers occupied all the stairs.

Seth J. Thomas and E. G. Parker, Esq., appeared as counsel for the claimants, and Richard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles M. Ellis, Esq., for the fugitive, who asked for a further delay, for the purpose of preparing the case. This was strenuously resisted by the opposite counsel, on the ground that the law required the proceedings to be summary!

The Commissioner decided that the request for delay was reasonable, and he adjourned the hearing until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

In the Police Court, at about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the nine alleged rioters were brought up for examination. They had, up to that hour, been kept in the Watch-house, and were then escorted over by a full guard of watchmen.

The complaint alleges that Albert G. Brown, Jr., John J. Roberts, Henry Howe, Martin Stowell, John Thompson, Walter Finney, John Wesley, Walter Bishop and Thomas Jackson, (the last four colored,) did, on the 25th inst., assault James Batchelder with a pistol, and him, the said Batchelder, did kill and murder.

The complaint was signed by Luther A. Ham, Deputy Chief of Police, and he moved that the case be postponed till Thursday, as it was not yet ascertained what witnesses could be obtained.

Charles G. Davis and J. A. Andrew, Esqs., who appeared for the defence, wished the examination to take place immediately; but the Court would not allow that.

Mr. Davis suggested that, as some of the parties were arrested previous to the assault upon Batchelder, they could not be held responsible for the murder.

Mr. Ham replied that the parties were acting in concert, for a mutual purpose.

The Court said that no action could be taken in relation to discriminating between the parties now, and postponed the hearing till 11 o'clock next day, Tuesday forenoon, intimating that if the government were not ready, there would be a further postponement.

The parties were then committed to jail, without bail, to await the time for examination.

After the above examination, a man by the name of John Morrison was brought in on the same charge, as implicated with the above party, and committed without bail on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the accused were again brought before the Police Court. Geo. P. Sanger, District Attorney, appeared for the Government; and G. F. Farley, C. G. Davis, J. A. Andrew, M. H. Smith and Robert Morris for the defence. After considerable discussion, the case was postponed to Friday next.

George Palmer, one of the persons arrested in Court Square, on Saturday forenoon, has been committed to jail charged with assaulting an officer.

A post mortem examination of the body of Mr. Batchelder was held on Saturday, and it was ascertained that he was not shot, but stabbed, the wound being six inches deep. It is stated that when he was wounded, he exclaimed, 'I am stabbed.'

Besides those previously mentioned, the following negroes were already arrested: John C. Crier, Lewis Osgood, James Bellows, Thomas Forney, Charles H. Crickmay, James Cunningham and Joseph Brown.

While Wm. C. Fay, Esq., was conversing with a prisoner, on Saturday, his remarks excited the ire of a stout negro named Wilson Hoperwell, who struck Mr. Fay. Officers Tarleton and Cook, who had been watching his movements, immediately arrested him, when a violent struggle ensued. Wilson drew a dirk knife, but the officers wrested it from him, and succeeded in conveying him to the Centre Watch House, and subsequently to the Watch House.

About half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the Cadets, Col. Army, were drawn up into line in Court Square, and Mayor Smith being introduced to the Company, made a brief and very appropriate speech, expressing his confidence in their efficiency and honesty of purpose, and remarking on the orderly spirit generally manifested by the citizens.

There were apprehensions of violent attacks upon the houses of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker on Saturday night. Every preparation was made for the suppression of disorder, but none occurred.

At 9 o'clock the New England Guards, 49 guns, Capt. Henshaw, came out duty and quartered at City Hall. It was stated that the Light Guard were in their armory. The Cadets were quartered at the Albion. Sergeants' Guards of the Light Dragoons and Lancers were at their armories. Orders were given that, in case of any outbreak, the military should report to General Edmands.

On Sunday, the most perfect order was observed, but Court Square was the centre of curiosity, and thousands visited the spot during the day and evening, the whole city being deeply moved.

On Sunday forenoon, the following request was placed on each pulpit of Boston and vicinity:—

'Anthony Burns, now in prison, and in danger of being sent into slavery, most earnestly asks your prayers, and those of your congregation, that God would remember him in his great distress, and deliver him from his peril.'

From Rev. Mr. Grimes and Deacon Pitts, at Burns's special request.

This request was very generally complied with, and in some instances very earnestly.

The city was comparatively quiet on Monday. The Chief of Police caused ropes to be stretched across the avenues to Court Square, and all persons not having business within were excluded. There was, however, a considerable collection of people in Court-street during the day, but there was no attempt at disturbance.

At a quarter past 12, M., a deputation of the friends of liberty from Worcester, about three hundred in number, marched into Court Square in procession, two by two. The appearance of this body of men from the rural districts created some excitement among the outsiders, who cheered them with a will. It also excited some sensation in the Court room, but no act of violence was committed.

The Worcester delegation held a meeting at the lower hall of the Tremont Temple, Dr. Martin, of Worcester, presiding, where speeches were made by W. L. Garrison, S. P. Hanscom, and others.

During the afternoon, the silk banner of the delegation, having upon it this inscription:—'Worcester Freedom Club—Warm Hearts and Fearless Souls—True to the Union and Constitution'; and on the reverse—'Freedom National—Slavery Sectional! Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!'—having thereon the figure of the Goddess of Liberty—while being exhibited in Court Square, was audaciously seized and carried off by the Police. Also two placards to this effect:—'Shall Freedom or Slavery Triumph? Let Massachusetts speak! Surely, this is Russian despotism!'

Subsequently, the Worcester delegation demanded their banner, and it was restored. It was again exhibited, but quickly torn down.

The following official notice was placarded throughout the city:—

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 27, 1854. Under the excitement that now pervades the city, you are respectfully requested to co-operate with the Municipal authorities in the maintenance of peace and good order.

The laws must be obeyed, let the consequences be what they may. J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, Alderman Williams offered the following order:—

That his Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby instructed to notify Hon. Felix Spangue, Judge of the District Court of the United States, to discontinue the use of the Court House, in Court Square, as the place of confinement for any fugitive slave, and that he also be directed to order the United States Marines, now stationed in said building, to be removed from thence, so that the proceedings of the State Courts may not be interrupted, and that the same be attended to forthwith.

Alderman Williams, in offering the order, stated that he put it forth as a peace measure, and thought that the trial of the fugitive should be held at the Navy Yard, Charlestown.

A few remarks were made by other members of the Board, when the vote was taken on the passage, which resulted as follows:—Yes—Aldermen Williams, Washburn, Allen, Nays—Aldermen Dunham, Munroe, Drake, and his Honor the Mayor.

The Washington Union says that the President has telegraphed to the U. S. Marshal at Boston, saying that his conduct in the matter of the slave case was fully approved by the Government, and that the law must be enforced.

The Commonwealth of Monday afternoon had the following special despatch:—

New York, May 29, 1854. Brothers and Citizens of Boston! 'Deliver not the oppressed into the hands of the oppressor!' 'Liberty or death!'

MANY CHRISTIANS OF NEW YORK. During this protracted trial, the Vigilance Committee have been in constant session, 'leaving no stone unturned,' and exerting themselves to the utmost to baffle the slave hunter, and deliver the prey out of his hand. They have spared no expense nor labor.

FUGITIVE OF THE VICTIM OF FRIDAY NIGHT. The funeral of James Batchelder, who was killed in defending slave-catchers on Friday night, took place from Charlestown on Sunday afternoon. There were but few persons present, except the immediate friends of the family.

The following is the form of the condition on which the sum of \$1200 was subscribed for the purchase of Burns, on Saturday night:—

Boston, May 27th, 1854. 'We, the undersigned, agree to pay Anthony Burns or order, the sum set against our respective names for the purpose of enabling him to obtain his freedom from the United States Government, in the hands of whose officers he is now held as a slave.'

Col. Suttle having backed out, the following placard was posted about the city:—

'The man impost to be bought! He is still in the slave pen in the Court House! The kidnapper agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell him for twelve hundred dollars. That sum was raised by eminent Boston citizens, and offered him. But he then claimed more, and the bargain was broken off! The kidnapper breaks his agreement, although the U. S. Commissioner advised him to keep it.—Be on your guard against all lies. Watch the slave pen. Let every man attend the trial.'

Also, the following:—

Fellow-Citizens of Massachusetts! Read and Consider! Last Saturday, the Kidnapper's Counsel, (Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker,) drew up a paper stating, 'that the person named Anthony Burns, now and here claimed as a slave, will be sold by his alleged master for some certain, to wit: twelve hundred dollars.' Saturday night, the money was tendered by Rev. Mr. Grimes and Hamilton Willis, Esq. The kidnapper's counsel, with Messrs. Grimes and Willis, went to the office of Commissioner Loring. They all went to the Marshal's office, to execute the documents, where they met Hallett and the Marshal, who purposely delayed operations until after 12 o'clock, when the deed could not be legally done. The counsel and the Commissioner agreed to meet Mr. Grimes at 8 o'clock, Monday morning, to execute the documents, and release the man. This (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, they were waiting on, at the Marshal's office, by Mr. Grimes. The Kidnapper refused to take the money when tendered to him; refused to sell the man at any price, and now declares that he will take his slave back to Virginia!

Monday morning, May 29, 1854.

The following was also placarded:—

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE—TO THE PUBLIC. Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive, this morning stated to us that he was arrested upon the false charge of robbing a jeweller's shop! That the statement that he wished, or is willing to return to slavery, 'IS A LIE!' That he never so stated to any person. He has given us full power, under his own hand and seal, to act as his attorneys, and has requested us to do everything in our power to save him from going back to slavery.

fore, Burns has a right to his discharge; morally, to send him into slavery, on any pretence, is to commit the CRIME OF CRIMES.

Whatever may be the result, let it transpire in THE PRESENCE OF THE PEOPLE. Let them fill Court Square this morning, and there remain until Liberty or Slavery triumph. Gracious Heaven! is there to be any chance for the slave-hunter?

GREAT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

SPEECHES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THEODORE PARKER.

On Friday evening, Faneuil Hall was filled to overflowing, with the people of Boston and vicinity, to consider what steps should be taken to save Massachusetts from the disgrace of having a man who claimed the protection of her laws, taken by violence from her metropolis, and consigned to perpetual slavery. So intense was the feeling of the community, that multitudes who wished to get in were unable to find room.

The meeting was called to order at half past 7 o'clock, by S. E. Sewall, Esq., and the following persons were chosen officers of the meeting:

President—GEOFFREY R. ROSSIGNOL, Esq. of Roxbury. Vice Presidents—Samuel G. Howe, Wm. B. Spooner, Francis Jackson, Timothy Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Grimes, of Boston; Francis W. Bird, of Walpole; Albert G. Brown, of Salem; Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury; T. W. Higginson, of Worcester; Charles Ellis, of Roxbury; Samuel Wales, Jr., Samuel Downer, Jr.

Secretaries—William L. Bowditch and Robert Morris, of Boston.

Mr. Russell made an effective address upon taking the chair. He said, among the contingencies to which a man is liable, he should have said, yesterday, the last was, that he should be asked to preside over a meeting to consider the arrest of a fugitive slave in Boston. Only the day before, he had said that a fugitive slave would never be arrested in and taken from Boston. He was mistaken in part; God grant that he might not be in the whole. The boast said to have been made by a slaveholder, that he would count his slaves on Bunker Hill, will not be mere words if this thing is consummated. Slavery, he said, has thrown off the mask and avowed the object of making one great slave country here. We have yielded and yielded—until compromise has become concession, and concession has become a disgrace.

The question arises, whether the men of Boston, of New England, of Faneuil Hall, are slave catchers; whether they are willing to do what it debases a man at the South to do?

Law-enduring, law-loving New England has made sacrifices enough, but it is hoped that there will be an end to it when Haiti, Cuba, and other islands shall have become a part of the Union, and the area of freedom have been extended by voting in new slave States. There were days when there were almost incredible persecutions here; when the whipping-post, the pillory and the gallows waited continually for men of doubtful faith; but there were doubtless men who looked on with dislike, and hoped eternal justice might sweep it away, as it has, to remain in memory only, as the wonder and execration of posterity.

Thus will it be with our children, who shall yet look back on the great institution of to-day as a barbarity. The meeting, he said, had been called without distinction of party, to protest against a great wrong, not to counsel violence. For himself, he had hoped to live and die in a free land, but the despotism of the Slave Power had become more and more intolerable, until it had come to this, that Massachusetts law and the Massachusetts Constitution, were powerless to protect citizens of our Commonwealth within her own borders. Mr. Russell's remarks were received with frequent applause.

Francis W. Bird, Esq., of Walpole, next addressed the meeting. He denounced in terms of just severity the servile tools of the slave power, who were the hired agents and employees of the kidnapper, and held up to the scorn of the audience, the pusillanimity and hypocrisy of the Boston papers in regard to the kidnapping of Burns. The papers, he said, published this morning as a fact that the slave wanted to go back with his master. The slave had declared that he had no wish or desire to go back, and yet the newspapers had refused to contradict the statements they had made, unless they did it in their advertising columns and received pay for so doing. They were willing to lie for nothing, but could only be prevailed upon to tell the truth by being paid for it.

John L. Swift, Esq., of Cambridge, then took the stand, and delivered an eloquent address, which stirred the hearts of that vast audience to the highest pitch of indignant enthusiasm. He said, we have amongst us a man who was arrested under false pretences, and is now incarcerated within five minutes walk of this hall. To-morrow morning he will be given up to the scoundrel who claims him, and I come to ask what you are going to do.

Several voices—Fight, fight! and cheers. The Constitution of the United States is, I believe, for the fugitive, continued Mr. Swift, and I thank God that the city government of Boston is for him. (Tremendous applause and loud cheering.) The speaker (repeated that the alleged fugitive was held in the Court House, without law and against the Constitution. Constitution! there is no Constitution. On Monday last I received one hundred and thirteen stabs, and died under the operation. If that man can walk abroad as a free man, then Faneuil Hall has a right to stand where it does. This is a contest between liberty and slavery, and I, for one, am on the side of liberty.

Mr. Swift was followed by Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, who offered for the consideration of the meeting, the following series of Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That the People of Massachusetts, having declared in the first article of their Constitution that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights,'—are solemnly bound to stand by their declarations, come what may, by refusing to recognize the existence of any man as a slave on the soil of the old Bay State.

2. Resolved, That the perfidious seizure of Anthony Burns, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, on the lying pretence of having committed a crime against the laws of this State—his imprisonment as an alleged fugitive slave in the Court House, under guard of certain slave-catching ruffians—and his contemplated trial as a piece of property to-morrow morning—are outrages never to be sanctioned, or faintly admitted to.

3. Resolved, That no time has come to declare our resistance to tyrants in obedience to God, and to demonstrate the fact, that no slaveholder can carry his prey from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

4. Resolved, That, (in the language of Algernon Sidney,) 'that which is not just is not law, and that which is not law ought not to be obeyed.'

5. Resolved, That, leaving every man to determine for himself the mode of resistance, we are united in the glorious sentiment of our revolutionary fathers, 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.'

6. Resolved, That, of all tyrants who have ever cursed the earth, they are the most cruel and beastly, who deny the natural right of a man to his own body—of a father to his own child—of a husband to his own wife; whose traffic is in human flesh and broken hearts; who defend chattel slavery as a divine institution; and who declare it to be their unalterable purpose indefinitely to extend and forever to perpetuate their infernal oppression.

7. Resolved, That as the South has done, in the late passage of the Nebraska bill, that no faith is to be kept with freedom; so, in the name of the living God, and on the part of the North, we declare that, henceforth and forever, no compromises should be made with slavery.

8. Resolved, That nothing so well becomes Faneuil Hall as the most determined resistance to a bloody and overwhelming despotism.

9. Resolved, That no man's freedom is safe, unless all men are free.

10. Resolved, That it is the will of God that every man should be free; and we will as God wills that we will be done!

Wendell Phillips then came forward amid the most rapturous cheers, and spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have called me to this platform—for what? Do you wish to know what I want? I want that man set free in the streets of Boston. (Great cheering.) I was glad, fellow-citizens, to hear your loud applause when my friend, Mr. Swift, recognized the fact, that to-day, in distinction from the effort we made for Thomas Sims, the city government is on our side. (Applause.) If they had only been so earlier! If the city police had been ordered then, as they are ordered now, not to lift a finger (tumultuous applause) in behalf of the kidnappers, on pain of dismissal—if they had been told that under John P. Bigelow, as they are under Mayor Smith—Thomas Sims would have been here to-day, to thank Boston for his liberty and life. (Three cheers were given for Mayor Smith.)

Fellow-citizens, to-morrow is to determine whether we are worthy of our city government; whether we are ready to do the duty which they leave us to do. (Applause.) There is no law in Massachusetts, and I hold, that when law ceases, the sovereignty of the people begins. I am against 'quasi-sovereignty' in Nebraska, and I am against kidnapper sovereignty in the streets of Boston. (Great applause.) Yet, that is just the state of things to-day. I went to see that poor man this morning, and stood with him face to face. He was arrested early in the evening, night before last, as he was returning from his work, by seven men, with the customary lie that he was taken up for breaking into a store, and that if he would submit quietly, and be examined for half an hour, there would be no difficulty. And with that lie, he was got into the Court House, and there, between four walls, with a dozen special officers, under Marshal Freeman, about him, the pretence was dropped, and his master appeared. Mark me! his master appeared. (Cries of 'No!' 'No!' 'He has no master.') See to it, fellow-citizens, that in the streets of Boston, you ratify the verdict of Faneuil Hall to-night, that Anthony Burns has no master but God! (Sensation, followed by enthusiastic cheers.)

I say, Mr. Chairman, the first man admitted to that room was Col. Suttle, of Virginia. What right had he there? None at all—none whatever! The unfortunate man was carried into Court before an infamous Slave Commissioner, Edward G. Loring—a man whom the State of Massachusetts appoints a Judge of Probate, to the special protection of orphans; and he knows so little of the functions to which he is called, that this friendless and orphaned fugitive, who has sought refuge in the streets of Boston, finds his first enemy in a Judge of Probate. (Nine groans for him were given, with considerable unctious.) Let us remember, Mr. Chairman, next winter, that we go before the Legislature of Massachusetts, and demand that such a Judge of Probate shall no longer disgrace the State. (Cries of 'good,' 'good,' and loud applause.)

But, Mr. Chairman, said Col. Suttle, was admitted—for what? To question the man—to find out whether he would acknowledge himself a slave; to take advantage of his fear, of his confusion, of his ignorance! The master, the slaveholder, the kidnapper, is admitted to see him. Not one single friend, neither his employer, nor his clergyman, nor any body, could be admitted to converse with him. I went this morning, with his clergyman, to Marshal Freeman, after Mr. Loring had granted a couple of days' delay, in order that he might consider what he should do, and we asked to be admitted to see him. 'No, sir,' said the Marshal, 'you cannot see him. I do not admit any body but his counsel to see him.' I replied, 'He has no counsel.' Said I, 'Mr. Freeman, why did you admit Mr. Suttle to see him last night?' He made me only an evasive answer; he had none other to make. That is one-sided justice in the State of Massachusetts. That room has been open at any time to the slaveholders, that they might mould, and overawe, and bully, and catch in his talk, and confuse the poor trembling fugitive; to see him. It was but by chance that he had counsel in the State of Massachusetts. It was simply because friends made their way, in spite of Marshal Freeman, into the court-room, and offered their services, to preserve him from the hands of the man-hunters. This I am telling you as a specimen of kidnapper sovereignty over the city of Boston at the present moment.

A poor ignorant man, arrested by a law-oversawer by his master—surrounded with jailors—dragged into court at the earliest hour—about to be hurled into slavery, without friends, a moment of deliberation, or the aid of counsel—this is Boston!

Well, gentlemen, we sued out a writ. The State of Massachusetts has a statute, made to meet this very case, by which the man shall be taken from the hands of the Marshal, on proper security; and we offered him five thousand dollars bonds—and then it should be placed before a jury to say how much, if any thing, a kidnapper is entitled to. Mr. Freeman puts his foot against the door of that slave pen, and defies the State of Massachusetts. I say again, when law ceases in the city of Boston, it is time for the sovereignty of the people to begin. (Repeated cheers.) The city government stands neutral; let us govern the city. (Cries of 'good,' 'good,' and loud cheers.)

The question to-morrow is, fellow-citizens, whether Virginia conquers Massachusetts. ('No.' 'Never!') If that man leaves the city of Boston, Massachusetts is a conquered State. There is not a State in the Union—not one, even the basest—that would submit to have that fugitive slave leave it. New York has her Syracuse to point to, where Jerry was sent to Canada. (Loud applause.) Illinois has her Chicago to point to, the home of Mrs. Douglass, where she rescued a slave from his hunters; and young Wisconsin, the youthful daughter of New England, can point to the hundred men of Racine, who marched to Milwaukee, and took a slave out of the hands of the kidnappers. (Great applause.) The Buckeye State of Ohio has placed an undying star on her State arms, for she, too, has rescued a slave. And Pennsylvania, that repudiates her money debts, has more than paid the world for her redemption, for she actually shot the slave-hunter, Gerowich, down. (Great cheering.) I used to blush, fellow-citizens, when I thought of Pennsylvania, the land that forgot to pay its debts. But she washed it all out in the blood of the slaveholder on the soil of Pennsylvania.

In Rhode Island, fellow-citizens, you know they have no law reporters. The consequence is, the judges do not pay much respect to

Once, this was Boston; now, it is a Northern...

those cheers when, instead of saying so, he does something...

Fellow-citizens, what good will you do by going to either...

Fellow-citizens, do you suppose that man could be carried...

No, it is not thus that liberty is to be secured; it is not thus...

let him wait and be ready to do his duty to God and his brother...

A LESSON FOR THE DAY. DELIVERED AT THE MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY, MAY 28th, BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

I see by the face of each one of you, as well as by the number...

Well, gentlemen, in the South there is a public opinion, (it is a very wicked public opinion, which is stronger than law...

Well, gentlemen, I say there is one law—slave law; it is every where...

Prince of the Devil, howled at the idea that there was a law of God higher than the Fugitive Slave Bill!

Then you 'REMEMBER' the kidnappers came here to seize Thomas Sims...

The Nebraska bill has just now been passed. Who passed it? The fifteen hundred 'gentlemen of property and standing'...

let him wait and be ready to do his duty to God and his brother to-morrow.

A LESSON FOR THE DAY. DELIVERED AT THE MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY, MAY 28th, BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

I see by the face of each one of you, as well as by the number of all, what is expected of me to-day.

Well, gentlemen, in the South there is a public opinion, (it is a very wicked public opinion, which is stronger than law...

Well, gentlemen, I say there is one law—slave law; it is every where...

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF MR. PHILLIPS. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Let us remember where we are, and what we are going to do...

Without the issuing of a single handbill or any previous notice, more than a thousand citizens of Worcester were assembled in the City Hall...

From the name of Tuesday. TREMENDOUS MEETING AT THE CITY HALL. On Sunday evening, the City Hall was crammed to its utmost capacity...

Excitement in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 30. Considerable feeling exists among the Northern men here...

Refusal to stand by his agreement. WE deeply regret the determination of the claimant of Burns...

Three fugitive slaves arrested in New York and given up to their owners. NEW YORK, May 25. About three o'clock this morning, three colored men, father and two sons...

MARK THE CORRECTION!—By a very singular blunder, the date of the present number of our paper is APRIL 2, instead of JUNE 2.

OUR FIRST PAGE. We have never presented a more admonitory and instructive page, to the readers of THE LIBERATOR...

THE PERJURY CONSUMED. The U. S. Senate having adopted the nefarious Nebraska Bill...

On Sunday next, go and hear Theodore Parker, at Music Hall, on the troubled state of the times—the dangers and the duties of the hour.

CONGREGATIONAL OR PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Waterloo Yearly Meeting of this body will convene in the Friends' Meeting-house...

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its session at the Melodeon...

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN BALTIMORE. The U. S. Marshal A. T. Hillyer, Esq., received a despatch this morning from the Hon. J. H. Mason...

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POETRY.

THE PERPETUAL RELIGION.

Religions,—from the soul deriving breath,— Should know no death; Yet do they perish, mingling their remains With fallen fanes;

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too;

SPRING'S RETINUE.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN OF TIECK. Father Winter moped in the woods all day, His trunk all packed for his going away;

SPRING.

Once more the cuckoo's call I hear; I know, in many a gleam profound, The earliest violets of the year

THE LIBERATOR.

THOUGHTS ON H. C. WRIGHT'S LAST BOOK.

How refreshing it is to find a head that sustains intimate relations with its own heart! Such a mind draws water from the well-springs of Life.

Henry C. Wright's book on 'Marriage and Parentage,' when my soul is in practical sympathy with the principles it inculcates, makes me think of the Pure, the Just, and the Self-Harmonized.

But in the present or popular social relations, must we not expect to witness the terrific effects of sensualistic marriages? How many, born of such relationships, are organically prepared for 'a fretful, joyless childhood, a nervous and uncomfortable maturity, and a stern and heartless old age!'

Well, out of the fullness of his self-poised and imperious organization, Henry C. Wright has courageously rebelled. He declares the everlasting Gospel, viz.: 'The right use of the Reproductive Element in Man, as a means to his elevation and happiness.'

In all this, we are deeply impressed with the true manhood of man, with the true womanhood of woman; and there is no soul but may feel itself elevated, purified, chastened, strengthened, by the careful study of the sentences and statements contained in this most welcome volume.

In the first part of this book will be found enough information to save woman from the ignorant abuse of her nature, and man from the outrages and excesses to which, by birth, and the customary use of foods and drinks, he is now universally inclined.

The physiological department contains several items which are not established by the principles of Nature. We will not stop to review them—but one: the function of the Female in the Reproductive process.

It is stated that the Female is negative, passive, merely a recipient organism for the impregnative spermatozoa. This is true among animals; but man is not comparable with them.

On this theory of indissoluble monogamy, every present love proves the falsity of all past ones. Infidelity is impossible. So long as a man loves one woman, he cannot love another; but when he has ceased to love one, he is of course free to love another; or, rather, he was mistaken in supposing he loved the first.

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The theory that the attainment of love has for its sole object the production of offspring, seems to us as baseless and absurd as the other. Mr. Wright does not feel sure on this point, but urges it yet with some pertinacity.

He asserts that the strongest and most energetic men have been remarkable for continence. This is true neither of individuals nor of nations; not those most remarkable for this virtue; and if you take the most remarkable men of any country, city or village, you will not, upon proper investigation, find them the most chaste.

That all marriage, not based upon an inherent material and spiritual attraction, is null and void. God joins by Love, not by Law. Legal unions, without Love, are immoral.

That the Love-Marriage is eternal; nothing can separate the truly married; they are one throughout eternal spheres.

That the twin, thus associated, cannot experience separate conjugal attraction; that no other Love can be admitted between them.

That the female has an exclusive right to control all physical manifestations of Love; the male is consecrated to the redemption and elevation of the female, to the production and perfection of her offspring.

That the reproduction of the human type, the perpetuation of human beings, and not gratification, is the only legitimate object for which the sexual element, the spermatozoa, may be expended. Pleasure is always secondary to reproduction. Reproduction is a duty; the pleasure is as the taste of food, which, in human need, is taken for purposes of supporting Life.

By presenting both the merits and demerits of the Marriage question, we may elicit inquiry, and that is now universally necessary. It is evident that the polygamous party, in this stage of human experience, will meet more nearly the current wants of mankind.

It is my purpose to write a series of discourses, this summer, in order to secure true marriages in the

world—congenial and absolutely homogeneous unions of soul—by the application of the laws of intuition, and of temperamental harmony between male and female.

There is, I am sure, no really cultivated man, or refined woman, but would readily respond to the majority of propositions laid down in this work. The consecration of man to woman, and of woman to man, for each other's elevation and happiness—for the reproduction and perfection of their offspring, and therefore for the ultimate harmonization of the race—is a most glorious doctrine, and is very beautifully presented by the author.

I am certain that hundreds of women will thank him, in their inmost souls, for his noble defence of their spiritual nature, their wants, their conjugal attractions, and for their qualifications to bless the brotherhood of man. It is only with the concurrence of noble-minded women that Reformers can hope to influence the world toward FRATERNAL PEACE AND JUSTICE.

author seems to convert all existence into a combination of most solemn, imperious duties—binding on the male and female, almost to the destruction of spiritual spontaneity.

6. That should a man or a woman, after entering into the relation of husband and wife, become convinced by various means that each does not embody the other's Ideal, then they are not truly married; they are divorced; and both have a natural right to seek farther for the embodiment of the heart's ideal associate.

7. That human legislation may not forbid them to marry again; that, in truth, men have no right to control arbitrarily the soul's deepest, purest wants—the rights and elevations of true Marriage.

There are several other minor positions, but we pass them over to the reader. The great, earnest soul of HENRY C. WRIGHT stands majestically, dutifully, individually out in every sentence. He writes from his heart. His head has the hardest work to keep up; and yet it does most nobly guide the passionate reins. He is emphatically a monogamist. He believes in no variety of conjugal Love. True marriage is eternal. I said that his book has descended from the Heaven of the Soul. But it must be remembered, as a psychological law, that, in coming from the internal to the outward, all ideas are weakened, and more or less beclouded by the channel through which they pass. That is, the divine is impaired by the human; leaving, always, plenty of work for the latter—to arrive nearer and more near to the real principles of everlasting truth.

Now, although polygamy is repugnant to the conjugal love of that soul which is well developed, yet do we find in this book no security against it. How shall mankind find eternal mates? Where is this law? It is not for myself that I ask you, Henry; the question is put by those whose souls are roused to the importance of absolute love-marriages. In this last book, you lay down the laws by which to regulate the twain truly joined; you represent to them the codes of duties to each other, and for their offspring; but where do we find the rule whereby all wrong alliances may be corrected?

You oppose the 'free love' system—the ancient doctrine of polygamy,—for which you have my gratitude and respect; but you give the world no criterion of judgment whereby to avoid it. On page 119 you say: 'As defined by us, marriage is the actual blending of two distinct souls, attracted to each other by a power over which neither has control, so long as they remain within the sphere of each other's attractive force.' As they did not will themselves into this relation, they cannot will themselves out of it. Therefore, the relative conditions of the two souls, under which the union was formed, (remaining the same,) the union itself must remain.' But may not these conditions be changed? You answer, 'Through ignorance or carelessness they may be.' It follows, then, that these parties were not truly married. This is practical free love—the two separate, in order to find their ideal companions. On the next page, you say: 'If either wishes separation, there is no longer true marriage in the heart. Where there is true marriage, universal experience testifies that it longs for an endless perpetuity; and the very existence of this desire demonstrates to me the fact, that Nature designed the union to be perpetual. The want is natural, and Nature creates no want for which she does not create a supply.'

From this it seems that the test of True Marriage is based wholly upon experiment, like every other species of knowledge. Legalized marriages may seem perfectly right to undeveloped minds. Or, the supposed truly united may discover something repugnant in each other, after living together thirty or forty years. If this repugnance amounts to repulsion, then they are no longer truly married. Who shall determine the Law, according to which a man and a woman may settle the question of inherent relationship, or the contrary, independent of all impulse and false inclinations to which every person is more or less liable in this rudimentary state of development? In your next book on this glorious theme, Henry, give the world some practical principle, some certain test, independent of endless experiment, to establish this question. The happiness and elevation of the sexes demand it; offspring cannot be radically improved until the right persons enter the marriage relation.

Henry C. Wright is, emphatically, a monogamist—believes faithfully and manfully in ONE ONLY AND TRUE MARRIAGE FOR ETERNITY. But the subject is taking hold of minds in every stage of development; and the discussion will be merged into the 'Woman's Rights' question, and then will come the most desperate struggle between heart and head—between Love and Law! Dr. T. L. Nichols, (in his Journal of May 13,) who declares himself an advocate for human reformation in this department of life, gives the following on the book in question—

'With some of his positions, we heartily coincide; from others we are compelled to dissent. We agree that the true marriage is the union of mutual love, which no human law has the right to regulate or control. We assert the supreme right of woman over her own person, and especially over the function of maternity—the right to choose the father of her child.' But we do not find in our observation or experience, that every real love is eternal, or the extinction of other loves. We do not believe in an indissoluble monogamy, as the invariable law of our race; nor that the production of offspring is the sole object of the ultimatum of love.

Mr. Wright will find, that however this theory may seem to sentimental dreamers, it cannot be imposed on love, least of all on the marriage of the sexes. Love, as we have had personal experience to contradict the eternal love; whoever has loved two persons at the same time has a demonstration of at least one exception to the monogamic theory. The world is full of such exceptions. We doubt if there is a man or woman living, really capable of a passionate love, in whom it has been constant, during a whole life, to a single object.

On this theory of indissoluble monogamy, every present love proves the falsity of all past ones. Infidelity is impossible. So long as a man loves one woman, he cannot love another; but when he has ceased to love one, he is of course free to love another; or, rather, he was mistaken in supposing he loved the first. As a true lover, then, all other loves, if true love is exclusive, there can be but one true love; with two loves, both are false.

The letters in this book are supposed to be written by a model couple, whose names are ERNEST and NINA. They are united in a marriage of eternal and exclusive love. If Ernest feels any attraction for any other woman, that proves not only that he is no longer Nina's husband, but that he never was. If either Ernest or Nina love any other, they are quite free to do so, as the very fact proves that they do not belong to each other. What free-love theory is near than this? As a divorcee, I am simply the cessation of love, and as a true love cannot cease, there is no possible divorce; a new love seems to set aside the old, but really proves that the old did not exist. Such are the absurdities of people who adopt theories instead of observing facts.

The theory that the attainment of love has for its sole object the production of offspring, seems to us as baseless and absurd as the other. Mr. Wright does not feel sure on this point, but urges it yet with some pertinacity. He asserts that the strongest and most energetic men have been remarkable for continence. This is true neither of individuals nor of nations; not those most remarkable for this virtue; and if you take the most remarkable men of any country, city or village, you will not, upon proper investigation, find them the most chaste.

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It is my purpose to write a series of discourses, this summer, in order to secure true marriages in the

LETTER FROM HAYTI. (Translation.)

Mr. WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON, at Boston April 1854. Respected Friend,—I had the pleasure last year of writing to you several letters, accompanied by some notes on Hayti, to which you have never replied. I willingly attribute your silence to your manifold occupations. And now I would again present my friendly regards to you; also, to the honored officers of the Anti-Slavery Society. May God bless you in your courageous efforts!

Hayti is not yet in a state of tranquillity. Partial contests between the Haytiens and Dominicans are constantly occurring, and the two belligerent parties are mutually watching each other, with the purpose at the first moment to rush to battle. Then, in their overthrow and destruction, the God of armies alone will decide their destiny.

The imperial government of Hayti had, moreover, the 6th of March last, a quarrel with the imperial government of France, in the person of her rear-admiral Du Quesne, commander-in-chief of the French naval division of the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, in regard to certain demands touching the last treaty concluded with France for the new method of paying the indemnity, according to the agreement made with the holders of the loan, and that, under the ultimatum of giving satisfaction therefor in forty-eight hours. These demands were—The arrears of the indemnity; the payment of interest on all arrears; the acceptance of a new convention in favor of the lenders; and an indemnity in favor of a French resident at the Cape, for a law quarrel with the courts of the country. Finally, after some hostile demonstrations on one side and the other, the difficulty was adjusted, the Haytian government having subscribed the aforesaid demands.

Desiring an accurate knowledge of the labors of your Society, I beg you to send me some numbers of THE LIBERATOR of the last and the present year,—especially such as may contain articles on Hayti. In the hope of speedily receiving good accounts from you, I affectionately salute you.

Devotedly yours, (Signed,) DORVELAS-DORVAL. CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS. BOSTON, May 18, 1854.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: Sir—However far my sympathies may go in the cause you so admirably and perseveringly advocate, yet as a foreigner I feel no authority to discuss, at any time, a subject so pointedly a 'native American' matter—it would be an impertinence. But I submit my present intrusion arises from an English affair—from your London correspondent's letter of April 21, 1854, p. 75, of your whole number 1084; in which he says—

'We, the mass of us, are all very busy urging on each other the war with Russia! The present active generation know not of its miseries practically. Our aristocracy, all of whom are fearing the consequences of a much longer continued peace, the progress of mind, and of the desire of reform and of rational views of it which are rapidly spreading amongst the people, would, therefore, in the hope of arresting the spread of equal rights, rather resort to war, and seek to cover the advocates of peace with ridicule and abuse; and in this I fear they will be successful; at all events, they have got us into the expense, and they know we must pay it when it is incurred; and the greatest portion goes into the pockets of the officers, who are of their class, and comes out of the pockets of the masses, who pay it in the form of the tax on wine and drink; for here the taxes are not raised out of the wealth realized, but out of that which the people eat, drink and use. And that you may have a specimen of how the system is used by the aristocracy, who have the appointments, I mention that we have two and a half Generals to each regiment, and besides they pay as Generals, each, it is well understood, gets £1000 from the clothing of his men, when made Colonel of a regiment; and those who have most interest get them. Prince Albert has one.'

You abolitionists, most of whom abominate war, need not wonder at the madness of the many for the gain of the few, seeing that the few are the influential, and have the power and the interest. EDWARD SEARCH.

Permit me to say, I refer solely to the 'pockets of the officers' and the regimental superior appointments. I know and respect Mr. Search's political bias, and am desirous to offer him sufficient time to rectify these errors, and which he can so readily do any morning at Cox and Greenwood's, Charing Cross; it will not be sixty yards out of his way any morning of the six days. His taking this trifling exercise will relieve me of a very ungracious task.

I beg the honor to be, sir, Your ob't and respectful servant, A Retired Officer of H. B. M. Infantry Service.

The Wilkesbarre Slave Case.—The United States Deputy Marshals were discharged from custody by Judge Kane, of the United States Court, the 15th ult., at Philadelphia. An indictment had been found against them by the Grand Jury of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, for cruelty in attempting to arrest a fugitive slave, on the 14th inst., when they were taken into custody. Judge Kane, at the instance of their counsel, granted a writ of Habeas Corpus, by virtue of which they were taken from the custody of the Sheriff of Luzerne, and brought before him at Philadelphia. There the Judge decided that United States officers, acting in execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are not amenable to trial by jury, and punishment by State authorities; for excesses they may chance to commit; but that, in exceeding their powers, they proceed in contempt of the United States Court, whence emanates the warrant under which they act, and will be punished for such contempt, if proved against them. He accordingly appointed money last for the hearing in this case, and no one volunteering to bring witnesses up from Luzerne, there was, of course, no testimony, and the officers were discharged.

Barbarous.—Two clerks were recently whipped in the market-place at Charleston, S. C., for stealing from their employers. They were sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, which were to be inflicted at three different times, and at such intervals that the wounds caused by the first should be healed before the second punishment, and so of the third. At the first whipping, these unhappy victims sustained the barbarism of the middle ages, after suffering twenty strokes, fell bleeding and fainting, and were carried back to jail. Ten thousand persons beheld this horrible spectacle.

Prof. Hare on Spiritualism.—It is stated that Prof. Hare, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, at a meeting of Spiritualists, held at Franklin Hall, in New York, on the 23d ult., took the rostrum, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation extending through a period of several months. He had used electrical apparatus, and resorted to every mode calculated to detect the presence and influence of electricity in producing the phenomena, and he affirmed that, after patient investigation, he had come to the conclusion that there is an intelligent, independent, invisible agency, entirely aside from the medium concerned in producing the various phenomena. He affirms that the theory of the Spiritualists (incredible as it may seem when judged by the accepted philosophies) is the only intelligible solution yet presented. It will be remembered that, some time since, Prof. Hare announced views on this subject similar to those advanced by Faraday.—Providence Journal.

One Phase of War.—When the French troops embarked at Toulon for Constantinople, an old man who witnessed their departure exclaimed, in a mournful voice, 'There goes my only child, to fight for a cause he does not understand, and against men with whom he never had a difference.' To how many wars which history records, will the remark of this aged man apply!

A Bouquet for an Empress.—The Horticultural Society of Toulouse recently presented to the Empress Eugenie of France a bouquet, containing ten thousand violets and three thousand carnations, of which the diameter was upwards of three-quarters of a yard. The centre was a dome of violets, surrounded by a circle of carnations; the whole surmounted by a crown. On the dome appear the initials of the Empress in orange blossoms and white paguerettes.

Three of the wine-growers of Reading, Pa., have forwarded to Governor Seymour, of New York, each one dozen bottles of native wine, of their own manufacture, and embracing three different varieties, as a testimonial of their approval of his recent veto of the prohibitory liquor law.

The Governor will probably obtain all the wines and liquors he may need in his life-time, in the same way.

MOTORPATHIC CURE.

Dr. H. HALSTED, formerly of Haled Hill, Rochester, N. Y., well known as the author of the system of Motorpathic, and by his great success in the cure of chronic and female diseases, has recently published a CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass., where, with improved facilities, he will continue the practice of his peculiar system, in connection with the Hydropathic Treatment.

Dr. H. was one of the earliest advocates, and has been and still is one of the most successful practitioners of the Water-Cure system. Nevertheless, in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and especially those incident to Women, his experience has taught him that Motorpathic, combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, is in all cases much more effectual, and will restore many patients who are beyond the reach of Hydropathic treatment. This has been made apparent in the cure of very many nervous and spinal affections heretofore unremoved, and complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many long-standing diseases, Motorpathic is the only successful remedy. More than seven thousand persons have been successfully treated in his former institution; and the improved facilities of Round Hill, Dr. H. looks forward to increased success. Physicians are respectfully invited to call, and test for themselves the merit of his system.

As a summer retreat for the friends of patients and others seeking relaxation or pleasure, Round Hill is unequalled and unrivalled. Its mountain air, limpid water and delightful scenery have given it a world-wide reputation. His former institution at Rochester is for sale. The work on Motorpathic can be obtained by remitting postage stamps.

Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill, Northampton, Mass. April 28. 5m

FACTS FOR INVALIDS!

The most explicit testimony ever borne against drugging has come from intelligent Physicians, who have declared that the present practice does more harm than good. Quackery is the use of remedies, without a knowledge of nature's laws. You are no better for the nostrums you have taken. If curable at all, you may be healed by Science without medicine! Why, then, should you do any more? Pamphlets of Information sent, post free, on a receipt of one dime, per-paid. Address New York or Care, 25 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. March 31.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. This Institution is under the medical direction of Dr. SERRI ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment at all seasons. Terms.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. Extra without board, \$3 to \$4 per week. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. April 14.

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

An Establishment of this character is commencing at Harwich, under the direction of GEORGE B. PROPRIETOR, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss ELLIOTT, 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 field in a pleasant, rural, healthy location, within a mile of the sea shore on Vineyard Sound. Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, in Harwich, Harwich Port, Mass.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Ethical and Sanctions, and its Profanities; its Sacredness and its Sanctities; its Influence, as a Christian Institution, on the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race. By T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., of Philadelphia, and for sale by BELLA MARSH, 51, JEFFERSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Price, 15 Fraanks. March 8.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator's Office, 21 Cornhill, is a new work, entitled 'The Bible Discussion,' by the Rev. J. F. BERG, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last. Price, 31 cents. Single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD: or, The Philosophy of Creation.

Thought, by Dr. J. H. ROBINSON. Price, 30 cents. The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the Law of the Progressive Development of Nature, and the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Soul. By THOMAS PALM, through the hand of Emma Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. Free Thoughts concerning Religion; or, The Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Soul. By THOMAS PALM, through the hand of Emma Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. First published, and for sale by BELLA MARSH, 51, JEFFERSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. April 14.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT QUESTION.

JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, is a new work, entitled 'The Religion of Manhood: or, The Philosophy of Creation,' by Dr. J. H. Robinson. Price, 30 cents. The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the Law of the Progressive Development of Nature, and the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Soul. By THOMAS PALM, through the hand of Emma Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. Free Thoughts concerning Religion; or, The Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Soul. By THOMAS PALM, through the hand of Emma Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. First published, and for sale by BELLA MARSH, 51, JEFFERSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. April 14.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champoning and Hair-Dyeing.

MADAME CARTEAUX having established herself over the Combs, Toilet and Perfumery Store of S. Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (opposite Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this opportunity for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and respectfully assure them that, by unceasing efforts to please, she hopes for a continuance of their favors. Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoning, and such as will be the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair-Restorative which cannot be compared to any other, and which produces new hair where baldness had been. Her chemical researches have developed an improved Hair Dye, warranted not to annoy, (as the usual ones do,) the scalp, and to remove dandruff, itching, and all other impurities of the complexion, removing freckles, &c., in fact, restoring the complexion to its natural beauty, and to give it a softness and brilliancy, which is a true and permanent blessing. Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, or at her room, which will be open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere, which can be seen by those who desire.

WHITES' DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. WILL continue in successful operation, and has been recently refitted and improved by the use of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that they now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled elsewhere. No person is expected to take a likeness that is perfectly satisfactory. Remember the old place, 37 3/4 Washington street, near Cornhill. May 26. 4m

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, is a new work, entitled 'The Religion of Manhood: or, The Philosophy of Creation,' by Dr. J. H. Robinson. Price, 30 cents. The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the Law of the Progressive Development of Nature, and the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Soul. By THOMAS PALM, through the hand of Emma Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. Free Thoughts concerning Religion; or, The Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Soul. By THOMAS PALM, through the hand of Emma Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents. First published, and for sale by BELLA MARSH, 51, JEFFERSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. April 14.