





From the New York Tribune.

NEW YORK SLAVE-CATCHERS.

It is but a few weeks since Mr. Secretary Webster stood up before an audience in this city, and with due solemnity and impressive manner...

Let a few facts serve by way of commentary on this lofty oration.

A black man named HORACE PRESTON, residing in Williamsburgh, and earning an honest living by his own work, married to a woman most devotedly attached to him, was arrested on the 20th of March...

Such is the justice in New York meted out! Such is the respect for personal rights which officers of the law here exhibit! Such that equality of privileges which Mr. Webster so pompously boasted!

But the morrow developed a new phase of the affair. The charge of larceny was laid aside to give place to the charge of slavery.

It seems that the active agents in this foul business were Policemen MARTIN and one RICHARD BUSTEED, a lawyer of this city.

PERSONAL LIBERTY. We are glad to notice, that on Saturday last, Mr. Sewall reported to the State Senate...

THE SLAVE CASE.

The examination in the case of Horace Preston, claimed as the slave of Mr. Reese, of Baltimore, was continued to-day. There was no evidence offered on the part of the alleged slave to disprove his identity, or to contradict the evidence given for the claimant...

ANTI-SLAVERY IN CANADA.

On Wednesday night, the first anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada was held in St. Lawrence Hall. There was a large attendance of both sexes present, and several effective speeches were made.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

This case was suddenly closed on Saturday morning, by a certificate from Commissioner Morton, giving up Horace Preston to his claimant, Wm. Reese, and by the U. S. Marshal of New York, at the expense of the United States, he was taken to Baltimore. The evidence was not legal. An apostate Free Soiler, or rather a man who professed to be a Free Soiler when he thought votes were to be got by it, named Busteed, was both counsel and witness, and prepared the affidavit on which Preston was arrested, swearing positively to facts on which he had no personal knowledge.

A GARD.

From the Legal Column of Horace Preston, claimed as a Fugitive Slave by Wm. Reese. As this case, in which the public have taken some interest, was suddenly terminated this morning, by Mr. Commissioner Morton giving a certificate for the delivery of the alleged fugitive to the claimant...

not on information and belief, but absolutely to the effect that Preston, a person held to service or labor in Maryland, had escaped therefrom, about the 20th March, 1847, and that at the time of his escape, his service or labor was due to the said Reese, and that the same has ever since been due to him...

This course was assented to—the motion to dismiss the proceedings in the nature of an action at law, or for non-suam, was argued at length with distinct understanding assented to by the Commissioner, that if that motion was denied, we were to enter upon the defence this morning.

An affidavit was then made by Mr. Busteed, which we presume was an affidavit of danger, for the purpose of procuring for the claimant the escort of the Marshal from New York to Baltimore, and the payment of the expenses from the United States treasury—but we do not know positively, as the Commissioner refused our request to be allowed to see it.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Judson, who refused to hear the motion, on the ground that he was engaged in another case.

We are under the impression, that the motion would have been denied, upon the ground stated by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden, in his letter to Mr. Fillmore, after the passage of the Fugitive Law of 1850, that the certificate of a Commissioner is to be regarded as the act and judgment, after a fair and impartial trial, of a judicial tribunal having competent jurisdiction.

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WASHINGTON, March 29.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented a petition in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he moved be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Norris (N. H.) moved to lay Mr. Seward's petition on the table. Carried by a vote of 33 to 11, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, (Iowa,) Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones, (Iowa,) Jones, (Texas,) King, Mallory, Mason, Millers, Morris, Rusk, Sebastian, Sprunne, Underwood, Walker—33.

Mr. Seward presented another petition, asking that Congress would take measures for the extinction of slavery.

Mr. Dawson asked if the Senator from New York believed Congress had any such power?

Mr. Seward said he presented the petition as he did all other petitions, because he believed the petitioners had a right to petition.

Mr. Norris moved to lay it on the table. Carried—Yeas 36, Nays 6.

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Mr. Hale presented a petition praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Among other reasons, he said, which were given for the repeal of the law, by the petitioners, was that it held out to the judge a bribe. It gave a fee double, in case of conviction, to what was given in case of acquittal.

Mr. Mangum—How much is that?

Mr. Hale—The judge gets five dollars if he acquits, and ten if he sends the party into slavery. He moved it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mangum said that he felt interested and concerned in the character of the judiciary of the whole country. He had high respect for the judges of all sections; he could not permit such an imputation upon the integrity of the judges of any section to pass unrebuked. The petition contained a libel, a foul slander; an atrocious calumny upon the judges and the whole judiciary of that part of the country where this law was to operate. It should be treated as it deserved. He moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Hale said that, some two years ago, the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) now absent, and the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) had declared they would not again object to the reception of those petitions which he occasionally presented. He was surprised that they were objected to now.

Mr. Mason said he did not remember that he had said what the Senator, (Mr. Hale,) now stated, but knowing what his sentiments then and now were, it was likely he had said so. He would not now object to this petition, but if the Senate called upon him to vote, he would vote against it. By saying that he could not interpose objections, he did not wish to be understood as being in favor of any further agitation of the subject.

Mr. Mangum's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, took occasion to reply to the remarks of Mr. Jones, of Georgia, the other day, in which he put the white race of the North on a level with the slave girls of the South. As the telegraph reports him, Mr. Fowler said:—

There are a hundred thousand girls in this State, of blooming cheeks, warm hearts, of solid worth and peerless charms, who have no fear of competition with the black faces which the gentleman had alluded to—they would compete with the world; and I know, Mr. Chairman, (Mr. Hubbard,) that your wife and mine will heartily say 'Amen' to the declaration. I have tried mine for thirty years. The Massachusetts girls are for Liberty and Union, and are sure to triumph with their principles. He rejoiced that there was not a slave in Massachusetts, and spoke of the general blessings enjoyed in that State.

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adopted in the Whig caucus, and the third those of, fore in the Democratic caucus, by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, and laid on the table; in the last, there were a few strong interjections by Stanley.

Mr. Jackson having been appealed to, refused to withdraw his demand for the previous question, at the request of his colleagues, (Hillory.)

So that gentleman could not offer his amendment. Mr. Bailey, of Georgia, wanted to ask Mr. Jackson a question.

Mr. Preston King and others loudly called for order. Mr. Bailey. I will be heard at some future time. Cries of 'Order? Order?'

Further proceedings took place, when Mr. Fowler moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as gentlemen seemed anxious to vote on the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Polk moved the motion, and afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Beale renewed the motion, and held on to it. Mr. Stanley moved that there be a call of the House; lost by one vote.

The House refused to lay Mr. Jackson's resolution on the table. Yeas 79, Nays 102.

Mr. Jackson asked for, but was refused, the privilege of making a verbal alteration in his resolution. After much shuffling, the House refused to second the demand for the previous question. Yeas 80, Nays 85.

Mr. Hillory was then enabled to introduce his amendment, as given above, and moved the previous question upon it.

Mr. Meade again attempted to get the floor, but, as on the other occasion, was cried down.

Mr. Orr rose to a question of order. He said that whenever objection is made to a resolution, it goes over. [Here the wires fall.]

The Fugitive Slave Law in Congress.—The vote in the U. S. Senate on the question of laying on the table the petition of Gov. Seward for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was decisive and overwhelming. Mr. Seward had moved to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, moved to lay it on the table, i. e., reject it. This motion was adopted, by a vote of 33 to 11. The yeas comprised the Senators from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and New Hampshire, and Hon. J. M. Smith, of New Jersey, and Dodge, of Wisconsin. Of the 33 Senators who voted to lay the petition on the table, thirteen were from non-slaveholding States, viz., the Senators from Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradbury of Maine; Norris of New Hampshire, Clarke of Rhode Island, Miller of New Jersey, and Gwin of Georgia, and Douglas of Illinois. Seven Senators were absent, exclusive of the vacancy in Connecticut, most or all of whom, had they been present, would have voted with the majority. Those from non-slaveholding States who were absent, are Mr. James of Rhode Island, Smith of Connecticut, S. S. of New Jersey, Shields of Illinois, Weller of California, Whitcomb and Bright of Indiana.

Mr. M. then rapidly described the slaveholding influences which were exerted upon visitors to the United States, and to which those who had any public object to accomplish, invariably submitted. Father Mathew was not allowed to visit the Southern States until he had given the slaveholders reason for believing that he had repented of having formerly signed an anti-slavery address to his countrymen in America. Jenny Lind was forced to let it be understood that she had no sympathy with the abolitionists. Kosuth, the proessed apostle of Freedom, thought it necessary for his mission utterly to ignore three millions of American subjects in abject slavery. Even Miss Bremer, the Swedish writer, was induced to commend the Colonization Society,—the slaveholders' project for expatriating the free colored people!

Mr. M. next explained how all, who were hostile to slavery in the United States, were exposed to persecution; and he entreated the churches of England to lend their countenance and aid to those of their brethren in America, who were battling against this gigantic evil. It had long been the aim of the slaveholders to prevent this sympathy from being extended to the anti-slavery party in America, and they sent pro-slavery ministers to this country to mislead public opinion upon the slavery question. Mr. M. trusted that the Christian people of England would not suffer themselves thus to be blinded and deceived.

In concluding, Mr. M. said he would just allude, though with no intention of re-opening the subject, to the course he had pursued at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Bristol some time ago. He felt himself constrained, as an anti-slavery missionary, not to omit such an opportunity of communicating information to the members of that Alliance as to the points in which their organization was impeding the abolition movement in the United States. Nothing was farther from his intention than to be guilty of any discourtesy to that body; his conduct had been misinterpreted, but he trusted that eventually credit would be given to him for being agreeably to his convictions of duty. He had counted the cost beforehand. He was aware that any attempt to introduce the slavery question into the Alliance would not only subject himself to odium, but would operate injuriously upon one part of his mission—the collecting of funds in aid of the anti-slavery purposes of the American Baptist Free Mission Society. But he also felt, that, however large an amount of pecuniary help he should carry home to that Society, if it were obtained by a compromise of the slave's interest, the Free Mission Baptists would cry out with one voice, 'Send back the money.'

When referring to the secession of the Free Mission Baptists from the general body, Mr. Mathew explained that they took the appellation of Free Mission to indicate their anti-slavery character—their constitutional separation from all missionary and other religious organizations that were contaminated by slavery. They published at first a very small paper, but now a larger weekly one called the American Baptist. Their Society employs a number of agents who have travelled through the Free States, visiting the churches in the agricultural districts, villages and cities, every where lifting up their voices against slavery, calling conventions, lecturing, distributing anti-slavery works, and writing for the public eye. Besides these strictly anti-slavery laborers, the Society have established schools in Canada for the instruction of fugitive slaves, about 25,000 of whom have fled thither to escape the horrors of American Slavery.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Estlin proposed that the audience offer their cordial thanks to Mr. Mathew for his deeply interesting and instructive address, and also to the Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society for inviting Mr. Mathew to lecture. Mr. M. had alluded to some odium which had been cast upon him by the course he took when the Evangelical Alliance held their meeting in Bristol. Mr. Estlin was acquainted with every step of Mr. Mathew's conduct on that occasion, and was satisfied that Mr. M. acted from a sense of duty to the slave's cause, and had in no single point been guilty of any impropriety. It was probably owing to his having been misunderstood and misrepresented at that time, that Mr. M. had, with much delicacy, avoided all reference to one of the objects for which he was delegated by the Baptist Free Mission Society to visit England, namely, to collect funds for their various anti-slavery purposes. Mr. Estlin trusted that one who had been so long devoted to the abolition cause, and who had nearly been murdered in consequence of his fidelity to it, would not be allowed to leave Bristol without carrying with him some pecuniary testimony from those who professed great interest in the cause, of their sympathy in the labors of the American Baptist Free Mission Society.

Mr. Huxford seconded the proposition, and thanks were given by acclamation to Mr. M., and to the Anti-Slavery Society Committee.

The room was well filled, and the lecturer listened to with earnest attention.

We are indebted to the Bristol Gazette for the above report. Though neither connected nor identified directly with the American Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Mathew is a most faithful and worthy laborer in the cause, deserving of every encouragement.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 9, 1852.

THE SIMS ANNIVERSARY.

The Vigilance Committee of Boston will commemorate the first anniversary of the forcible abduction of THOMAS SIMS, who was sent to the South by the Government of the United States and the municipal officers of this city, to be there subjected to perpetual slavery. The meetings will be held at the Metropolitan Hall, on MONDAY, April 12th. The forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to a religious meeting, in which the Rev. Theodore Parker will deliver an appropriate address. In the afternoon and evening, the proceedings will be of a varied but deeply interesting character. It is hoped that there will be such an attendance from all parts of Massachusetts, and the neighboring States, as will show that the love of freedom is not only preserved as a sacred flame in New England, but is spreading through and warming the hearts of all its people.

The Essex Freeman, Worcester Spy, New York Anti-Slavery Standard, New York Independent, and National Era, will please copy.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOHN P. JEWETT, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. P. HANSON, TIMOTHY GILBERT, JOHN M. SPEAR, LEWIS HAYDEN, Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue through the two following days.

Further particulars hereafter. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secy.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A lecture upon this subject was delivered by the Rev. Edward Mathew, of Wisconsin, at the school-rooms of Counterslip chapel, Bristol, (England,) on Friday evening, 13th March, at the request of the Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

The object of the lecturer was to show the injurious influence of the Slave Power upon the free States of America, upon churches and ministers of religion, and upon missionary and other religious societies, and the means by which British philanthropists and Christians could aid in removing the evil that purges included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions growing out of that subject, or questions embraced in the acts of last Congress, known as the compromise of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

Mr. Hillory asked Mr. Jackson to withdraw his demand for the previous question, as he wished to move an amendment.

Mr. Stanley quickly rose and spoke to a point of order, the substance of whose remarks was, that the resolution was not properly before the House, Mr. Jackson having offered it out of time.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, giving his reasons therefor, delicately controverting Mr. Stanley's position, and saying the gentleman whether he is in communication with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti-Slavery Society. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:—

Resolved, That while we deplore the continued existence of slavery in the world, and especially in the United States—a system not merely sinful in itself, but the cause of numerous evils, political, social, commercial and religious, we rejoice in all favorable symptoms that promise its abolition and utter extinction.

Resolved, That, in common with Wilberforce, Buxton, Macaulay, and their associates and successors, we have no confidence in the American Colonization Society; and we chiefly supported, as it has been, by slaveholders, the worst enemies of freedom and the slave, whose chief pretence is anxious to promote by expatriation to Liberia.

Resolved, That while we gratefully record our thanks to those clergymen and others in the United States, who have so nobly exposed the atrocities of the Fugitive Slave Law, we deplore the indifference of some, and the unrighteous approbation of others, whose duty it is to vindicate the Gospel of Christ from the aspersions of those who represent it as a shield for cruelty and injustice.

Resolved, That, as British subjects, and enjoying the blessings of freedom, we rejoice in all favorable symptoms that promise its abolition and utter extinction.

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upon Bishop Andrews for holding slaves. At this, the slaveholders were indignant, and sent their church in a train; but as 4000 members, who hold 67,000 slaves, remain with the Northern division, little hope is to be entertained of their doing any thing to abolish slavery. The Presbyterians were next described as having 4,573 ministers, and 400,259 members, possessing 77,000 slaves, and as being, equally with the other sects, subservient to the Slave Power, sacrificing to church union, purity and humanity. As an evidence of that, the very prayers in the South must be conformable to the mandate of slavery. Mr. M. referred to 'Letters on American Slavery,' just published by Mr. Lant Carpenter, an English Unitarian minister, who, when doing duty for Dr. Gilman, of Charleston, S. C., laid aside, at Dr. G's request, a prayer he had selected, containing the words, 'We would remember those in bonds as bound with them,' which Dr. G. assured Mr. Carpenter would be dropping a spark on gunpowder. 'Had Mr. Gilman,' Mr. M. remarked, 'been in the habit of preaching the Gospel faithfully to his congregation, they would not have required the Bible precept of "remembering those in bonds," to be expunged from their prayers to the Almighty.'

Mr. Mathew next noticed some of the sections of American churches who had seceded from the main body, from a conscientious repugnance to union with those who aided in the maintenance of slavery. All who are denominated 'Wesleyan Methodists' in the United States, have separated from the Methodist Church upon anti-slavery grounds. The 'Free Mission Baptists' (by whom Mr. M. was delegated to visit England) seceded from the Baptist Triennial Convention; and the 'Free Presbyterians' have left the great Presbyterian body, in obedience to the claims of the slave upon the professed followers of Christ. All those bodies (with some others which we must omit on the present occasion, from want of time to describe their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle to treat slavery as a sin, and to have no fellowship with slaveholders. It was in this way only—that this anti-slavery action in the religious bodies—that the churches of America could become purified of the iniquity of slavery. It was not a military force that sustained the system, for among twenty-three millions of people, they had but 10,000 soldiers; it was not by help from neighboring powers, for they were all opposed to slavery; it was by public sentiment alone that the iniquity was maintained. It was in the power of the Church to change that sentiment, but she refused to do so, and on her rested the guilt of American slavery.

Mr. M. then rapidly described the slaveholding influences which were exerted upon visitors to the United States, and to which those who had any public object to accomplish, invariably submitted. Father Mathew was not allowed to visit the Southern States until he had given the slaveholders reason for believing that he had repented of having formerly signed an anti-slavery address to his countrymen in America. Jenny Lind was forced to let it be understood that she had no sympathy with the abolitionists. Kosuth, the proessed apostle of Freedom, thought it necessary for his mission utterly to ignore three millions of American subjects in abject slavery. Even Miss Bremer, the Swedish writer, was induced to commend the Colonization Society,—the slaveholders' project for expatriating the free colored people!



PHILIP & WHITE, AGAIN.

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ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.

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MEETINGS IN LAWRENCE.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGENCY.

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indebted in this town to a few tried and true friends. The Bowkers, the Belknap, the Walcotts are prominent among the rest. I would gratefully acknowledge my obligations to Mr. L. H. Bowker and wife for their kind sympathy and hospitality.

ALONZO J. GROVER.

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