

THE LIBERATOR
— IS PUBLISHED —
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL,
ROBERT F. WALLACE, General Agent.
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per an-
num in advance.
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN
CENTS, if payment be made in advance.
All remittances are to be made, and all letters
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Advertisements making less than one square in-
clude three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
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LIBERATOR.
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VOL. XXIX. NO. 15.

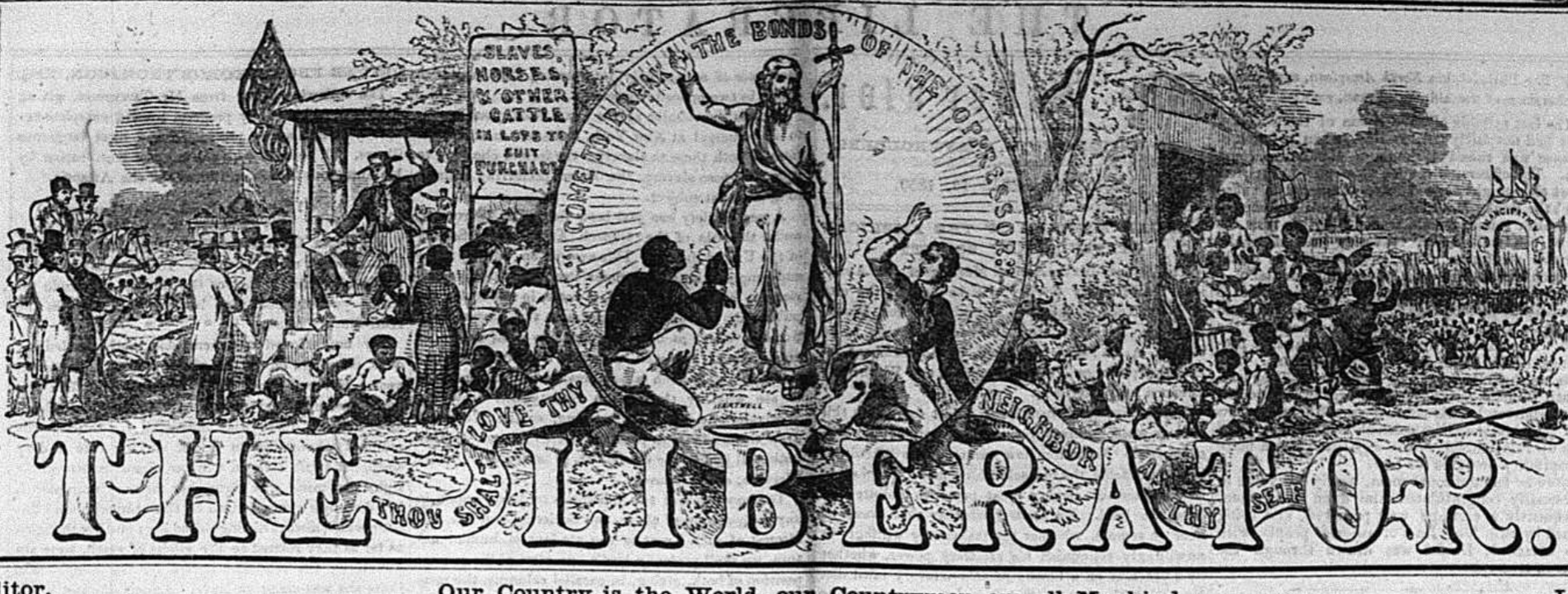
REFUGEE OF OPPRESSION.

DEFEAT OF TREASON IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The defeat of the Personal Liberty Bill, in the Legislature, is the first fruits of a reaction in public sentiment in the Northern States. This far, almost every Northern Legislature, every democratic Abolitionist has made tending towards treason, has been considered by the ruling party desiring to retain its votes. For once, the disunionists of Massachusetts have been forced to the front. This year, they came up to the Legislature with their infamous demand for the removal of Judge Loring, and at such imperious dictation the deed was done—the very political deed which the annals of the State can supply. This year, petitions from about one hundred and thirty towns applied for the passage of the new Personal Liberty Bill, on which we have so largely commented. It proposed to punish by imprisonment in the State prison, le- gal claimants of fugitive slaves; or persons who should, under laws of the United States, attempt to obtain their legal rights. It was a bold denial of constitutional obligation; flat treason to the country; a direct step in the direction of a violation of the public faith, and towards civil war.

How did the Republicans receive and treat this measure? Their most important representative in the Legislature, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the law officer of the House, the community have a right to look to him, if to any body, to guard jealously every law measure; and more especially to narrowly scan measures having a national bearing. Now, here was a proposition insulting Massachusetts honor—affecting her public faith—bearing relation to her sacred connection of country—and palmed off as a measure of the Constitution. How did the Republicans receive and treat this measure? Their most important representative in the Legislature, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the law officer of the House, the community have a right to look to him, if to any body, to guard jealously every law measure; and more especially to narrowly scan measures having a national bearing. Now, here was a proposition insulting Massachusetts honor—affecting her public faith—bearing relation to her sacred connection of country—and palmed off as a measure of the Constitution. How did the Republicans receive and treat this measure? Their most important representative in the Legislature, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the law officer of the House, the community have a right to look to him, if to any body, to guard jealously every law measure; and more especially to narrowly scan measures having a national bearing. Now, here was a proposition insulting Massachusetts honor—affecting her public faith—bearing relation to her sacred connection of country—and palmed off as a measure of the Constitution.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House of Representatives of the State of New York, in regular session, assembled at the City Hall, on Friday, the 15th day of April, 1859, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of holding a public session, and of transacting the business of the day. The Hon. J. B. Yerrinton, Speaker, presided. The following members were present:—



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SELECTIONS.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN NEW YORK.

The following impressive and eloquent Address to the Legislature and People of New York, by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany, in reprobation of the license granted to slave-hunters, is as applicable to Massachusetts, and to every other nominally free State, as it is to New York:—
A bill is now pending in the Legislature of New York, which provides for the protection of personal liberty in this commonwealth; it has been framed in response to numerous petitions from the people, and a deep and widely spread feeling against the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States. As a citizen of this State, I ask the attention of its legislators and its people to some considerations in favor of the enactment of a law for the protection of freedom in New York.

The petitioners, whose prayers our Legislature is urged to consider, are not concerned about an imaginary grievance; neither do I plead for any visionary theory, or excite indignation against any fancied evil. We ask the protection of the greatest Republic in the world in behalf of her 45,000 colored citizens, whose liberty is imperilled by an unjust and despotic law of the United States; of 3,400,000 white citizens, who, by the same law, are reduced to the alternative of becoming kidnappers of human beings, or criminals before the statute; of the cause of human freedom, which is outraged and abolished in New York by the existence of the Fugitive Slave Law of September 18th, 1850.

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His own mouth is shut in his own defence by the law. The State cannot take him out of the hands of the United States Marshal on any pretence; the claim may be so made as to render it next to impossible for the captive to produce testimony; the examination is to be made summary, and may be made in secret; the one commissioner is chosen for his willingness to enforce the law, is open to all corrupting influences from the prosecutor; and as if this were not enough, the American Union steps in and sets the example of bribery, by offering him a fee of ten dollars if the negro is sent into slavery, and only five dollars if he is declared a freeman. If under such a pressure this commissioner declares any colored citizen in New York a slave, though he were the richest, wealthiest, most honored man of his class, there is no remedy in New York. The only remedy is, an appeal to the courts of a slave state, and a long process in which a free commonwealth is beheld pleading the cause of her free citizen before a power that has subjugated him and his posterity to the doom of perpetual oppression.

Do not say that I am in the wrong. It is real. Again and again have free colored persons been persecuted under this statute in Free States; it is one of the most common features of the enforcement of the law. Again and again have Commissioners sent away free colored people as slaves. We have not yet forgotten that Commissioner Ingraham sent Adam Gibson into slavery, in most indecent haste, and Mr. Knight, of Maryland, refused to accept him as his slave. Other cases have occurred where witnesses have sworn to falsehood, and the Commissioner decided, in the face of justice, a free man a slave. We have only to read the history of the cases under this law to learn how many such attempts have been made; how often they have succeeded; how a few victims have been rescued by great effort. But who can tell how many free men and women have been spirited away in secret by the facilities afforded through this infamous edict of despotism? The Fugitive Slave Law of Maryland, that scourge of kidnapping, for it leaves the whole free colored population without defense against that power which claims the black man the natural slave of the white man.

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lifting them to companionship with ourselves in all the privileges of the Republic. The President of the United States holds his seat by the votes of fugitives from abroad. But what claim have these men on our sympathies and justice which the American fugitive from American despotism has not? Is the bondage from which the black man has fled easier to bear than the discipline of the camp, the prison, or the penal colony? Has the slaveholder any title to the service of his subject which the Emperor of Austria has not? Does the fugitive Irishman love liberty more than the fugitive Negro? Show me any particular in which the claim of the fugitive slave is not superior to the claim of any emigrant that seeks these shores. He is an American; born, reared in America; the State has been enriched by his unrequited toil; he is not necessarily a savage, but may be intelligent and a Christian; yea, may be as white as half the inhabitants of the Republic, and more worthy protection than thousands of voters in the elections of the State.

And surely if sufferings endured and heroism displayed in pursuit of liberty be any claim on our humanity, his right is pre-eminently above all others. Within the last year, a woman was brought within sight of our Capitol, who had escaped from slavery nailed in a box, escaped through tortures and privations almost beyond human endurance; she came into our capital city bruised, maimed, crushed almost to a pulp, in her dreadful prison. Thank God, there were found citizens better than the State, who saw that her face was set towards the North Star. Again and again do we behold men, women, little children, who have wandered like wild beasts for months, been hunted with dogs and guns, shot, bruised, starved, frozen, perhaps carried on the shoulders of their companions through the storms of winter, encountering for liberty what no white citizen of New York ever endured. Indeed, I would to see the white man who can show so well earned a title to freedom as any such man who has passed our soil on his journey due north; as I have listened to the narratives of these men and women, and heard of their perils and achievements, I have said that heroism has fled from the white race, and lodged with them, as if to mock our vain-glorious pretensions of superiority. Everybody knows that there is more courage, tact, persistence and wisdom displayed by these heroes in flying from the shadow of the American flag than is shown by us in upholding its proud folds. Are we then sunk so low in our own estimation, that we will not stand up for the rights of a Republic to claim the protection of a Queen?

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ed should I ever be so unfortunate as to have occasion to call upon a fellow-man for help.
Several gentlemen inquired whether this discussion was in order.
The Speaker intimated that he thought the gentlemen would be out of order in continuing his remarks further.
Mr. Irish then asked leave to make a statement for the purpose of bringing this matter to the notice of the House—I am out of order in proceeding further with my remarks, I will move that the House suspend the rules, and proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 432, entitled 'An act for the Better Service of Personal Liberty,' &c., &c., and will only say, in conclusion, that if we had been presented this morning with a petition signed by every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth, it could not appeal more loudly for us to act in this matter than the occurrences which have this very morning transpired almost within the shadow of the Capitol.
Mr. Kinney of Bradford rejoiced at having an opportunity of voting for the resolution, and denouncing the infamous and gross outrage that had been committed upon the dignity and against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that, too, under the very shadow of the windows of this Capitol.
Mr. Neal of Philadelphia doubted the truth of the story, and said he was not to be led away by such stuff as that. He was happy to place his vote on the record, and that in the negative.
The question being here taken on the motion to suspend the rules, it was lost—the vote standing, Yeas 41. Nays 33; not two-thirds.
Mr. Rouse of Warren offered the following resolution, which was twice read, as follows, viz:
Whereas, Daniel Webster, a citizen of Harrisburg for the past seven years, a husband and a father, was this morning, in the broad light of day, in the presence of hundreds of the citizens of this borough, and with the aid and connivance of its officials, captured by a band of armed kidnappers, and taken away without any of the forms of trial by law, and without a hand or voice being raised in his behalf. Therefore, Resolved, That House bill No. 1,148, entitled 'Resolutions relative to the removal of the seat of Government from Harrisburg,' be made the order for this morning.

Mr. Evans moved that the further consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.
Mr. Thorn of Philadelphia remarked that although their feelings had been outraged by the statement of the arrest of the poor and wretched negro, he trusted there was more dignity and decorum among them than to permit themselves to be carried away by this story of the arrest of a negro, which might prove not to be true, or if true, under circumstances of a very different character from those alleged. He trusted the members of that House would deport themselves with propriety, coolness and dignity.
Mr. Rose of Mercer remarked that if they were the representatives of a sovereign people, they must see to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, and especially those residing at the seat of the State Government. Therefore, in his opinion, they were bound to take notice of this outrage upon the feelings of the members of the Legislature, and of the excitement and indignation of those affected. The question on Mr. Rose's preamble and resolution was taken, when they were negative.
The discussion was continued in a very violent and desultory manner—most of the Republicans participating in it, and some three or four Democrats. Finally, Mr. Byard offered a resolution, making the House bill for the better protection of personal liberty, &c., the special order for Wednesday evening next, and until disposed of. It was agreed to, and the excitement cooled down, and the House adjourned shortly thereafter.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.
Great Popular Excitement—Ladies in the Crowd—Lately Sentenced—United States Grand Jury Room—The Examination.
The alleged fugitive slave, Daniel Webster, an account of whose arrest at Harrisburg, on Saturday morning, and arrival in this city, appeared in the Bulletin of the same day, had a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner J. Cooke Longstreth, on Saturday afternoon. He was claimed as the property of Mrs. Simpson, of Athensville, Va. Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., appeared as counsel for the claimant. George Earle and E. H. Hopper, Esqs., appeared for the alleged fugitive. The gentlemen last named asked for continuance of the case until this (Monday) morning, in order to obtain the attendance of other counsel and witnesses. Mr. Brewster objected to this course as being contrary to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which requires the rendition of a slave on the testimony of his claimants. After some discussion, the case was continued over until this morning, at 10 o'clock, and the prisoner was taken to Moyamensing.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.
The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'
The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWORED FROM THE BIRTH. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1588.

See, there was every symptom of an attempt at rescue.
The officers, however, were numerous and alert, though they manifested an unusual degree of roughness in keeping the crowd back. The crowd, however, took it tolerably easy, and scraps of conversation somewhat as follows were bandied about:
A tall Abolitionist—What's the matter?
Man with Red Beard—The Jury room is being cleaned out.
Another Man—It's too small.
Indignant Individual—Why don't they try the case in Independence Square?
More Indignant Voices—Let 'em hold the trial in the Hall of Doorknobs.
Police and Doorkeepers—Gentlemen, stand back! Are you a witness? What business have you here? &c. &c.
There were thirty or forty ladies, mostly dressed in 'friendly' garb, being hustled up and down the stairs, but bearing it with perfect good nature, and occasionally expressing their sympathy for the alleged slave.
Finally, however, by the influence, we think, of Mr. Brewster, (who had taken shelter from the fust and turmoil of the Commissioner's office,) the ladies present and several reporters were admitted to the Commissioner's office. Here the poor fellow, who was the cause of the trouble, was sitting quite calmly in an arm-chair, showing but little distress, except through those eloquent interpreters, his eyes.
About half-past 10 o'clock, the negro was taken down stairs into the Grand Jury room, and the ladies attempted to follow. Here again the tumult was renewed, although the main door of the edifice was closed, and guarded by about thirty of the city police. The ladies were, however, admitted with great difficulty.
Mr. Brewster then had great trouble in forcing his way in. His clear voice was heard—
Gentlemen, I must pass in here to do my duty. This is an administration of justice.
Indignant Voice—There's no justice about the business.
At last, however, Mr. Brewster got in, and the passage was closed by the police.

THE SCENE IN FIFTH STREET.
Outside the edifice, hundreds of people lined the sidewalks, looking with intense interest at the blank doors and windows of the building, after the fashion of mobs in a city.
The weather being intensely hot, the windows of the Grand Jury room (which open on a level with the pavement) were opened wide, and guarded by a number of the city police. From the pavement the proceedings could be seen and heard.
At the time the trouble became serious, the sixteen lieutenants of police were making their morning returns to his Honor Mayor Henry. They were also called down to the Mayor's office, and put on duty until a detachment of Lieut. Godley's men could be summoned to take their places.
SOME DELAY WAS CAUSED BY THE necessity that existed for clearing out the Grand Jury room, and by the confusion incident to the crowd. When the doors were finally opened for the admission of the prisoner, the rush was frightful. Mrs. Mott took her seat beside the prisoner. The latter was represented by Edward H. Hopper, Wm. S. Peirce, and George H. Earle; and Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., appeared on behalf of the claimant. The last named gentlemen, before getting into the room, put his head to a fractured pane of glass, and announced that he would not come in through such a crowd; but he insisted that the Marshal should bring a force, in order that justice might be administered properly. This speech was followed by an effort to clear the passage, but the crowd was too dense to be easily moved.
Finally, Marshal Yost appeared at the fractured glass, and announced that the room would be cleared of all persons who had no business in it.
Mr. Peirce objected to this course, and while a number of policemen were endeavoring to clear the room, the Commissioner stated his willingness to allow all to remain who could be accommodated after the parties interested were provided with places. Very little progress was made in clearing the room, although U. S. District Attorney Vanduyck insisted that the room should be cleared. Mr. Brewster then took the apartment, and the examination commenced.
Mr. Earle stated that there was a number of witnesses outside who could not be got in. He desired that some place should be obtained where accommodations of a decent character could be procured. Mr. E. did not want to see the infamous star-chamber practice of excluding the public introduced. Mr. E. objected to the presence of the city police to prevent the admission of parties. The crowd then to do what would be inquired into hereafter. The gentlemen employed to report the case could not be accommodated. Mr. E. protested that justice could not be administered. He objected to going on in such a place.
The Commissioner said that all the Courts of justice were liable to the objections named. Every facility should be afforded for getting witnesses into the room.
The counsel for the defence asked to examine the record upon which the warrant was issued, and insisted upon their right to inspect it.
The Commissioner said he had no record in his possession.
Mr. Brewster said the warrant had been issued under the authority of the act of 1850. He appeared on behalf of Elizabeth Simpson, of Loudon county, Va., who claims that Daniel Dangerfield, a slave, had escaped into Pennsylvania. That complaint having been made to the Commissioner, the warrant was issued, and the fugitive was arrested.
Mr. B. read the act of 1850, which provides that the owner, or attorney of the latter, may pursue and take the fugitive, take him before a Judge or Commissioner, who shall dispose of the case in a summary manner. Mr. Brewster read the power of attorney which authorizes Sanford P. Rogers to pursue the fugitive.
Mr. Brewster also offered in evidence the will of French Simpson, the husband of Mrs. S., the claimant.
Mr. Earle objected that it (the will) was not the whole record. He also contended that letters ancillary should have been taken out in this State to make the paper admissible. The will must be clearly proved, and the death of the testator must also be clearly proved to establish the right of Mrs. Simpson to make a power of attorney.
The Commissioner and Mr. Brewster agreed that objections to any of the papers would be admissible in any stage of the proceedings.
Mr. Earle asked the Commissioner to note that there are other papers of record which should be presented, which are referred to in the transcript of the will, but which are not presented. The letters of administration are wanting. There are also errors in the documents of which no note is made. Mr. Hopper also reminded the Commissioner that unless there was evidence that the estate of Mrs. Simpson was duly administered, the will could not

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be given in evidence. There may be debts for which this Daniel Dangersfield, whoever he is, may be liable. This must be evidence that the estate was properly administered, and the debts of the deceased paid.

Mr. Earle read from the 16th S. and R., 98, to show that a portion of a record could not be read, even on an application to discontinue the case, much less in a case of the importance of the present one.

Mr. Pierce contended that the paper put in evidence was not in accordance with the act of 1790. All that was presented was a transcript from the records of the Court. The act requires a proper certified copy of the records, and not a mere transcript.

Mr. Hopper objected that there was no seal in the record itself, as was indispensably necessary to its validity. This objection was admitted by the Commissioner.

Mr. Earle read an authority to show that the whole record should be produced. Mr. Brewster said that he did not deem the will absolutely necessary in his case.

Mr. Earle referred to the importance of the case. He had known Mr. Brewster heretofore as full of the emotions of humanity and manliness, and he knew there was a conflict going on in his breast.

Mr. Earle then urged that the evidence of Mrs. Simpson tended to swear money into her pocket, or the man into the rice swamps of Mississippi.

Mr. Earle then proceeded, with much warmth and eloquence, to maintain that the documents presented were not legal, and the preliminary steps were all based upon insufficient grounds.

During the progress of the argument, Messrs. Earle and Brewster again had personal discussions upon the position of the latter in the case.

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The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 15, 1859.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of New York, in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, on Tuesday, May 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and continued, by adjournment, at the same place, on Tuesday evening, and Wednesday forenoon and afternoon.

The sublime and beneficent object for which this Society was organized yet remains to be fully consummated. No matter how numerous the difficulties, how formidable the obstacles, how many the foes to be vanquished—slavery must cease to pollute and curse the land.

Under profound conviction of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and of the solemn pledge ourselves to do all that we can for the utter destruction of that atrocious system of chattel slavery, which is maintained in the United States.

CONSTITUTION, ART. 3. The duties of the officers and committee shall be to induce action by the churches with reference to slavery, and to inculcate the duties of civil government, of civil rulers, and of citizens, in respect to its overthrow.

There must be no compromise with slavery—none whatever. Nothing is gained, every thing is lost, by subordinating principle to expediency. The spirit of freedom must be inexorable in its demand for the instant release of all who are groaning in bondage.

Animated by these sentiments, let there come up to this anniversary a large and spirited gathering of the members and friends of this Society, resolved upon a fresh consecration, and still more effective efforts to accomplish their mighty undertaking.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. SYDNEY H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

PROPOSED COMBINATION OF IMMEDIATEISM WITH GRADUALISM. The Secretaries of the (National) American Tract Society in New York, and of its Auxiliary of the same name in Boston, are publishing leaf-manifestoes, and diligently pushing the manufacture of branch societies, with the hope each of rivalling the other in the number of its adherents at the coming anniversary meetings in May.

The people of Massachusetts do not believe in that impudent, arrogant, unconstitutional rascality, the Fugitive Slave Act; they never will believe in it; and the action of the Legislature on the personal liberty bill does not represent the popular thought and feeling.

1st. To turn out the Secretary of the Society; the man who had been most active in upholding its original policy of letting slavery alone, in appearance as well as in reality; retaining all the others who had united with him in that policy.

2d. To adopt as their new rule in regard to slavery the very same rule which had been adopted by the New York Society, (prepared by a Special Committee of Fifteen,) and under which, authorized by one of its two sets of antagonistic phrases, that Society pursued its accustomed policy of refusing to publish tracts on slavery.

3d. To explain their theory of the requisitions of this rule (which, being self-contradictory, and being interpreted and acted on at New York in a way exactly opposite to their wishes, decidedly needed explanation) as follows: 1. That under it they would fraternally discuss those moral evils which slavery is known to promote. 2. That they would not be an Anti-Slavery Society.

4th. Formally to decline separation from their principal, the National Society at New York, and with equal formality to disclaim alienation of feeling from it, and express the purpose to avoid all rival movements.

5th. To continue, as heretofore, to circulate the tracts and newspapers prepared by the National Society, for the main part of their operations, only declaring their right to add to these such others as they might deem desirable, both on slavery and other subjects.

6th. To print but few things in regard to slavery, and to make those few adverse to immediate abolition. 7th. To say less and less, as time advanced, about the original source of complaint against the New York Society, (its pro-slavery position), and to dwell more and more upon a certain financial consideration as having mainly moved them, namely, an alleged economy in hiring tracts printed, instead of printing them.

8th. To cause their new Secretary to hold meetings and take collections in the principal towns and cities where other auxiliaries of the National Society existed, about a week or ten days before the customary time for the annual meetings of those other auxiliaries, thus ingeniously intercepting some of the funds that would otherwise have gone directly to New York, and been reckoned to its credit.

their rule of action, only interpreting it to authorize action in two opposite directions. Such is the relation of the Tract Society at Boston to its principal at New York, and such are the relations of both these to slavery; the former choosing to seem to oppose slavery, the latter preferring entirely to ignore that subject.

A new Society has just been formed at Worcester, under the title of the 'Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States.' This association, both by name and proposed action, declares itself thoroughly anti-slavery; on the other hand, it votes, in relation to the publication of tracts, to confer with the Boston Tract Society, which as distinctly declares itself not to be anti-slavery. We wait, therefore, with intense interest, to see what such a partnership will bring forth; to see whether the Boston Society will draw Worcester one into mere seeming, or the Worcester draw Boston into practical energy; to see whether both will join in the disclaimer, or both in the hearty adoption, of anti-slavery.

To show some of the difficulties to be overcome in any cooperation of these two Societies, and the real interest of such a case to the student of human nature, we shall present a bird's-eye view of the present position of both, giving, in parallel columns, the most characteristic utterances of each, on the subject of slavery, up to this time.

Church Anti-Slavery Society, (at Worcester.) PREAMBLE. 'Under profound conviction of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and of the solemn pledge ourselves to do all that we can for the utter destruction of that atrocious system of chattel slavery, which is maintained in the United States.'

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY (at Boston.) ADDRESS OF EXEC. COM. 'We are not an Anti-Slavery Society.' p. 3. STATEMENT OF ISRAEL P. WARREN, Secretary for New York, in the Independent, March 31, 1859: 'IV. Purpose of the Plan. 2. Not to be an abolition society.'

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. 'The church and the ministry form the conscience of the nation in respect to slavery, and to make it loyal to the Higher Law, against all unjust judgments of Courts and unwise legislation of Congress.'

'DUTY OF MASTERS: a Sermon by Rev. John C. Young, of Danville, Ky.; being the second publication of the Boston Society in regard to slavery, issued in February, 1849. This sermon describes itself as addressing 'the master who holds the servant in voluntary bondage, and as referring to the servant who lacks that greatest natural stimulus to exertion, the knowledge that he will himself enjoy the fruit of his labors.'

'The moralist and the Christian defend the practice of holding human beings in bondage only as an expedient to govern themselves.' p. 14. 'The master who owns slaves': p. 9; it says of these slaves—'They are God's trustees, to whom, in His providence, He commits these souls, for their temporal and eternal good.' p. 42.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. 'No compromise with slavery allowable, but its total extinction to be demanded at once, in the name of God, who has commanded to loose the bands of wickedness, and to let the oppressed go free, and that they break every yoke.'

'By one class, the Bible is applied to the justification of slavery; by another, in condemnation of it; and the question seems yet unsettled, what ground the inspired writers designed to take on the subject.' p. 1. 'The writers of our sacred books, and more especially of the New Testament, do not often refer to slavery; but when they do, they always speak calmly and considerately; not in a way to give needless offence, but rather to insure confidence and respect.' p. 2.

'We find the inspired writers supporting the existence of slavery; yet, while suffering, regulating and restraining it; checking it in its onward course of usurpation, and softening its harsher features.' p. 4. 'The manner in which the inspired writers aimed at the ultimate extinction of slavery, was very like that in which they sought to accomplish other great and needed changes. Not suddenly, and by positive enactment; but gradually, by apostolic example and influence; and by the evolving genius of the Christian faith; so that little violence was done to existing prejudices, and established customs were not rudely broken up.' p. 6.

The tracts upon which two societies such as these can agree will be curiosities indeed. The only practical question in relation to these two is—Will the Worcester Society now, in deference to the Boston Society, shrink from the fulfillment of its pledges, and wrap up in a napkin its principles of immediatism, and of the duty of open rebuke to apostate churches?—c. k. w.

CORRECTION. Having learned from Rev. George B. Cheever, that he never held and never uttered the sentiment which I attributed to him in the Liberator of the 1st inst., namely—that the voting that all children of slaves should be born free forty years would be the simplest remedy of the whole inquiry that could be conceived—I have no doubt that I misunderstood his language at the public meeting in question, and did him injustice, to that extent, in my report of it. I therefore willingly retract the statement that he used such an expression, and hope that all who saw the erroneous charge will see this correction.—c. k. w.

The Personal Liberty Bill has been lost in the New York Assembly by a very close vote—no doubt in consequence of the cowardly action of the Massachusetts Legislature. Read the eloquent and stirring appeal of Rev. D. A. Mayo, of Albany, on this subject, on our first page.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

The following letter from Mr. Thompson, giving assurance of his steady progress toward complete recovery from his long protracted and most dangerous illness, will be read with the highest gratification by his numerous friends on this side of the Atlantic. 1 Pentimian Road, South Lambeth, London, March 24, 1859.

MY DEAR GARRISON—Your letter, dated the 9th inst., reached me on the 21st. Its contents awakened in my mind sentiments of the deepest gratitude towards yourself and your beloved coadjutors in the Anti-Slavery cause.

My much loved and venerable mother ended her days, on earth, on the 2d of January of the present year. Her end was peace. She had long had her conversation in heaven, and long to be 'unclothed,' and 'clothed upon' with immortality. Down to the moment when, like an infant sinking into a deep sleep, her spirit escaped with an almost imperceptible sigh, her mind was clear, her memory unimpaired, her discourse characterized by the animation and fluency which always distinguished her; and her thoughts as far as they related to the affairs of earth, were absorbed by the tenderest regard for the happiness of those she was about to leave.

'Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly,' and the words of Pope in the 'Dying Christian to his Soul,' 'Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife, And let me languish into life.'

What was mortal of my mother rests in the same cemetery where lies my son, named after you; and my sweet daughter, whom you so much admired, (named after Elizabeth Pease) when you were with us in Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

I have much improved since I saw Mr. May. The use of my hands is gradually returning. I can much better sustain any mental effort. The excessive nervous irritability, with which I was for a long time afflicted, has greatly subsided. A fortnight ago, I went into the Tower Hamlets to a great meeting on the Reform question, and was able to speak for about half an hour, without damage to my health.

I expect to repeat the experiment before long in the North of England, and should I find my strength equal to the task, I shall take a part in the Reform movement until the question is settled.

This letter will, I expect, be closed before the great debate on the new Reform Bill, now going on in the House of Commons, is concluded; but the papers of Saturday, the 26th, may bring you the decision of the House upon the motion for the second reading.

As the question stands, Lord John Russell has a resolution, in the shape of an amendment, calling upon the House to recognize two principles—one in reference to the votes of freeholders, in Counties; and the other, in favor of the lowering of the electoral qualification in Boroughs, with a view to the extension of the franchise;—which principles are at variance with those upon which the government measure is founded.

Should this resolution be affirmed, it not necessarily follows that ministers should abandon their bill. The House might still proceed to read the bill a second time, and it might be reconstructed in Committee of the Whole, in conformity with the previous resolution.

Lord Stanley, however, speaking doubtless the mind of the united Cabinet, has declared that, if the amendment be carried, ministers will regard the decision as a defeat of their measure, and will proceed with it no further. What positive course the government may take, in the event of such a defeat, it is impossible to say. They may, as a Cabinet, lay the Reform question on the shelf, and proceed to other business, leaving it to Lord John Russell, or John Bright, or both, in conjunction, to bring forward a Reform Bill of their own; (each has a bill already prepared); or, they may dissolve Parliament, and take the chances of a general election, promising to introduce, in a new Parliament, another and improved bill; or, (and this last is the most probable result,) they may tender their resignations to the Queen, and Lord Derby may advise Her Majesty to send for Lord John Russell, in which case it is possible an agreement might be come to between Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright to amalgamate their bills, and introduce such a measure as would unite in its support all the liberal elements in the House; and such a measure as, if defeated in the Lords, would recommend itself to general acceptance throughout the country, and in the event of a dissolution, lead to the sending to a new Parliament, of such a majority of pledged reformers as would compel the Peers to swallow the second Reform Bill as they did the first.

A few months will solve all these problems. Meanwhile, the country is profoundly quiet. There is little enthusiasm, and would be less, were it not that a few men have exerted themselves to produce a partial demonstration in favor of a revision of the measure of 1832. I do not believe there are forty men in the House of Commons who care anything about the question, save for party purposes. The thing, however, has become a necessity, and must be settled one way or the other.

The leading speakers in the debate now progressing have been Lord John Russell in opposition to the Bill; Lord Stanley (the son of the Premier) in its defence; Mr. Sidney Herbert, a liberal conservative of the Peel school; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Colonial Secretary; and Sir Hugh Cairns, Solicitor General. The debate is proceeding while I write. The greatest speeches are to come. They will be those of Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, &c. &c. Disraeli.

It is indeed a subject for deep regret that, at this advanced period, such active exertions should be making for the revival, in various quarters, and under various names, of the accursed Slave Trade. We have our immigration scheme; France has hers; and the slaveholders of your country are greedy, even to madness, for new acquisitions of territory, both insular and continental, with a view to the indefinite extension and perpetual maintenance of slavery; and with it, the carrying on of a foreign slave trade, commensurate with the demand for agricultural labor.

The necessity for anti-slavery effort, instead of diminishing, increases daily. Nothing but the abolition of your 'Domestic Institution' can arrest the march of wicked men in their progress towards the subjugation to slavery of countless millions of the human race, yet unborn. Your system of slavery is the key-stone of the arch of oppression which spans the Western hemisphere. Dislodge that, and the entire fabric falls; support it, and woe to the human race! Neger, at any time, has the cause in which you have been thirty years battling presented an aspect of greater magnitude, or more solemn importance, or such urgent necessity as now. May God support you in it, and grant you the glorious privilege to see it triumph before you exchange labor on earth for rest in heaven!

I shall give Miss Remond a warm greeting, and the offer of a home, when she visits London. Rev. S. J. May and his son, are, I suppose, enjoying themselves under the blue skies of Italy. Yours ever devotedly, GEORGE THOMPSON.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN ST. LOUIS.

EDITOR LIBERATOR: The city election yesterday resulted more favorably to the emancipation party than even its friends predicted. The wisest of them had feared its success in the result; they met every day noisy, but efficient men, who were declaring that though they voted for Filley and the emancipation candidates last year, they were profoundly sorry they had done so, and this year they would vote the slave ticket. Then the Know-Nothing candidate, who is a great friend of schools, would take off many votes. The whole Catholic vote of the city would naturally go for Bogey. You may safely count on nine-tenths of the Irish Catholics in favor of any villainy that involves tyranny in its exercise; for, as a class, with honorable exceptions, they have no peers in whisky drinking, fighting, lying, small stealing, and true national democracy. These powers, if not acting in concert, were yet all to be encountered, and who could predict the result? On the other hand, we have in our city, among our best and most enlightened citizens, many who hail from Ireland; but these are mostly Protestants. There are a large German population. A heavy fraction of these are Catholics, and their morals are taught in the same school with the Irish. They are, of course, National Democrats, and in favor of tyranny. But by far the greater part of our German population, including their learned and good men, are Emancipationists, and I confess with shame that they are a more honest and reliable class than our native citizens. This, every election proves. While I have had full faith that the heaven of emancipation was at work, I have also felt quite sure that at this election we were doomed to defeat. We are all most happily disappointed. The Emancipation ticket has increased some two thousand votes in one year. The Know-Nothing candidate, Mr. Wyman, received over three thousand votes yesterday, and although a very good man in many traits, he committed an error some years ago that will be hard to retrieve. I will relate it, as a warning to all doughfaces, in such case made and provided.

Some six or eight years ago, the Hutchinsons engaged Mr. Wyman his hall—the best in the city—in which to give concerts. Perhaps they sang one evening; when, however, the congregation assembled for another musical entertainment, Mr. Wyman appeared before them on the stage, and commenced telling them how he had come among them, and how unknown, how poor, and how obscure, and how a very respectable fame; that he could not be the son of the great debt he owed them, which was so great, he could never repay it; that when he agreed to hire his hall to the Hutchinson Family, he was totally ignorant that they were Abolitionists, but that, having become advised of that startling fact, he had hastened to make all the reparation in his power by breaking his contract with them; and forbidding them to sing again in his hall. The Hutchinson Family were then compelled to leave the city without giving another concert. There are now as many as five halls in the city, equally good, either of which, I presume, the Hutchinsons can have to sing anti-slavery songs in, and I have no doubt they would be patronized in a manner that would be flattering to them.

I should like to see Theodore Parker announced for a sermon on the slave question in our large hall. His courage would make him the most proper man, for he would attract a congregation of kindred spirits, who would be equally at home in his congregation on Bunker Hill. I fear we shall never see him here.

But to return to the election. Should Missouri become a free State, and should no one be more eager at it than Mr. Bogey, the National Catholic Democratic candidate for Mayor, the equanimity of the people would not be disturbed. He is no mean Northern doughface, but he may well be compared to your southern Doctors of Divinity, who pray meaning as God, while Bogey curses the Abolitionists, meaning no harm. They both act from habit; Bogey being by far the best and most benevolent man. Will, Filly is elected!

RELIGION AND POLITICS. We have received and read with inexpressible pleasure, a printed serm (just published) entitled 'Religion and Politics—A Discourse delivered in the First Congregational Church, on Sunday, March 20th, 1859, by WILLIAM H. FURNESS, Minister, of Philadelphia. It is worthy of the head and heart of one of the best of men; who combines in himself all good and noble qualities; whose spirit is world-embracing in its sympathy, charity and love; and whose presence is a benediction. It is, moreover, a timely and effective rebuke of the unprincipled outcry raised by demagogues against those who, in their pulpits, dare to call this guilty nation to repentance for its manifold sins, especially its unparalleled sin of slavery.

MUSIC—NEW PUBLICATIONS by OLIVER DITSON & Co., Washington Street, Boston:— I. Bassini's Art of Singing: an Analytical, Physiological and Practical System for the Cultivation of the Voice. By Carlo Bassini. Edited by Dr. S. Willis. A large and handsomely printed volume, containing a large amount of instruction and illustration, with reference to articulation, breathing, change of the voice, execution and expression, every variety of exercise, hygienic of the voice, mechanism of the vocal organs, phrasing, qualifications of the singer, scope of voices, tinted, varied exercises on the chromatic scale, vocal accomplishments, &c., &c. A very desirable work in every musical family.

II. One Hundred Songs in a very convenient form, like that of the One Hundred Songs of Scotland. A great variety of musical gems is characteristic of a very reasonable price.

III. The Pocket Melodist: a Collection of Songs and Ballads, for the voice only. upwards of sixty favorite pieces are embodied in this exceedingly neat pocket edition, with the words. It only needs to be examined to obtain a wide and rapid sale.

IV. Catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books, published by Oliver Ditson & Co., including Catalogues formerly published by Atwill, Jullien, Deane, Riley, Waters, Garrett, Jacques & Broder, of New York; Prentiss & Clark, Wade, A. & J. P. Ordway, Martin & Beale, C. Bradley & Co., Howe, Keith, and Marsh, of Boston; Fox, Gould and Bellak, of Philadelphia; Hewitt, of New Orleans; Oliver Shaw, of Providence; Jones, of Indianapolis, &c. Also, Catalogues now published by S. F. Gordon, of New York, and Beck and Lawton, of Philadelphia.

Every thing published by this firm is highly creditable as to its typographical execution and judicious arrangement.

LETTERS FROM REV. THEODORE PARKER. In the Music Hall, on Sunday last, letters from Mr. and Mrs. Parker were read. Mr. Parker writes that his health is materially improved. He bathes in the sea, and rides on horseback. He remarks that he had heard that 'the outside of a horse is good for the inside of a man,' and his experience has proved it true. He sleeps well, and his strength has perceptibly increased.

EXCITING MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA. A lively meeting was held at Sanson-street Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, by the Abolitionists, to celebrate the emancipation of Daniel Webster. An attempt was made to overawe it by vociferation and violence by rowdies, but the police were called in, and the meeting was addressed by Robert Purvis, Passmore Williamson, and Mary Grew. A vote of thanks was passed to the police; and a little supper given them, as a more substantial expression of gratitude, by the proprietor of the Hall.

