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NO. 9.

#### VOL. XXIX.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR made him commander of his forces and ent him

sublime grandeur of a true missionary life—the self-sacrificing devotion and intense vearning for the salvation of souls, that leads to its adoption, are rarely understood, or appreciated, even in circles of the pious and enlightened.

The majority live so far from their Lord that they cannot apprehend the spirit of the covenant whereby all is laid on the altur, nor discern the extent and blessed fulness of promises contained in passages like this: "There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive mansigld more (spiritually) in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting." Hence the many surrounded with the comforts and privileges, both moral and social, of a civilized land, sicken at the thought of a life amidst the superstitious, the filthy and degraded, and while they themselves enjoy the gospel light, are selfishly indifferent to the dark world of idol worship that lies in wickedness.

Still there are those who know little of the true missionary spirit, yet who, possessed of a certain temperament, would, with the individual above referred to, deem it a small matter, or even a delight, to go to heathen lands for the ostensible purpose of saving souls. Some are so constituted physically, that all labor appears a burden, while others find great pleasure in muscular effort, so, from dissimilarity in the mental constitution, the moral and spiritual exertion, a bare mention of which would appal one, might be covered by another, who placing the "bliss in action," rather than "ease," in that would find their "chief good." But the missionary field is not a gymassum, for the exercise and development, individually, ob body or mind.

To be a missionary means more than to indulge a spirit of enterprise and moral daring, by laboring on a foreign shore, when that labor ran swers selfish ends. Worldly minded men have done noble deeds and proved benefactors to their kind. Humanity has hailed as philanthropists those nev

ipon Christ as a " root out of dry ground," and upon Christ as a "root out of dry ground, and ironically called to the humble and poor in spirit, in the language of the daughters of Jerusalem, "What is thy beloved more than another beloved?" God is not always in great and noble beloved?" God is not always in great and noble acts, more than in the "strong wind," the "carthquake" and the "fire," but in "a still small voice" he speaks to the soul, bidding her come out and be separate, and touch no unclean thing. Only such as obey this voice, can understand the true spirit of a missionary life,—can know fully what it means to go forth and gather with Christ—not materials for the "trumpet tongue of fame," not "much goods" to lay up for "many years," but souls, precious souls, into the household of faith, into the family of the Firstborn.—For this reason, mere genius, or fair character in public esteem, is passed, by the high court of heaven, and to labor on missionary ground "the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself," and given him, "not the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," clothing him with zeal as with a cloak. Nevertheless, "the servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient; in meekness instructing those that op-

going forth unto Jesus without the camp, "bearing the reproach"—that is, braving the indignities of the popular voice without the pale of polished circles, as Christ suffered without the gate of Jewish honor, rendering himself obnoxious to the scene of the popular voice without the gate of Jewish honor, rendering himself obnoxious to the covered law. I like a Judson, he must Jewish honor, rendering himself obnoxious to the ceremonial law. Like a Judson, he must subdue by rigid discipline, every home-bred lust of ambition, cut off every root of pride, and, separated from all the refined enjoyments of an enlightened land, full of zeal for the Lord of hosts,

"In these deserts let me labor,
On these mountains let me tell."

And when distress and perils come, instead of turning disheartened, to rest in the embrace of home and friends, still firm at his post, he must breast the raging tempest, spreading his hands for help to the Most Holy, and through faith labor on fearlessly till death. This is self-sacrifice, but, blessed. for help to the Most Holy, and through additable on fearlessly till death. This is self-sacrifice, this is bringing to God a "whole burnt offering," but, blessed be his name, attending it there is a "recompense" in "the reward," the "respect" but, blessed be his name, attending it there is a "recompense" in "the reward," the "respect" of which gives joy in suffering, and leads to the "choosing of affliction." By faith they endure "as seeing him who is invisible," and experience an infinitely higher joy in exclaiming, "God is with us," than they would in speaking with the authority of an Alexander who ruled the world. "Because thou hast kept, the world of my many there things, of a few of the marks of a dead Christian.

1. He is usually of a fretful disposition. He always has a sorrowful look, or a sorrowful word, and seems to take great comfort in making you miscrable. In fact, he seems most happy—for his happiness is of a curious sort—when he has the most ample stock of miscrable things to talk authority of an Alexander who ruled the world "Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation," and, "Him that overcometh, will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is New Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my new name."

S. S. C.

S. S. C.

The dead Christian is great on criticism.—

Every sermon that is preached, and every service that is performed, affords him abundant opportunity for the exercise of his talent. He thinks the preacher did not argue, or else argued too much; that he told too many anecdotes, or did not tell half enough; that he was too full of enthusiasm in his remarks, or else was too dull and frigid. The dead Christian thrives on criticism.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION, NO. 243.

DARIUS THE FIRST PERSIAN MONARCH.

"And Darius, the Median, took the kingdom." Dan. 5:31.

A part of the writing that Belshazzar, the last king of Babyfon, saw on the wall, was, "Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians." In that same night the Median and Persian forces entered the city, killed Belshazzar, and terminated the Babylonian monarchy. Cyrus, a Persian prince, commanded on this occasion. But all was done in the name and under the authority of the king of the Medes, called cyaxares was at war with the Assyrians at Babylon, and Cyrus, who was a nephew of his, used to visit his court. Cyaxares, t. e., Darius,

The dead Christian seldom goes to class, or to the Wednesday night prayer meeting. He is always too tired or too something else, and stays at home to read, or talk, or laugh. The preacher goes, however, and a few of the faithful go with him, and they try to pray for themselves and their absent brethren. It is pretty hard work; nevertheless they trust in God and discharge their duty.

4. The dead Christian seldom goes to class, or to the Wednesday night prayer meeting. He is always too tired or too something else, and stays at home to read, or talk, or laugh. The preacher goes, however, and a few of the faithful go with him, and they try to pray for themselves and their absent brethren. It is pretty hard work; nevertheless they trust in God and discharge their duty.

4. The dead Christian sometimes gets happy—say once or twice a year, specially twice a year, should there be a good revival going on in the charge where he holds his membership. He may then even be found in the prayer meeting.

5. The dead Christian seldom goes to class, or to the Wednesday night prayer meeting.

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OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR

In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.,
Nate the Town Hall, Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H.

AGREY, IN BOYOR, P. COMANY—Transcript Quee, 18

ED IT O R S.

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

ED IT O R S.

WM. BURR, (Resident.)
P. S. BURBANK, J. J. BUTLER,
JOIN FULLONTON, M. J. STEELE,
A. K. MOULTON, J. M. BALLEY,
G. T. DAY,
G. H. BALL,
JONATHAN WOODMAN, O. B. CHENEY.

The Syan is published every WEEDNESDAY, on the solubouring terms:
"" If not paid till after the close of the year," "" " " if not paid till after the close of the year," "" " " " if not paid till after the close of the year, and in collecting and forewarding moneys. Against an allowed to per cent. on all moneys collected and remained by them.

AN ENTIRE CONTROLLED AND STAR.

AN ENTIRE CONTROLLED AND STAR.

AND STREAMS, J. J. SUTLER,
JONATHAN WOODMAN, O. B. CHENEY.

The Syan is published every WEEDNESDAY, on the solubouring terms:
"" If not paid till after the close of the power of the proper the second chapter, was largely ongaged in the ecgulation of the government, and in the administration of its affairs. Daniel, who was well known that a search, in subdaining authernies, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Against and single of subhachers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember it is not the manes of the towns where should be particular to give the form the companies of the Power of the Survey of the Control of the administration of the control of the survey of the control of the control of the control o

## BAD POLICY.

Mr. Editor :- In all that has been written up

strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient; in meckness instructing those that oppose themselves; if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging the truth."

For Christ's sake crucified to the world, a missionary must be willing to yield, even that which is reckoned most precious, "a good name," and with Paul, "suffer trouble as an evil doer," coing forth unto Jesus without the camp, "bear," hear, we work to the wise is sufficient, and I will

ACKNOWLEDGE GOD. This is to be done in this life, and it is to be

While sitting alone in our office, one day last week, we fell into a sort of reverie, and thought

3. The dead Christian seldom goes to class, or

DOVER, N. H., JUNE 7, 1854.

we would give their and the bark-note list in every paper, we suspect there is little difference between city and country in the ratio of the things of the world to the things of Christ. We trust that these friends do not make the price-current their Sabbath-day reading, and justify themselves because they find it in a religious newspaper! After all, our religious hife is not a thing of the outward. Its springs are not in the mountain-cave or in the wooded glen. Its waters do not drop from the clouds. Its light does not come from the natural sun. In city or country, it must be an inward heart-life. But in the city, where all is outward, and where the outward leads away from God, there is need of the most imperative shutting up of the heart to its closet-life, as the spring of all spiritual activities. We cannot grow religious by visits to the country, or by any communion with the outward. We must shut ourselves up with the Bible and with God, in ourselves up with the Bible and with God, in the close communion of prayer. We must take time for this. In city or in country, our life must be hid with Christ in God.—N. Y. Inde-

DR. YOUNG.—The biography of the author of the "Night Thoughts" is a most humiliating record. At the very time that he was writing, in strains the most solemn, on the vanity of earthly pursuits, his new biographer, Dr. Doran, describes him as "a poet ever seeking a patron, a pensioner looking out for increase of income, and a clergyman sharply inquiring for preferment." He wrote an abject letter to Mrs. Howard, the king's mistress, begging her influence in his behalf for some crown living.

## A PAPAL THREAT.

The following horrible threat appeared recently in Archbishop Hughes' official paper, the Freeman's Journal, of New York. In alluding to the popular tumults which the presence of the Papal Nuncio, Bedini, created in various parts of our country, the editor of the Journal says:

"If the result of this damnable agitatio created and fostered by the daily papers, should happen to end in a general slaughter of mis-guided men by each other, and a consequent FIRING OF THE CITY IN SOME TWO HUNDRED PHACES AT ONCE, in what repute will the community, sobered and taught wisdom by commercial ruin, hold the miserable newspaper men who will have brought on so fearful a catastrophe!" The Pope is not powerful enough in this coun-

try to force the people into submission and to-muzzle the press by threatening to burn our cities and murder our citizens. The press and the people are still free to express their opinions upon any subject which they may choose to, nor will they ever resign that freedom but with their lives. The poor misguided wretch who presides over the columns of the Freeman's Journal, seems to think that the sight of a burning city, set on fire by order of a Romish Archbishop, and "a general slaughter" of the citizens, would strike such terror into the hearts of others as to strike such terror into the hearts of others as to produce a general submission to the Pope, and at the same time create in the minds of Protestants a universal disgust towards the editors of Protestant newspapers who have presumed to tell the truth in regard to the Nuncio. The short sighted man reasons from the effects which threats and persecutions have produced in the Papal countries of Europe, where "power is on the side of the oppressor." But in the United States the case is widely different. The people here will not consent to be converted to any particular religious faith by a threat of having their dwellings burned and of being murdered themselves. They would sooner die martyrs to the cause of freedom.

The Roman Catholics comprise less than one-tenth of our entire population, and consequently

tenth of our entire population, and consequently can be easily controlled, should their priests and bishops "incite them to rebellion." Should the attempt be made to burn New York—of which there is but very little, if any danger-" certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, who care nothing and 'know nothing' about religious sects, but are great lovers of liberty and equal rights, would sacrifice the life of every Catholic priest, bishop, and archbishop in the city. Romanism would pale before the fury of these men, and instead the pale before the fury of these men, and instead the pale before the fury of these men, and instead killed the ow

shows a glimmer, then, and is ready even to go out. He bethinks himself of the days of his hypocrisy. He remembers the Sabbath when he went travelling on a steamboat or railroad car, or the day when he went to a certain den of the devil, and took some of his poison. Yes, he calls up hundreds of similar short comings and delinquencies, and now has but a shallow supply of comfort in his soul.

6. The dead Christian has a poorly regulated family. Not praying before his wife and children around the domestic altar, and not spending any time of consequence in his closet, he feels "out of tune" himself, and his household are not long in finding it out too. Poor man! his children growing up sinners; and well for him and them that they do not become wholly the servants of Satan, and well too if at last they do not together wake up in hell.—W. C. Advocate.

mot together wake up in hell.—W. C. Adoccate.

HEART-LIFE.

Whenever we visit the country for a day we gain some-feeb impression of the presence, the power, the goodness and the glory of God in his works. It seems to us that those who live in the country are somehow nearer to God than we of the city can be. The sky they look upon is not a narrow, longitudinal section of blue be tween two parallel walls of brick and stone, but the wide expanse of the firmament from north to south, from east to west. The sunshine they enjoy is not a reflection from red brick and white paint, or a dimly-illuminated wapor of dust and smoke, but the clear, full outpouring, of the sun himself, rejoicing as a strong man to run a race. The flowers they look upon are not nursed in the sickly heat of a conservatory, but sun themselves in the open air. The water they drink does not flow through miles of iron and lead pipe, but comes leaping down the mountain, or bubbling from the glade. The trees that give them shade are not hemmed in with flag-stone or wire boxes, but strike their roots into the light.

There is little of the artificial interposed between the Giver of all and the recipient of his benefits. But, after all, people who live in the country have doubtless their forms of worldliness as well as we of the city. The meadows and fields that we admire as witnesses that the Lord careth for man and beast, are them worth just so much in hay and cheap newspapers, the farmer in the interior is as eager to know the price of breadstuffs in Europe, as the Front street merchant or the Wall street speculator. The merry stream that is to us a symbol of freedom, purity, truth, lover—gush of life and blessedness from the infinite and eternal fountain—is to its neighbor suggestive mather of a mill-privilege worth so much the farm. The woods under whose venerable shade we love to walk with God, are to their worth possible of the city. The meadows and felds that we admire as winnesses that the Lord careth for man and beast, are to them worth just

## HEAVEN.

"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," 2 Corinthians, v. 1.

There is a world above,

Where sorrow is unknown;

A long eternity of love,

Formed for the good alone;

And faith beholds the dying here

Translated to that glorious sphere

—Mor

Every Christian friend that goes before us from this world is a ransomed spirit, waiting to welcome us in heaven. Every gem which death rudely tears away from us here, is a glorious jewel, forever shining there.—President Ed-

Friends even in heaven, one happiness would miss, Should they not know each other when in bliss.

Few mercies call for more thankfulness than friend safe in heaven .- Hamilton. Where that innumerable throng

Of saints and angels mingle song; Think what a Sabbath there shall be— The Sabbath of eternity.—T. Grinfield "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go

O! sweet abode of peace and love, Where pilgrims, freed from toil, are blest.—Kelly A man may go to heaven without health, without riches, without honors, without learning, without friends; but he can never get there without Christ.—Dyer.

There, like streams that feed the garden, Pleasures without end shall flow; For the Lord, your faith rewarding, Ali his bounty shall bestow.—Concper.

Heaven must have our highest, esteem, and our habitual love, desire, and joy: but earth must have more of our daily thoughts for present practice. A man that travels to the most sirable home, has an habitual desire to it all desirable home, has an habitual desire to it and the way; but his present business is his journey, and therefore his horse, inus, and company, his roads, and his fatigues, may employ more of his thoughts, and talk, and action, than his home.—

Fair distant land! could mortal eyes
But half its charms explore,
How would our spirits long to rise,
And dwell on earth no more!—Steel. Heaven is a day without a cloud to darken it, and without a night to end it .- J. Mason. Endless pleasure, pain excluding,

Sickness there no more can come;
There, no fear of woe intruding
Sheds o'er heaven a moment's gloom. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man, the things

which God hath prepared for them that love him.—1 Corinthians, ii. 9. POLITICS AND PREACHERS.

In Dr. Thomson's Discourse, entitled, "the Pulpit and Politics," occur the following pungent

are great lovers of liberty and equal rights, would sacrifice the life of every Catholic priest, bishop, and archishop in the city. Romanism would pale before the fury of these men, and instead of turning popular opinion against "the miserable newspaper men," as the newspaper-man of the Freeman's Journal supposes, he would find, if his life was spared, that popular opinion had turned against Popery, and that hereafter he would not be allowed the privilege of threatening to burn the city through the columns of his paper.

If ever blood is shed in this country between Romanists and Protestants, it will be caused by Romisk priests. The Catholics themselves would make good citizens if they were rightly instructed. Having suffered oppression and intolerance in Europe, they come to this country prepossession flavor of liberty; but they are under the influence of their priests, and not fully understanding the principles of our government, they are liable to be led by these priests into acts of outrage against the peace and order of society.

amendments in question are, or are not, limitations on State Governments. It is enough, that they are in their terms, nature, and meaning, as suitably, limitations on the Government of a State, as on the National Government. Being such limitations, we are bound to believe, that the people, when adopting these amendments by their Legislatures, interpreted them, as having the two-fold application, which we claim for them. Being such limitations, we must insist, whether our fathers did, or did not, on this two-fold application. Being prohibitions on the Government of a State, as well as on the National Government, we must, in the name of religion and reason, of God and man, protest against limiting the prohibition to the National Government, we must, in the name of religion and reason, of God and man, protest against limiting the prohibition to the National Government, we must, in the name of religion and reason, of God and man, protest against limiting the prohibition to the National Government, we must, in the name of religion and reason, of God and man, protest against limiting the prohibition to the National Government of the Constitution to the States; but no day do we hear, that powers are "prohibited by it to the States." Now, among those prohibited powers, is that of classing men with horses and hogs.

Let it not be implied from what I said, a minute ago, that I would admit the competence of these teachings, we should find our interpretation not weakened, but confirmed.

Nearly all the amendments of the Constitution or require us to continue in the same political broth-ent who whe same principle,) all her dark-skinned subjects, or, what is the same principle,) all her dark-skinned subjects? So far from it, there is power in that Constitution to hold back Pennsylvania and Virginia from the commission of these crimes.

Every person remembers one part of the tenth amendment of the Constitution to the States; but no day do we hear, that powers are "prohibited by it to the States." Now, among those prohibited b

Nearly all the amendments of the Constitution, and, indeed, all of them, which concern our
present argument, were taken from the Bill of
Rights, which the Virginia Convention proposed
to have incorporated with the Federal Constitution. But, inasmuch as this Bill of Rights
speaks neither of Congress, nor the Federal

Nor let it be implied, that I am indifferent to

no less applicable to a State than to the Nation, ance: and I would go to the extreme verge of as providing security no less against the abuse of State power than Federal power.

Again: in the Congress which submitted the amendments, Mr. Madison was the first person to move in the matter. He proposed two series of amendments, one of them affecting Federal, and the other State powers. His proposition provided to have them interwoven in the original transfer of the Nation; nor upon ground denied to both by the law of God and the limits of civil government.

It is sometimes said, that the amendment, of which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to which I spoke a minute or two since, refers to minute or two since which I spoke a minute or two since which I spo Federal Power were to be included in the minth section of the first article; and the negations of State power in the tenth section of that article. And, what is more, several of the amendments, which he proposed to include in this 10th section, are, not only in substance, but almost precisely in letter identical with amendments which became a part of the Constitution. It was in the following words, that Mr. Madison justified his proposition to restrain the States: "I think there is more danger of these powers being abused by the State Governments than by the slavery does not assume? No wonder! It is

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH

Delivered in Congress of 16, 1854.

Considered.

So far, then, as these sections are concerned it is not left to the looseness of inference to determine whether the Constitution is applicable to a State, or to the Nation. One of the sections contains limitations on the Federal Government, and the former, and would of course, inches sections where the constitution is applicable to a State, or to the Nation. One of the sections contains limitations on the Federal Government, identical with the former, and would of course, inches the limitations are, to some extent, identical with the former, and would of course, inches the limitations are, to some extent, identical with the former, and would of course, inches the limitations. And, now, we ask where in the original Constitution, either before or after the three sections, which we have its constitution. The section of the constitution in the late of the constitution. The section is also that the limitations are with the section of the constitution. Wish, the Constitution and violation of the deprivation and violation intenses, as that "No person shall be deprived of life, or liberty, or property, without the process of law."

Twelve articles of amendments were proposed by the first Congress. The dish before core and the section of the theory of the constitution, which is the constitution of the constitution, and the best of the constitution, which is a small constitution of the constitution o

We have no right to go out of the Constitution for the purpose of learning whether the amendments in question are, or are not, limitations on State Governments. It is enough, that

Government, its language is to be construed as State rights. I am strenuous for their maintenno less applicable to a State than to the Nation, ance: and I would go to the extreme verge of

nal Constitution. For instance, the negations of criminal prosecutions only. But what if this Federal Power were to be included in the ninth were so? It would, nevertheless, cover the case

abused by the State Governments than by the slavery does not assume? No wonder! It is Government of the United States." "It must itself but a mere assumption—and the most be admitted on all hands, that the State Governments of the United States of the State Government of the United States." It is a superficient to the slavery does not assume? No wonder! It is given by the State Government of the United States of the State Government of the United States. be admitted on all hands, that the State Governments are as liable to attack these invaluable and the sorrow is as great as the wonder—that ernments are as hable to attack these invaluable and the sorrow is as great as the wonder—that privileges as the General Government is, and the American people should be in the miserable, therefore ought to be as cautiously guarded against." "I should, therefore, wish to extend this interdiction, and add, that no State shall violate." &c. If there was any reason to the Constitution is pro-slavery:—and when the to restrain the Government of the United States of this bill have taken it for granted, that the Constitution is pro-slavery:—and when the constitution is pro-slavery in the constitution is pro-slavery. (Chicago and College and the sorrow is five with the constitution is pro-slavery in the constitution is pro-slavery in the constitution is pro-slavery. States from infringing upon these essential rights, it was equally necessary that they should be secured against the State Governments. He thought that if they provided against the one, it was as necessary to provide against the other, and increase of slavery," no one seemed to doubt the truth of what he was saying, any and was satisfied, that it would be equally more than if he had been reading Christ's Serverschill to the needle. and was satisfied, that it would be equally grateful to the people.

The House of Representatives did not adopt Mr. Madison's plan of distributing the amendments through the original Constitution, and thus expressly applying one to the Federal and another to a State Government. On the contrary, it made them a supplement to the original Constitution, and left a part of them couched in terms, that render them equally applicable either to one Government or the other. It must not be forgotten, that Mr. Madison's plan was embodied in the report of 'a committee, and was kept before the House, for a long time. Nor must it be forgotten, that whatever may have been said by this or that speaker, in respect to the application of this or that amendment, no vote was taken declaring, that all, or, indeed, any of the amendments apply to the General Government. What, however, is still more memorable is, that there was a vote taken, which shows, that the House did not mean to have all

be the last to insist that we do not need their purifying power. If the former are right—and I suppose they are—we ought to bear in mind that all sin is muddy, and that no sinner would be saved if ministers of mercy did not trouble muddy pools.

NO SLAYERY IN NEBRASKA; NO SLAYERY IN THE NATION: SLAYERY AN OUTLAW.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH—ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Delivered in Congress April 6, 1854.

[Concluded.]

So far, then, as these sections are concerned, it is not left to the looseness of inference to determine whether the Constitution is applicable to a State, or to the Nation. One of the sections contains limitations on the Federal Government. The next contains limitations on another Government—another and, that it will be the duty of Government to prevent his re-enjoyment of it. I remark, incidentally, that, though a man may forfeit liberty, this is quite another thing from his deserving slavery. Slavery unmans: and the worst man, no more than the best man, deserves to be unmanned. But to return from this digression to my declaration, that law is for the protection of wight. my declaration, that law is for the protection of rights—I proceed to say, that shave, and it the rights of its victim. For, in striking down the right of self-ownership, it strikes down that great centre-right, to which all other rights are tied; by which all other rights are sustained; and, in the fall of which, all other rights fall. Murder itself cannot be a more sweeping destroyer of rights than is slavery—for murder itself is but one of the elements in the infernal compound of slavery.

descroyer of rights than its authority itself is but one of the elements in the infernal compound of slavery.

Slavery being such as I have described it, there, of necessity, can be no law for it. To give to it one of the mildest of its proper and characteristic names, it is a conspiracy—a conspiracy—ot who ever heard of law to uphold a conspiracy. Said William Pitt, when speaking in the British Parliament, of the African slave-trade: "Any contract for the promotion of this trade, must, in his opinion, have been void from the beginning, being an outrage upon justice, and only another name for fraud, robbery, and murder." But the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother and the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nother in the slave-trade is all one with slavery in the slavery in the slave-trade is all one with slavery in the slav robbery, and murder." But the slave-trade is all one with slavery:—nothing more and nothing less than slavery. Said Granville Sharp, when speaking of slavery and the slave-trade: "No authority on earth can ever render such enormous iniquities legal." Says Henry Brougham: "Tell me not of rights; talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right. I acknowledge not the property.—The principles, the feelings, of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding, or the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain, entence is the same that rejects it. In vain There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world—the same in all times—such as it was before the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth, and knowledge; to another, all contracted the wear such as it is at this day. It is power, wealth, and knowledge; to another, an unutterable woes, such as it is at this day. It is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man, and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man and held avenuation may.

can hold property in man!"

To hold that slavery, which is the crime of crimes and abomination of abominations, is capable of legalization, is a pre-eminent confounding pable of legalization, is a pre-eminent confounding of injustice with justice, and anti-law with law.—
Knowingly to admit into the theory and definition of law even a single element of wrong, is virtually to say that there is no law. It is virtually to say that earth is without rule, and heaven is without rule; and that the light, order, and harmony of the universe may give place to dark-ness, disorder, and chaos. But if such is the ef-fect of alloying law with only one wrong, how emphatically must it be the effect of regards as law that which is nothing but wrong.

I am advancing no new doctrine when I say that essential wrongs cannot be legalized. This was the doctrine, until supplanted by the absurd and atheistic maxim, that "Parliament is omnipoand at neistle maxim, that "Farmament is ominio-tent." Even Blackstone, with all his cowardice in presence of that maxim, repeatedly confesses, that human legislation is void, if it conflicts with Divine legislation. And if we go back to the times of Lord Coke, we find him quoting many times of Lord Coke, we find him quoting many cases, in which it was held, that the common law, or, in other words, common sense, or common justice, can nullify an act of Parliament.— He says: "It appeareth in our books that in many cases the common law shall control acts of Parliament, and sometimes shall adjudge them to be utterly void: for when an Act of Parliament is against common right and reason, or repugnant, or impossible to be performed, the common law shall control this, and adjudge such act to be void."—[Dr. Bonham's Case in Life of Lord Bacon.]
I would add, in this connection, that the prov

ince of a human legislature does not extend even to all lawful and innocent things. That it is comnensurate with the whole field of human interests and obligations, is a very great, though a very common mistake. It covers but a small portion of that field. Not only are crimes incapable of being legalized, but there are number-less relations and duties, which are ever to be held sacred from the invasion and control of the human legislature. For instance, what we shall eat and wear is a subject foreign to human legis-lation. What shall be the character of the inercourse between parent and child is no less so. but if there is a natural, lawful, and innocent relation, for which the human legislature may not proscribe, how much less is it authorized to create the unnatural, monstrous, and supremely guilty relations of slavery!

2d. Law is not an absurdity, but is one with reason. Hence, in point of fact, a legislature cannot make law. It can declare what is law.—It can legislate in behalf of that only which is already law. Legislation for liberty may be law, because liberty itself is law. But legislation for slavery cannot possibly be law, because slavery is not law. That cannot be law the subject matter of which is not law. The great fundamental and controlling law in the case of a man is that he is a man. The great fundamental and controlling law in the case of a horse is that he is a horse.— The great fundamental and controlling law in the case of a stone is that it is a stone. All legislation, therefore, which proceeds on the assump tion that a stone is wood, is absurd and void.— So, too, all legislation that proceeds on the assumption that a horse is a hog, is absurd and sumption that a horse is a hog, is absurd and void. And so, too, and far more emphatically, all legislation which proceeds on the assumption that a man is a thing—an immortal God-like being a commodity—is absurd and void. But such is the legislation in behalf of slavery. The statutes of our slave States, which, with infinite blasutes of our slave States, which, with infinite blasphemy, as well as with infinite cruelty, authorize the enslaving of men, say that the "slave shall be deemed, held, taken, to be a chattel to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever:" that "the slave is entirely subject to the will of his master:" and that "he can possess nothing but what must belong to his master."

We are amazed at the madness of the Roman ruler, who claimed for his favorite horse the respect which is due to the dignity of manhood.—But the madness of the American ruler who sinks the man into the horse, is certainly no less than that of the Roman ruler who exalted the horse

that of the Roman ruler who exalted the horse into the man.

There can be no law against the law of nature

There can be no law against the law of nature. But a law to repeal the law of gravitation would be no greater absurdity than a law to repeal any part of the everlasting moral code. The distinction of higher and lower law is utterly untenable, and of most pernicious influence. There is but one law for time and eternity—but one law for each and heaven.

I must not then know as law, or, in other words, as wisdom and reason—but I must reject as anti-law, and nonsense, and madness—that which calls on me to regard a stone as a stump, a horse as a hog, a man as a thing. I must not

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854.

# TYRANNY NEVER SATISFIED.

Capt. Parry gives an account of a little Esquimaux girl who consumed 8 pounds of solids in a day. Cochrane speaks of the voraciousness of some of the Siberians as being almost insatiable. He saw given to a child, not more than five years of age, three impure tallow candles, several pounds of stale butter, and a large piece of soan, all of which he devoured without appearing to be satisfied. He says he frequently saw a Yukut consume 40 lbs. of meat in a day and, on one occasion, three of those gluttons devoured a reindeer at a meal-fat, blood, entrails, and all. Now we may collect all the extravagant examples of gormandizing we can find, magnify them, and, by a figure of speech, apply them to Tyranny, and we have a very faint representation of her voraciousness. The stomach of the Esquimaux or Siberian, has its limits, and may be satisfied, but the maw of Tyranny is absolutely insatiable. So the history of the past, and the facts of the present, abundantly testify.

When Alexander found himself in possess of all Greece, consolidated into one, with its rich fields, fine climate, great wealth, and distinguished schools of fine arts, philosophy and learning, he was no better satisfied than he would have been with Macedonia alone. Nor was he when he had conquered the known world.

If we study the history of Rome-if we follow her armies into Germany, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Greece, and also into Africa, and Asia in their career of conquest, we shall find the lous origin, when nursed by a wolf, to her empire of "all the world," we find the fact verified that "the more she got the more she wanted." But we need not go so far back. We have examples in modern history. Had Bona-parte been contented with France, or with his early conquests, he would not so soon have perished on "the rock of the ocean;" but there was no limit to his ambition, and grasping he fell an example of Tyranny unsatisfied, though at times clad in the garb of Liberty.

The history of Russia affords another instance; and it is a good instance of Tyranny as every on will admit. Her course has been one of con quest from the beginning. Having added to her domain all the northern part of Asia, containing more than 5,000,000 sq. miles, she is by no means satisfied. Neither does Lapland, Finland, and Poland with 470,000 sq. miles, nor Russian America, answer-her demand. She must conquer Georgia, compel Persia to cede her Erivan and Nakshivan, and wrest several districts from the Ottoman empire, and still her grasping propensity is not pacified. Though she ossesses two thirds of Europe, and in all more than one seventh of the territory of the globe yet she cries for more. She has made severa attempts to drive the Turks from Europe, and come down to Constantinople, and she has not given it up yet. But even this would not appease her! Nay, let her have all Europe, and she would desire the rest of Asia and America; and even Africa, together with the islands of the sea : and then she would be sad that there was no more to conquer.

It is to be feared that the same principle has been, and still is, developing itself in our own country. There is exhibited a grasping disposition; and accessions of territory have been repeatedly made, and that to feed the maw of Tyranny in one of its most abhorrent forms -Slavery, presenting the most appalling condition of human existence, to which death is to be preferred, and which every philanthropist and Christian should labor to circumscribe and overand again, and the nation has fawningly crouched at her feet, and endeavored to satisfy her demands. Vain endeavor! The more she gets, the more she expects. She many yield a part for the time being, that she may make sure of the rest, and obtain strength to seize the whole, but she has no idea of relinquishing an iota in the end. Facts will hear us out in this asser-

Before the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, she was not so insatiable, nor half so obstreperous, as she is now. Since that, in 1819, was no Florida ceded to the United States, and in 1845, was not Texas annexed, at the expense of a war with Mexico, and was not an additional territory purchased, all of which cost at least \$100,000.-000? So much of these acquisitions being converted into slave States, it seems as if she might be satisfied; but no, she will take all she can get! It is not a question of right or wrongthat is not asked. It matters not whether slavery is a curse or a blessing, it is a question of power. Justice, honor, and plighted faith. are laid one side, and intellect, intrigue, browbeating, and bribes, are brought to bear upon the point of acquisition. What can we get to strengthen slavery, and how shall we get it? Hence, notwithstanding the South pledged their honor that what was North of 36° 30', should be eternally consecrated to freedom, yet, having derived all the benefit she expects from that exparte compromise of 1820, which she forced up-on the North, and which was finally accepted as the only alternative, she now has the shameless effrontery and hallowness of heart to demand its abrogation, with the implied understanding that Congress shall not interfere to hinder the minions of Tyranny from seizing the vast territory of Nebraska and appropriating it to slavery. Nay, more, she is securing the ratification of a treaty with Mexico by which, with our gold, it is said another slice of land is purchased. And rumo is rife that she is ready to seize upon Cuba "by hook or crook" at the peril of a war with Spain and her allies. All this is just like Tyranny. It is of a piece with the course of the Autocrat of Russia or of the Tyrant of Austria. The ultimatum is to be gained at all events. The end, right or wrong, tifies the means, however base and perfidious Such has been Tyranny in all ages.

Now the great question is, where will this un principled, grasping policy land us? It requires no prophetic ken to determine. A little com-mon sense applied to the history of the past, is anflicient. If we as a nation permit Slavery to swallow up Liberty-if we remorselessly conniver at Tyranny in the overthrow of those principles for which our fathers fought and bled, who can doubt our summary destiny? God grant that we may see the gulf before we make the final plunge, and avert the awful calamity !-- J. M. B.

## EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

Now that the Nebraska bill has passed, the query comes, what shall freemen do to avert the curse of slavery in that large territory? We know of but one way. Pre-occupy it with freemen. That we can do. By a vigorous effort we can get more voters from the free States into that territory than enough to out vote all the slaveholders that would ever settle there. A olan for turning the current of emigration to the beautiful valleys of Kansas should be immediate-ly adopted, which will impose a slavery restric-gards the Anti-slavery men of other bodies, po-and the annexation of Cuba.

tion which Congress cannot repeal. But to ef- litical and ecclesiastical. So far from denour fect that, we must organize and raise a fund to ing churches and masters in the gross, as we carry forward the work. Reliable men should have too good reason to believe has been combe sent on to reconnoitre and fix upon those mon to this class of Abolitionists, all the points for settlements where the most influence speakers we heard, spoke with the wisest discan be attained over the destinies of the country, crimination, and expressed the kindliest feelings and the greatest advantage accrue to the settler, toward all who love and labor for the slave.— Kansas lies directly west of Missouri, and if sla- Due credit was also given for the increasing in-Nebraska, which is farther north. If a half nominations, of the subject of human freedom. en settlements of fifty or a hundred families We did not, however, hear the leaders of thi hores of the Kansas river as a nucleus for fu- Pillsbury, &c .- but with the spirit and temper

have an organization, and employ some reliable ments.

Then we want a The other feature to which we referred above open business. The land as yet is not in market, specimens, the one from a Miss Wright, the aut any person can take possession of it under the other from Lucy Stone. Miss Wright spoke ore-emption law, and a fund should be available well, but too long, the common fault of speakers

fould become a sentinel of liberty and a bene- no more perhaps, no less, certainly. ctor to his country and his race. For one I There ought to be a vigilance committee

NEW YORK STATE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The New York State Missionary Society is to old its Anniversary in connection with the Holand Purchase Yearly Meeting at Bethany, and, so laymen from adjoining Y. M's. have signified their purpose to attend. We hope that the churches in the Holland Purchase Y. M. will most heaven! hurches in the Honand Furchase 1. At most heaven 1.

urn out in force and enjoy such a meeting as most neaven 1.

We had heard it alleged, that this same Lucy Stone, has from time to time uttered many that on this occasion. plans for getting to Bethany, where they are

May 30.—J. F. eparing for a large meeting, and the result rill be a host will come up to the jubilee. The d bitter foes to the foul schemes of oppression Repeal!! Bros. Graham, Fairfield, Straight, throw, even such a monster as this, in such a is taken for perpetual war upon oppression. We unprofitable. a good meeting, and we shall be sorry if any one who possibly can reach the place shall fail to attend. It is time that we arouse all the ence, and unite our voices as one man against the rule of rum and ruin, and put ourselves in the lords and laws of the State.-G. H. B.

## ANNIVERSARIES --- BOSTON.

We had designed to furnish a somewhat par- would bless us with a clear sky. oular account of the doings of the Christian and at a time, we shall leave the readers of the Star Smoked glass, to any reasonable amount, was etter sources, and content ourselves with dot- break, and by the time of the comm

or our holy religion-perhaps too profound; how manifold are thy works,"-J. F. ertainly too long for a packed popular audience n a warm day.

Melodeon, where the New-England (Gar-met in Boston, May 31, at Music Hall. their peace principles for the moment, and join writ of replevin in the case of Burns, the alleged

ery can be kept out of that, we need not fear terest now felt and seen in all evangelical de-

ach could be made the coming year on the organization, such as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, ure venturers, it would decide the destiny of the of those we did hear, with scarce an exception, untry. Why can we not make a movement we were in hearty sympathy-though we could this kind immediately? First, we should not, without abatement, endorse all their senti-

nd to push forward the enterprise by way of was woman oratory, to this (we mean, of course wassing for volunteers; aiding poor families in public) we are not used. It was to us almost getting there and starting in the world a a novelty, of course it claimed of itself sometle, and inducing mechanics to go there and what our attention. In the evening we had two soon as the land comes into market to pur- on such occasions. Indeed, it is a nuisance that hase larger tracts and hold it in reserve for ought to be abated. In this case, long before emen. Good, earnest ministers of Christ, the fair speaker consented to take her seat, the hool teachers, &c., should be enlisted to go out, restive multitude, especially those behind who and the blessings of the old States might be at could not hear distinctly, gave hints and suggestions in the continuous stamping of feet, and In such a movement the temporal welfare of pounding of canes; but on, straight on, went bousands would be promoted, and every man Miss Wright, as though fated to say so much,

n ready to go and share in the perils and glo- all such occasions, whose business it should be to ry of raising an eternal barrier to the encroachments of slavery upon that fair land. It is in speakers at the time when they are done, to stop. he very heart of the nation; the climate is de- Lucy Stone followed, rigged out and o ightful, the soil productive, and there is no rea- bloomer. Her voice is not so strong or distinct why any one should feel reluctant to em- as Miss Wright's, but there is in it more musiarking in a cause which bids fair to secure large more pathos. She, like the previous speaker, personal and public advantages. Not a few are struck boldly and strongly for the disunion of urning their attention in the direction of Kan- these States, but she gave utterances, as to the as; men of wealth and influence favor the villainy of slavery, and the duty of freemen. cheme, and it is not improbable that a free which, in strength of sentiment and richness and State may spring into being shortly where ty-rants have thought to wring wealth from the plished orator. Now and then our prejudice or weat and blood of the poor African.-G. H. B. squeamishness, or something better or worse, would suggest, that if God designed woman for public speaking, he would have given her a voice of sufficient compass to be heard by half an audience like that which filled the Melodeon but

far as we can hear, we have the promise of a ed, Miss Stone would rise to the topmost wave very interesting season. Some of our best min- of some majestic swell of truth, and there pour sters from distant parts of the State are ex-sected to be present, and large delegations of basish every consideration of expediency and

good to meet together and talk over the interests of Zion, and stir up each others' hearts by sion we were disappointed to hear so much good ray of remembrance, that we may be encour-ged to press on in the good cause with hope to the end. Let the ministers begin to talk about hese meetings with the deacons and members, and the members with the minister; and lay

Free Baptists have work to do in this State for ed, we saw some two or three writers of the Star. Christ, the souls of men, and our country. The Empire State should know that we are alive. may render us less particular in our account o which are being perpetrated in the land. Let these doings, it will not deter us from our first s, among other things, have a mass meeting to purpose. Each individual views objects from his protest against the Nebraska bill, and call upon own particular stand-point, to which the same the people to rally under the cry of Repeal! object presents somewhat different phases or features, and it is not then altogether certain &c., &c., will be on hand to speak a word in that descriptions of the same events by a variety season, and we will all say Amen when the vote of persons will be altogether uninteresting or

ECLIPSE--STAND POINT RAYMOND, N. H.

Yesterday, May 26th, was a great day for us. We have for many years taught Astronomy, to no one else. We have again and again attempted to explain and illustrate eclipses, esan attitude to work effectually for a change in pecially the one of the kind that avored us with a visit yesterday; but never were our eyes refreshed with a sight of it before. We had waited its appearance for months, with intense anxiety, and all but prayed that the heavens

The day opened unpropitiously. The sky, in evolent associations represented here this the forenoon, was overcast, with a strong Northeek : but arriving somewhat late, and finding westerly wind, accompanied with a drizzling rain. hat we can be in only one place of the many, At noon the prospect was more encouraging.obtain their information, respecting the do-duly prepared. The sun remained obscured es of these bodies in detail from other, and till about 4 o'clock—then the clouds began to ing down a few of the many things our eyes may of the eclipse it became partly visible through and our ears hear-together with the im- thin clouds. On and on, the moon marchedessions—likes and dislikes, of our own mind sometimes in clear sky, sometimes behind thin rising therefrom.

Clouds, through which the sun was visible, and often could be viewed without any other screen. congregational Library Association, in Tremont But about 10 minutes before the greatest ob emple. Sermon by Prof. Park, Andover. scuration, a large dark cloud approached The scope and design of this discourse, founded threatening to obscure it during the four brief on the following expression of Christ, "And I, minutes which were to reveal to us a natural if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men phenomenon, we never witnessed, and one which nto me," was to show that Christianity is to be- if lost now, would be to us lost forever. Just me the religion of the world. This the speaker before the ring was complete, the sun passed roceeded to demonstrate and develop by six behind this cloud; we well nigh despaired, but positions, the last of which, in the process of still strained our vision the tighter, in hope that discourse he promised to wave for want of we might catch the sight through some oper me, the 5th we did not hear, for having leave ing. A minute passed, and out came that ring, f absence from the speaker himself—after he bright, golden, glorious ring—there it stood had proceeded something like an hour and a half, blessed minutes—in clear blue sky. Perhaps we availed ourselves of it for the sake of fresh are enthusiastic, but never did a sight fill us with r and exercise. Our position for hearing was so intense excitement, or ravish us with so unot favorable, so that we cannot give even a bounded admiration-Niagaras, Crystal Palaces nnected synopsis of the discourse, but from Oceans in storm-all waned in the presence of hat we did hear and understand, we should proounce it a strong, profound and logical plea of blue sky, girt by golden clouds. "O Lord,

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, MASS. After leaving the temple, we dropped in at the \_\_\_\_The Mass. Free Democratic State Convent

sonian) Anti-slavery Convention was in session. The meeting was called to order by Hon. F Of a few features of this meeting we will give a W. Bird, chairman of the State Central Commitassing notice. It seemed that during the day, tee, who remarked that the object of the meet ne attention of the speakers had been , directed ing was not to consider the case of the fugitive nainly to the question of resisting the execution slave who was now on trial at the Court House of the fugitive slave law, the consideration of but to give efficiency to the Free Democratic hich had been induced mainly by the fact that party, or to take measures for the organization of t that moment an alleged fugitive slave was un- some other party, which should be as true to the ergoing trial in the court house, filled with interests of the North & freedom as was the parrmed men, and at times surrounded by bristling ty composed of slaveholding politicians to the ayonets. The non-resistants were hard pressed sectional, slaveholding interests of the South. by these aggravating circumstances, so much so There was not a single lawyer in Boston, he said, that they seemed well nigh compelled to yield of any note, who could be induced to serve a the mob in the cry for blood. Mr. Garrison is fugitive—that old established writ of personal rereported to have said, in substance, that though plevin, the only safeguard to prevent the slave-he could not fight, yet he honored the man who ry of himself and his children, or of any other could do it, on principle. Stephen Foster free citizen and his children. Nothing was to be hoped for from either of the old political parwhen he said "I cannot fight—but I will stand ties. There could not be pointed out a single by those who will—bare my breast and do the bleeding."

But now for things we ourself saw and heard.
Two features arrested our attention, 1st, the lib—Convention wanted, if possible, to take meas-

now took plac. Mr. Addison G. Fay being go from one commissioner to another, till they appointed temorary Secretary, and Mr. M. M. got to the very lowest depths of infamy, to find by Folsom male an unsuccessful attempt to slavery, if there could be downward grades when make a speech But Mr. Giddings being loudly called for by the audience, presented him-If on the stad, amidst the most enthusiastic tion of their funds. They knew their men cheering. He spoke of a recent attempt to this \$5,00 premium for bondage, offered in the kidnap a fugitive on the Western Reserve, who fugitive slave bill, was enough to buy such men, was quietly enjoing and exercising the rights and they knew it, or they would have offered of citizenship, and leaving his family for his dai-more. These proceedings were in violation of business, was seized upon by the prowling all right as flagrant as though no constitutional kidnappers, andhurried off to the R. R. station rights had ever been given to man. o start. He saw a friend on the way, and told eloquence on the Nebraska bill, which he cor him what had lefallen him. Before the cars trasted with the spirit and letter of our free instarted, a sufficent number of citizens rallied to stitutions. But there was, he said, hardly a take the victimfrom the clutches of the manpicture so dark as to have no bright spots in it.
stealers, and pace him beyond the reach of his There was one in this. The heroes of '76 had But he would not counsel such summary pro-ceedings here; t would not be prudent. He citizens—dared not trust the Mayor nor the ated on he state of affairs which requir- State government. But the ac ed the officers of the government to keep the knows who could be trusted to do this work was the sovereim power, and who chose these of liberty was all crushed out, so that she could a state of things might be expected in Europe, professions of servility made by Mass. men, were where the officers of government are not elected mere hypocrisy; and he rejoiced that there was but appointed to keep the people in subjection; this bright spot in the aspect of present affairs that the people should compel their servants to it came rushing upon him with a resistless force do their bidding at the point of the bayonet, than He had, however, much hope left. Much that those servants should so govern their mas-ters. The law to catch and return fugitive slaves Good always led on his army through trials and was not in accordance with the feelings of any adversities. If we had been suffered to expeparty in the Northern States. On this subject rience no adverse winds, we should have had too he had found among the people only one princi- many fair weather friends, who would forsake us

against this whole outrageous proceeding, and in against this whole outrageous proceeding, and in pretty well through that process, and got rid of favor of liberty. The old distinctions of Whig all who could be bought or frightened away. and Democrat had totally disappeared in Wash- The South were taking a course to wake ged for and against liberty. Men of both the South would continue these aggression

an instance in which the Executive officer of the North an outrage so flagrant as that since

a firm supporter of Northern measures, & in just homestead left, and must begin anew. ne hour and twenty minutes he had become an But the remedy, after all, was feasible, dvocate of the Nebraska bill. An office was cable. Let the whole North unite-and he was consequence. Another from the same State | willing to work with any man or party that would changed from North to South between two meet- go for freedom- and a voice go forth reco ings, and his son was immediately appointed to mending all the free constituency of the North

nent organization now reported.

breed human beings for the market, sell their own whom a bank defaulter, or a sheep stealer. children into slavery, or violate plighted faith." as an angel of light. Let such me

John P. Hale then came forward, amidst a

erfect tempest of applause. which suggested that this fugitive slave case, now in progress, would furnish abundant material for building, and the chains around it, spoke with Boston-old Boston, which, some seventy or eighty years ago, an armed force was sent to

seem that they thought that the object was pretty nearly accomplished. It reminded him of two said to the other, that his horse had one fault, that was, he was sometimes so stubborn that he would not start when bidden. O, said the other. I can soon break him of that. After the exchange had been effected, the obstinate horse was arnessed, and as he refused to move, his owner beat him and pounded him till at last hen gave one terrible neigh, indicative of mortal agony. There, said his new owner, he is broken now; he is perfectly cured. He will never want any thing after this to start him but a crack of the That neigh was his last, the horse was for will be discontinued at the close of the to crush out the last particle of independent present volume. spirit from the citizens of Boston, till they will need only the crack of the whip, hereafter. At the Convention, which read as follows: New Danger!

copies sent them.

intends to carry off Burns by the aid of HIRED

RUFFIANS after the Commissioner shall have

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CITIZENS, STAND GUARD!

ner Loring had not got so as to give that sent by mail for half cent an ounce. It takes reigh, the minions of slavery, instead of at about 20 papers to weigh eight ounces empting to hire ruffians of any other descrip- postage will amount to about 4 1-2 cts. a year continue to bring the fugitive before on each paper. If persons who receive packthose \$10. ones already hired who had been proages containing 20 papers or more will send us

repeated several times, with the purpose obviously of making a deep impression upon the nal column was so bent in presenting the petit

The temporary organization of the meeting vided for in the fugitive slave bill. They would risher, of Megyay, Chairman. Meanwhile Aboone that was base enough to send Burns into

some 15 minutes of the time for the cars He then commented with much warmth and ersecutors, using no farther violence than was secured such a reputation to Mass. that it had sary to be used for the protection of their not yet become extinct, and notwithstanding. Slaveholders had no business on the Mass. men might make the greater possible Reserve, and he had no fears that any others pretensions to doughfaceism, there was such an uld show thenselves there in pursuit of slaves. odor of freedom about the name of old Mass. dear people" in subjection at the point of the and so sends down to Portsmouth for U. S. bayonet, and wih muskets loaded with powder troops. So Mass. could see that she could not and ball. The dear people" in whose hands make the administration believe that the love officers as servints to execute their will. Such neigh, and the slaveholders believed that all the but here he would consider it more appropriate He did not mean to say any thing on this point, but

ole, one sentiment, and one feeling, and that was in time of danger. He thought we had got

ngton, and the members of Congress were ar- the North. A friend had said to him he hope parties had unexpectedly come to the rescue, the North should wake up. But if that point ad seemed to forget that they ever were Whigs had not been already reached, he could not conor Democrats. Such men were Morrison and cieve where it was. It must be somewhere in the dim and distant future. There was a citizen He was full of hope and expectation, that the of Mass, to whom he listened sometime since in rinciples of liberty would triumph, notwith- New York while he portrayed the encroachments nding the recent disasters. It was to be ex- of the South upon the rights of the Northected that the administration would succeed in The picture was absolutely frightful. But there arrying out its measures. He had never known was not then so much as dreamed of by the wernment had set himself against the interests mitted in the passage of the Nebraska bill. And of the North but he had succeeded. It could al- when would the end be? The South could not ways be done, for there were always members of take more from the North, for the North had congress who could be bought cheaper than the no more to give, and might with propriety take the poor debtor's oath. They had taken our A Representative from his own State had been real estate and personal property; we had no

ucrative office. This was what he called to instruct their representatives not to vote an pt pay. But for all this there was a reme-Let there be none but anti-slavery men \$1,00° should be appropriated towards the reted to any office, from the lowest to the peal of that bill) till the Nebraska bill was REhighest. Let all be driven out of the offices PEALED. For such a measure we had precethey now hold who betray their trust.

dents plenty in the history of the British GovThe Committee to nominate officers for the bent on aggression, adopt such measures as th T. P. Chandler, Esq., was appointed President, commons could not abide, they went quietly up On taking the chair, Mr. Chandler made a to the house, and by their acts they said. "here brief appropriate speech. He said few men were more reluctant to appear on public occasions this manner, but not a penny of money do you get till vou chang sion he would accept the appointment cheerful- of the fugitive slave law knew what money would ly, and thank the Convention for the honor con- do when they offered a bribe of \$5,00 for a decision against the fugitive. It would soon bring The rights of the free states had been tram- them to terms to withhold their supplies. The pled on; truth, justice and religion had been other remedial measure was available, but not trodden under foot. The Declaration of Inde- so near at hand. It was, to do with government pendence had been annulled, and the Constituion of the U. S. had been converted into a

ers of a bank, do with an officer who betrays his ulwark for slavery. Other men, more able trust. He is regarded as a criminal, convicte than himself, were here to discuss this subject, and punished. Let this doctrine be applied to But he could not forbear to say, that "if we those public servants who violate their political would build up a party for freedom, we must cease trust, and sell that which is not their own, but to have any political association with men who belongs to their constituents; compared with We must lay aside all minor issues and unite for convicted by a jury of their peers and punished freedom.

If those men in Congress who sacrificed the Prayer was now offered by Rev. E. Webster, of North had seen a penitentiary at the end of their career instead of an appointment by the President their course would have been differ and we should have a representative government He mentioned that a "Commonwealth" had This was also practicable; and precedents were een put in his hands, while coming to Boston, The case of Charles I. was also cited from the history of England, as an example, whom the sion during the present Convention. But people tried and condemned; and the doctrine of the divine right of kings yielded to the opinthe confessed that as he passed the court house, of the divine right of kings yielded to the opinion that the power of kings was exercised for the public good. The revolutions which sucbuilding, and the chains around it, spoke with an eloquence which it would be impossible to equal or imitate. He thought—could this be government of a Commonwealth, and the re-establishment of monarchy, which resulted in securing much greater liberty to the eighty years ago, an armed force was sent to people. So in our own case. The future is to be formed by the present as the present is from had read about in history. It was another the past, and we should forget the things that Boston, that now refused to a man a trial by jury and furnished an armed force instead of a hinderances, taking by the hand all true men writ of habeus corpus, which writ was denied. hinderances, taking by the hand an women of whatever party, who would labor There was a process going on at Washington, the object of which was, to crush out the love of liberty from all the sons of N. E., and it would true, a revolution would be affected greater than that produced by our fathers-which would make the Declaration of Independence to be msters, who exchanged horses. One of them sensers, who exchanged horses. One of them senser, as it is now called by Southern politicians.—A. K. M.

[To be concluded next week.]

THE MYRTLE.

One No. more will complete the 9th volum of the Myrtle. The 1st No. of the tenth Vol. will not be issued till July. Various improve ments are contemplated. Let all interested give immediate attention to the following particulars: 1. All packages which have not been

2. All packages which have been paid for utter that neigh which will indicate that they will they are sent shall otherwise direct. Persons will be continued, unless the persons to whom this period, handbills were circulated through ate notice if they wish their packages discontinued, or any alteration made in the number of copies sent them.

cts. each. Payable in all cases in advance. 4. Postage. Packages weighing eight our Mr. Hale said he did not believe this. If Com- or more, if the postage is prepaid here, can be

now in session in this city. The characteristic the salaries will be relieved, doings of this body are of no small importance these brethren will be relieved. the country, since the numbers, wealth, and The Home Missionary Report complains bit arge amount of talent which pertain to this section terly of the smallness of the contrib form. No one can look upon the three hundred nearly every Presbyterian church cont form is concerned, they find the same obstacle to out charges; the most, of them, he which held its session here last year.

would fall behind them in the mode, style, energy of their off hand discussions. But certainly ministry, while the legal and medical professions this assembly presents some very fine examples of oratory, especially among the delegates from the South. But if they excel the New School in talent and oratory, they come very far short of them in their antagonism to the wrongs which crush humanity in ignorance and distress. The sentiment and spirit which run through all their the largest share of intellect, the N. S. carried with them the greater stock of conscience. No doubt the discovery of the mildest stripe of heresy in regard to unconditional election and reprobation, bound will, effectual call, perseverance who is known quite extensively by the travelling

less in disturbing their conscience, or causing the tice of our renders. child would be in piling into billows the waters though much is. Anthony Burns is in slave nded the fugitive slave law, and now they have Jesus Christ was in the han gard to the law of love to our neighbor. A ma- Boston now more resembles a military en jority of their membership hold slaves, and are campment, or muster field, than a peaceable in favor of the slave trade, and denounce those quiet city under the restraints of law and order. who love their brother whom they have seen, as The Court House, or as it is newly named, the is sad to see it set against reform. -G. H. R.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 24, 1854. Nothing in the appearance of the Assembly would think that their lot had been cast in pleas-ant places; that they had not suffered for the in anger, but in deep grief.

17 cts. for each copy, we will forward the paper minds of the commissioners. What would on a year and pay the postage. The postage on missionaries at the West think of such hardships papers sent singly or in packages containing less We reckon that there are not a few Methodists than 8 ounces (or 20 papers) is 1-4 a cent a as well as Baptists who would be glad to expaper within the State, or, 1-2 a cent without the change the luxuries of the old churches in the State, payable at the Post Office where the pa- East, for the hardships of the West, at a " salar of a little more than four hundred dollars a year All orders, moneys, &c., for the Myrtle It is very certain that many of them do not re should be sent to WM. BURR, Dover, N. H. ceive that compensation where they are, though the expenses of living are one-third greater than PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S. at the west! But it is a hardship no doubt to BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23, 1854.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S., is The Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S., is now in session in this city. The character and the salaries will be raised, and the afflictions of

of the Presbyterian brotherhood, give them great treasury. It is asserted that more than fifteen power for good or evil. If they are faithful to hundred of their churches, and more than 100. the spirit of the gospel, they will do much to regenerate the nation and the world; but if recretion of the O. S. and N. S. Assemblies) do not contribant to that spirit, they will do as much to propa- ute at all to Home or Foreign Missions. These gate a false religion, and block the wheels of re- facts rather surprised us, for we supposed that commissioners pesent without praying earnestly the cause of missions. More than a thousand that they may be true to God and humanity.— churches are reported without pestors, and about But some say that so far as their fidelity to rethe prayer of faith that the minister did who de-clared it useless to pray for rain until the wind preach acceptably, or engaged in agency, profeschanged. So far as talent is concerned, this as sorships, occupying the editorial chair, or such sembly stands far in alvance of the New School, like field of labor. Hence it will be seen at once that the complaint of a short supply of candidates We are somewhat disappointed in this. Especially to witness such a marked difference in the pecially to witness such a marked difference in the promptness, energy, directness, and eloquence in extempore discussion. We had supposed that however much the O. S. might excel the New in ripe scholarship, and calibre of brain, that they bor for the advancement of his cause, prevails.—
would fall behind them in the mode, style, ene. All churches complain of lack of laborers in the are crowded to overflowing. -G. H. B.

## Editorial Correspondence. Boston, Tuesday Morning, May 30, 1854.

Dear Bro :-- A five o'clock start yesterda proceedings are fogyish, altogether behind the morning brought me to this city at one in the age. They seem to cling in doctrine and spirit afternoon. I now write from the Pearl Street to the ancient days of Cromwell, only they are House, where I have taken lodgings. This House permeated pretty well with the modern idea that is on the corner of Milk and Pearl streets, and slavery is the corner-stone of liberty. If in the is kept by W. B. Smith, Esq., formerly of your division of the Presbyterian family the O. S. took place-F. Chamberlain, Clerk. I find good ac-

of the saints, &c., would raise an uproar among them, as it did when Albert Barnes dared to assert the freedom of the human will, and many a silver-headed veteran would be found ready for will be opened about the 20th of June, when a conflict, and the whole ecclesiastical court would those who may seek, for a few days or weeks, to rush their victims upon the Procrustian bedstead, throw off the pressure of business or professionand stretch them till every joint would crack like al cares through the joy of smile meeting smile a pistol, if they chanced to be too short, or am-upon "The smile of the Great Spirit," for there putate the condemned propitious nolens volens, is joy in a smile, will find it for their comfort if found too long. But the voice of a trumpet and enjoyment to give Mr. Chamberlain a call would not reach the car of their conscience in This is a telegraphic day, and lightning carries behalf of the slave; the violation of the second the news; so I can give you no news on the great commandment by ministers and elders, in subject which has so excited the people here and buying and selling the souls and bodies of men, elsewhere for the past few days—yet a word women, and children like beasts, with all the horrors of auction sales, whipping-posts, families scenes of the bloody drama which a rise of the torn asunder, and untold miseries, are as power- dark curtain now presents, may receive the noleast excitement among them, as the breath of a tongue, and a free press! All is not gone, of the Dead Sea. It is remarkable how perfect- in slavery in Boston-in slavery before the harly cool they take the news of the passage of the bor that swallowed king George's tea-in slavery Nebraska rascality, which the telegraph brought under the shadow of Bunker Hill-yes, he is in to them to-day. Here are the D. Ds. who de- chains-he is in the hands of the wicked, as not a word for humanity or the Union. In the he-Anthony Burns-my brother-God made fourth century some theologians taught that the him so-t is none of my business to inquire why perfection of piety was attained when a person He did not make him differently-his- "blood" could do or witness any and every act of wrong, is the same as mine, though his skin is darkerand not be troubled in conscience. It proved God made him-Christ redeemed him-the that the soul had passed beyond the reach of all Holy Spirit calls him-oh, my brother has fallen earthly contamination. Is this insensibility of among thieves but in this I rejoice, that I am the O. S. Assembly an evidence that they are already perfect? They seem to be perfectly im- bound as bound with him-no chain on this pervious to all excitement or sense of duty in re- hand yet, and this pen moves as I want it to move.

well as God whom they have not seen, as incen- "Boston Slave Pen," is filled with soldiers-the diaries, traitors, worthy of the gibbet. If there United States marines, and most of them brish was a sufficient reformatory element among them | Soldiers, too, in companies and individually, of to cause agitation, discussion, we should have ten pass you in the streets. And why all this hope of them. But there is not even that .- parade of firearms, this tramping of men and With such a power for good as they possess, it horses, this march of infantry, artillery, and dragoons? Why is the whole power of the United States government brought to bear on the events of this hour? What does it all mean? Is the British lion roaring, or the Russtrikes one with more force than the mature age sian bear growling, or some other foreign power of its members. But a small minority of the threatening the liberties of our country? Why ministry are on the youthful side of forty, while are these ten thousand men standing around the the heads which are silvered by the touch of Court House, and why are other thousands pour time largely predominate. If the proportion of ing in to Boston? What has caused this stir young men in the denomination is not greater and excitement? Is there some villain arrested than is found in this Assembly, their number for crime within? Is there another Webster must be very small indeed. They report one there, fresh from the Medical College, and the hundred and forty candidates for the ministry frying, smoking bones of a Parkman? No, no, during the last year, which certainly is a very none of this. There is a man in there who hopeful item of news, and very necessary to fill only crime is, that he wants to be free, just as the ranks of the ministry, which must necessari- God made him, and as the Declaration of Indely be rapidly thinned by the decease of the ag- pendence declares that he was "born." This is ed. The O. S. contrast with the New in this all, dear brother; so do not wonder. This is matter of age in the ministry. Every one was a "free country," you know; "a land of light struck with the youthful appearance of the As- and liberty;" and we may do any mean, rassembly which met here a year since; only here cally thing, it is all atoned for by a little and there a gray head was seen, like patriarchs stump fourth of July spouting, a few stereotype among their numerous children, who were full of fire, hope, restless energy, ambition—expecting "the glorious Union," and "the unterrified De of course to outstrip their fathers in the conflicts of course to outstrip their fathers in the conflicts of the church, and yet receiving with reverence country. Yes, my country, the land of my birth. the counsels of those who had grown old in the my home-land, I love thee in thy rags and shame warfare between light and darkness. But here O! prodigal child, of thy great and good Fath-counsel and execution must be almost wholly in er, the God of Heaven, return to thy Father; the hands of the old. Yet the eye is not so return with repentings and fast falling tears dimmed, nor the natural strength so abated, as return quickly, MAKE HASTE, lest it be too late to give rise to any fear that the doctrines and for thy Father with embracing arms to receive polity of the Presbyterian church will lack ear-nest, effective advocates and defenders for a long Washington, I love thee with all thy wrongs upon time to come. A more hale, vigorous, energetic thee; I love thee for his sake. I write in the midst company of old men we seldom meet with. One of excitement, myself excited. I am not mad,

omforts of life, nor been burdened with more I think Burns will be delivered up to be carried labor than conduced to their health and comfort. back to the dark land from which he has so This we know to be generally the case. No manfully fled. I see no way of escape. He has ministers are better paid, or better treated, or the best of counsel. Dana and Ellis, two poble more lightly worked than these same Presbyte- souls, sons worthy of Massachusetts, as she was rians. The hardships of an itinerant, an evangel- not as she is, will defend him to the last; but ist, a self-supporter, like Paul, or a pioneer, all, I fear, will be fruitless. On the side of his preaching six or seven times per week, and liv-oppressors there is POWER. This time the ing on half the needful salary, they know noth- sympathies of Boston are largely in his favor. ing about. We were somewhat amused with the Boston wants Burns to escape in some way from graphic picture drawn by the Secretary of the the kidnappers that now hold him. Boston is not Home Mission Board, of the extraordinary sufnow active as in the case of Sims. The Nebraska ferings of their missionaries. The climax of their hardships was, their average salaries were but a passive. Let the United States get the slave if little over four hundred dollars a year. This was they can, but we will not help. Daniel Webster repeated several times, with the purpose obvi- is dead. Everett is deader politically. His spiPresidency, this time. "The South may catch their own niggers, we won't help"—this is the language. So much for Nebraska—no loss without some gain—how small or large, I cannot from their treachery and treason." tell-we must wait till the polls close; till the has not yet stolen, as silently falling :

"As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
Yet execute a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

To see how the heart of Boston is beating you have only to know that a petition is to-day to be found in the Exchange Reading Room, having been put there yesterday, a petition for

currendered by the Commissioner to Virginia's all our "sojourners out of every nation under Col. Suttle, yet many say, let us fight. Blood heaven,") hearing the expression, stopped & athas been shed, let more flow, say they. It is tempted a withering rebuke to the old negro's reported that many of Burns' friends are armed, wicked insubordination and unmeek religion, some of the colored men at least, and that balls from hundreds of concealed revolvers will whisfrom hundreds of concealed revolvers will whis-tle through the air upon the Irish soldiery that quite tolerant of it, took side with the man of may be called to march Burns from the Court the dark complexion and modestly asserted that House to the United States (!) vessel that is to he believed he would do just about the same. A carry him off.

May God in some way give our poor brother

his liberty. How would bells send out their not Charleston nor Richmond, after all its Union peals, how would cannons roar, and what rejoicings would stride the heavens over our heads.

### Rew Nork Correspondence. THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1854. My Dear Editor:—The Anniversary wave has passed over—to flow on, it is to be hoped, in sing around the world, leaving, too, we may believe, some enduring good here, though the place that knew it a week ago, now, so soon, seems to know it no more. Other waters cover been presented before Congress, party ties have us; other floods are passing over us, drowning for the moment been forgotten. to-day those of yesterday, superseding, obliterat- absorbing question, shall slavery be introduced ing, like lethe. Trade, great trade, and the oth- into Nebraska, has aroused the attention of the er local interests, resume their wonted reign; people of this State. Anti-Nebraska meetings and for public matter of concern, the great and conventions have been held in nearly every treachery of the new Arnolds, the great freedom town and city of importance. Speeches have murder, strikes all souls, that have yet the huben delivered, and spirited resolutions passed man in them, with an engrossing horror, or pro- at these meetings, expressive of the feelings and wokes them to an indignation in which all other sentiments of the people. "Revolution for Freeregards are lost, or shocks them to a numbness dom," appears to be the motto of all parties, it or bewilderment, as the stroke of a thunderboit the slave power persists in pushing its aggressor the throes of an earthquake. The rising shadow of it fell upon us even in the midst of the mise, and introduce slavery North of 36° 30'. Anniversaries, in the sudden tidings from Wash-Anniversaries, in the successions of the na-ington of the developed machinations of the na-tion's ministers of this unparalleled wickedness little interest in the affairs of our government, in legislation, to consummate at once their giving themselves little trouble in reference to scheme—to sink in a moment that great portion of a continent, territory of the American Republic, from the fair height of freedom to the dolorous depths of bondage. If not calling away a great many bodily, as it did your assoerence in his notations here to the pen of a "Correspondent," which in the present case proves to him, as far as he leaned upon it for reports of the Anniversaries to the Star, a broken reed; and who will report the star, a broken reed; and who will report to the star, a broken reed; and who will report to the star, a broken reed; and who will report to the star, a broken reed; and who will report to the star, a broken reed; and who will report to the star to the pen of a grant to the star to the pen of a grant to en reed; and who will perceive that here is scope for a score of "prophesying" pens in correspondence with you, if you had so many,) preciate the valuable services of our Senators to it took away the attention and feeling of thousands from the later Anniversary meetings, leaving the lively interest in them to those specially concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes they represented the concerned in their services and the causes the concerned in their services are concerned in their services and the causes the concerned in their services and the causes the concerned in their services are concerned in their services and the causes the concerned in their services are concerned in the concerned in should not be said of the Anniversary of the he, too, be as valiant in asserting the rights of Temperance Union at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening, which seemed fully charged with thy colleague, Mr. Chase, whose term of office is the appropriate electricity, flashing and thundering as if the business of making drunkenness elected as Mr. Chase's successor. He is a young were a fitting if not sole object against which to man of respectable talents, but what his course launch all the bolts of truth and humanity, promising unmitigating, augmenting assault on all the interests and defences of the trade in liquid woe, not excepting Gubernatorial veto to ruined. Yet even this is now, so quickly, swallowed up with all other public interests in the Nebraska sensation. The final battle in Congress engrossed all eyes, all hearts, (intelligently the Prohibition, till the great ruin shall be itself gress engrossed all eyes, all hearts, (intelligently and affectionately human,) and the sudden consummation of the great fiend-plot filled all minds not unhumanized with this one idea. The great three hundred in attendance. The buildings, Temperance question, so specially brought home when completed, will not be excelled by any in to the people of this city and State in the recent the West. The main building consists of a enactment of the prohibitory law by the Legislature and its veto by the Governor, calling for the new, grand rally by the coming election, with all other public questions, is eclipsed as in in front by 75 feet back. total oblivion by the great Nebraska horror .-And the one wonder is, what is to be the end? the one question, what is to be done? Spur- ria, Morrow County, is under the care of the ring the public heart, half paralyzed by the great- Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the ness of the crime, to resistance, come so quickly United States. It was to commence its first these slave-catchings, sufficiently provocative be- session on the first Monday of May, and will be fore, but now setting on fire all the blood of hu- open to all persons, of both sexes, who conform manity yet left in our veins, kindling it to a to its rules. This Institution is near the Cleve-flame that will either melt away the chains of land and Columbus Railroad, and is easy of bondage from the nation or be extinguished by access from any section of the country. It should the power that, if it can do this, will drag the be liberally patronized by the anti-slavery por nation down to the deepest hell of political wick- tion of community in particular. The Free edness and overwhelm it in such woe and ruin Presbyterian Charch, under whose control it is as have precedence perhaps in the doom of the has taken a decided stand against slavery. They nation that "murdered the Lord of glory"—in should be encouraged in all enterprises of this none other. On Friday last, three persons character, which have for their object the well were secretly seized by the National officer (imp being of man especially that unfortunate race of wickedness) in this city, and by the most has- of people, so often looked upon with conty, sneaking process of the most infamous of tempt, on account of color. Too often is this laws ever known in this lost world, sent back the case in the free States, as facts too plainly to bondage, before our citizens could know of it show. Comparatively few Institutions at the that even here at last, in trade-loving New York, halls of learning, and thereby enable them to there is such a thing as " presuming too far" develop their mental faculties. Then, with the upon our subserviency to slavery. And imme- most sweeping denunciations, proscribe them as diately on this outrage comes the hunt at Boston being incapable of mental improvement. -Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, invaded by the emissaries of heathenism and slavery, clutching So they "add insult to injury"—so goad the so well patronized as at the present time.

cred Blanche:

"I thank thee, Roderic, for the word."
It nerves my arm, it steels my sword—
For I have sworn this braid to stain
In the best blood that warms thy veins."

dered Blanche:

sort; whose very countenance shows a patent are nearly as safe as though they were nections in business and association have with hearts base enough to return them to the been so far in various Evangelical channels and land of bondage. But the managers of the in-

clergymen, that to put him in the Presidential to the degree that he has never been known as so well, and are so skilful in the execution of Chair with so short a distance in his stooping an ultra abolitionist; but who now says in his their performances, that it gives slaveholders posture between head and feet, Boston sees characteristic earnestness in truth and humanity: little opportunity to rescue their victims. Very to the Yearly Meeting, Elds. Perkins, Sinclair, would make him appear strangely awkward and "I am not in favor of Lynch law by any ridiculous. Boston has no candidate for the means—but what should be done with these

And he adds-" The slaveholders threaten to ballots, and not the bullets, speak-ballots that go off from the Union? I'd give a thousand fall silently into the little boxes which the South dollars to-day for my share to have them go offthe sooner we are rid of them the better!" Coming out of a large business house the oth-

er day, I witnessed the part of a scene and was told of the other part, expressive of the prevailing feeling. An aged colored man, a porter for the house, standing by the door, was saying : " I knows wat 'ligin is-I knows wat 'tis to be

happy in my soul, and to love every body-but the Repeal of the infamous Fugitive Act, and it if slaveholder s'd undertake to make slave o' is receiving the signatures of "the principal me, I knows wat I'd due to im—I'd put a ball men" of Boston, "gentlemen of property and true im quick enough, I would!" A man passwhile peace is advised, even if the man is to be a develocity (such we have here a recommendation) to be a slaveholder (such we have here among when a clergyman of the city, hitherto regarded At this the slaveholder or slaveocrat passed on, as if musing the possibility that New York is Committees have done, and all the "sales of principles" with their "goods" by New York merchants—not including Bowen & McNamee of long and happy memory.

"The Lord reigneth-let the earth rejoice"great as the woe wicked men try to bring upon M.

Anti-Nebraska Meetings—the German Population Awakened—Sonators Chase and Wade—Antioch College—Iberia College—Fugitives from Slavery.

Оню, Мау 17, 1854. OHIO, May 17, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—Since the Douglas Bill has

THE GERMAN POPULATION AWAKENED.

The people of Ohio are just beginning to ap

ANTIOCH COLLEGE. This Institution of learning is located at Yelcross, having two wings for dormitories. The wings are 160 feet by 39, and the building 170

IBERIA COLLEGE. The Iberia College, pleasantly located at Ibe

FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY. Stock in the "Underground Railroad" has upon the victim seeking sanctuary there, to greatly increased in value, especially since the drag him back to bondage and the darkness enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Never where the Bible is not allowed to human souls. since slavery existed in the country has it been shocked, bruised spirit of freedom and humanity ginia and Kentucky are its chief supporters in to the effort of desperation, which, in Heaven's this State. In slave territory, bordering on or blessing, may urge and sting it up to effectual near the Ohio river, it is exceedingly difficult to resistance and a glorious victory—that it may at hold chattels in human beings. Slaveholders last retort upon the fiend in the spirit of Fitz are beginning to find it out, and are making vig-James' answer to the taunt of the Highland ilant efforts to secure the price of their so-alled chief for wearing in his cap a relic of the mur- property by transporting it to a Southernmar-This being known to the slaves, ther are filled with terror at the thought of being sold on the rice, cotton, and sugar plantations, and, in view of the dreadful cruelties there practiced As sample of the roused feeling here, it may be they leave no means untried to make their estape no exaggeration to quote the sentiment of a to Canada before their dreadful doom is seded neighbor of mine, a business man of the best When fortunate enough to get into Ohio, hey royal for all benevolence, but whose pursuits and Queen's dominions. True, there are persons

of New England's three thousand and fifty benevolent enterprises as to balance his regards derground railroad understand their business seldom do they enter this State in pursuit of Tasker, Folsom, Knowles, Burbank, Fisk, Prestheir slaves, knowing the uncertainty of finding ton, Brown, Runnels, Wood, Caffey, and Frost. their slaves, knowing the uncertainty ton, Brown, Runnels, Wood, Caney, and Frost, them. But when they do venture across the Collection for missions, \$4,05. Next session at waters of the Ohio, they usually assume a characteristic forms of the Ohio, they usually assume a characteristic forms. acter quite foreign from what it really is, pretending to be stock-buyers and even ministers of RENSSELAER, N. Y. Held with the Stepolitionist of the North would be to publicly buth. Indeed, they have little confidence in and Nassau church, Jan., 1855. the validity or the prompt execution of the law OAKLAND, Mich. Held its March session with housands of conscientious men, who would 31st. sympathy have forever dried up.

> For the Morning Star. SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

Bro. Burr:—The Lord has heard prayer, and revived our spirits by reclaiming backsliders and warming the hearts of the indifferent, and we are soon to form a church. We have already organized a Sabbath school. We have a few books, but not a sufficient number to keep up an interest, and many of the parents are too indifferent to assist us in obtaining more. Therefore we would say to any school that has spare books and are willing to help the cause here, that if they will send them to us, they may be assured of the sincere prayers and heartfelt gratitude of ourselves & many of the poor children of Arlington. Direct to O. H. Burrows, Arlington, Mich., care of E. O. Briggs, Paw Paw.

O. H. Burrows.

Browner adopted:

Whereas, there is at the present time a combination of political forces in this country, for the purpose of extending the institution of slavery over the once voted forces free territories of Nebraska and Kansas—therefore,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, said politicians have commenced a warfare upon Christianity, and it becomes the imperative duty of every Christian to rebuke such politics; for, if it is not the duty of "ministers of Christ to dabble in politics," it certainly is their duty to defend Christianity from the incendiary acts of all aggressors, whether political, judicial, or clerical.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, said politicians have commenced a warfare upon Christianity, and it becomes the imperative duty of every Christian to rebuke such politics; for, if it is not the duty of "ministers of Christ to dabble in politics," it certainly is their duty to defend Christianity from the incendiary acts of all aggressors, whether political, judicial, or clerical.

Resolved, That this conference recommend the churches of this Q. M. to take up a collection the first Sabbath in July next, to aid in the erection of the Randalian Monument. ARLINGTON, Mich., May 6, 1854.

The Lord is still visiting us in mercy. The ave been about fifty hopefully converted since he commencement of this work of reformation. A number have been added to this church by bantism, as follows, (besides what had been baptized before.): March 26, 7: April 9, 8: April 23, 3; April 30, 7; May 14, 5. Others, we think, will go forward soon. This work cannot be considered to have commenced and been church in Hannibal, Oswego Co, N. Y., commencing Friday, June 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Ministers' Conference Thursday preceding, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—B. Barns, Clerk. he different means which have been used, and the blessing of God. A Paul may plant, Apolfos. water, but God giveth the increase. My health has been such that I have preached half of the ime, and Bro. A. J. B. Sargent (teacher at the seminary) the other half of the time. This may have had a good influence; but the mean which have been the most effectual have been our prayer and conference meetings, which have en kept up from two to six times a week for the last three months, and have been well attended. It was in one of these meetings that the work first appeared publicly, and in them we have seen it going forward. It is my fixed poinion that such meetings are the best calculated for the conversion of sinners and the prosperity of the church of any means that can be used; and I think our churches would do well to see that they are established and well attendought to be had regularly, yet this, without so-cial meetings to bring out the gifts in the church, ed. Although preaching is important, and these are attended to as they should be. We feel to thank God for what he has done. REUBEN ALLEN.

Dedication and Revival. The church in Henriette, Lorain Co., O., and the friends in the community, feeling the need of a house of worship, joined their means, and erected a very pleasant house, which was dedicated on the the 25th of March. Sermon by Rev. H. E. Whipple. A Methodist Bro. from New England (who is studying in Oberlin) and myself, continued the meeting some over two weeks, in connection with faithful brethren and sisters .-God saw fit to rejoice our hearts, and to exhibit his pleasure in our offering by giving us some twenty precious souls, who were brought into the kingdom of his grace. We experienced some of the most precious seasons I ever witnessed. I have baptized fifteen since the meeting closed-seven have united with the church, others expect to soon, and the interest is still good. While we labored to bestow upon the people spiritual good, we also shared liberally of their temporal good. I commenced laboring with this church some over a year since.

S. ALDRICH.

Bro. Burr :- A glorious work of religious re rival is progressing in Strafford, in the vicinity of Bow Pond village. The New Durham Q. M. held its May term at the meeting house in that ters and brethren, is progressing in a manner seldom seen in this region. I have been a consultant of the seldom seen in this region. I have been a consultant of the seldom seen in this region. tant attendant upon the meetings from the first. Several scores of youth have been converted, & last evening as many as 25 more presented themselves. No new doctrine has been preached to them; no false alarms rung in their ears—the pure gospel of Jesus has been the instrument of this success; and all order loving Christians would be delighted with a history of the work from the beginning, for it is plainly shown to be the work of God by the system, harmony and love that prevail. Ride on, blessed Jesus, is our humble prayer.

SAMUEL SHERBURNE.

Barrington, N. H., May 30, 1854.

Several scores of youth have been converted, & last edwards of the port. The allied fleets attacked one of the outer ports of Sebastopol, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate it.

The duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnold arrived at Constantinople May 10.

The ratification of the treaty of triple alliance have been exchanged.

A great quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of spahis have reached Gallapoli.

From Kalafat it is reported that an engagement between six squadrons of Cossacks and two of Turkish hussars had taken place near Badone on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated, and lost 60 horses, two guns, and 138 men killed. Several scores of youth have been converted, & last

For the Morning Star. Burr :- A few Sabbaths since, agreeably the request in the circular from the clerk of to the request in the circular from the clerk of the Home Mission Society, the subject and its claims were presented to the church and society in this place, which was responded to in a voluntary contribution of \$4—which is more than three cents per member, the amount asked for.

The female sewing circle connected with the church (Stephentown and Nassua) have by circulating a mission card, raised \$13, which, by a vote of said circle, is to go towards constituting to act against Stistria.

vote of said circle, is to go towards constituting their pastor and wife life members of the Home Mission Society. With us more interest has been enlisted in the missionary cause for the past

The troops of Omar Pasha have driven the Russians out of Krajova.

Trebizond, April 30.—The forts of Nevopossia been enlisted in the missionary cause for the past year than for any former one, as you will see by the enclosed \$17, which, with the \$12 remitted, will amount to \$29. We cannot saysthat "we have done what we could," but with the little done we will "thank God and take courage," knowing that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

West Stephentown, N. Y. May 25, 1854.

The course of the past and Geleadjik, on the Circassian coast, have been evacuated by the Russians. Suhem Kale is almost deserted.

A despatch from Omar Pasha, dated Shumla, May 6, states that Sali Pacha had on the 28th of April defeated the Russians at Nicopolis, with a loss to the Russians of 1500 men.

On the 2d May Suleiman Bey had also defeated the Russians at Padova, not far from Krajo-

REGISTERS FOR 1854, AND CHURCH MEMBERS' BOOK. We are out of both of these works. Agents and others who have any of them on hand that they cannot sell, will please return them to this office immediately.

### SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

SANDWICH, N. H. Held its last session at Meredith, May 23-25. Elected for delegates

the Gospel. In certain localities they are as phentown church, May 12—14. Had a pleasant afraid to make known their business as a timid has taken the pastoral care of the Stephentown eclare his sentiments on the plantations of the church. Next session with the Stephentown

assed for the rescue and deliverance of fugitives, the church in Commerce, Mich. The meetings lenominated the "Fugitive Slave Laug". There re hundreds, and it may be safely stated to be held with the church in Hamburg, July

oner suffer martyrdom, than sacrifice their NEW DURHAM, N. H. Held its May session at nciples, and be guilty of binding the chains of Bow Pond. One of the most refreshing seasons avery upon a single human sufferer, who is with which the Q. M. has been favored for many anting for liberty, and using laudable exertions years was enjoyed. Six or seven churches re to make his way to "the land of the free," to ported revivals. Sabbath schools are prospering enjoy the ever blessed hope of FREEDOM—free- in most of the churches, and the interest in the dom from cruel task masters—freedom from the reign and terror of men—freedom from intense suffering and premature death—freedom from the foul clutches of inhuman beings, in whose cold and impregnable hearts the fountains of tion of sinners. By the blessing of God the result was, that ten on the last day of the meeting came forward amid the crowd to the anxious seat for prayers. Several were revived, and some found peace in believing for the first time. A general solemnity and conviction appears to prevail in the community. The following reso-

Hotices, Appointments, Etc.

Kennebec Yearly Meeting. The Kennebec Y. M. will be held at Augusta, on the and 29th of June next. A. H. Morrell, Clerk St. Lawrence Yearly Meeting -Will hold its next session in De Pauville, Jefferson ommencing on Friday, June 30. A. Guffer

The next session will be held with the first churc Mouroe, commencing Friday, June 23, at 1 o'clock, P —Conference at the Miller school house.

The next term will be held in Athens, at the Cole school house, so called, Saturday, June 24—Conference 23d, at 1 o'clock. We request some of the ministering orethren from Anson and Exeter Q. M.'s to meet with us. S. Russell, Com.

—Will meet at Bowdoinham, in connection with the Q. M., on Wednesday, June 21. It is carnestly requested that the collectors of each church forward a report immediately to the Secretary, giving an account of the state of the mission cause in their respective churches, the means used to custain and increase it, and also the amount raised the past year.

L. A. Buncass, Sec.

Wisconsin Female Mission Society -Will hold its annual session in connection with the Wisconsin Yearly Meeting at Payetteville. A general attendance of the sisters is solicited, as there are tunds to be disposed of, which were left in the Treasury last year.

Many M. Emenson, Pres't.

We answer the above question in the negative. Usages of the denomination, p. 20, Art. 8. Also, p. 27.

Donaxion Visit.

I hereby acknowledge the kindness and true sympathy of my friends in my late affliction, which have been manifested in various ways during the past winter, and werg manifested again at the house of Eld. Cowell, on Thursday evening. May Ul. 1854, by leaving for my use about \$40,00. A happy season of singing and prayer was enjoyed before parting.

BENS. WEBBER.

Post Office Addresses, Rev. N. PREBLE, Gardiner, Me.

NATHAN WOODWORTH, Galena, Ill. WM. PECE, North Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. A. G. Assort, Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y. John B. Core, Flushing, Genesee Co., Mich. R. Woodworth, West Killingly, Ct.

# General Intelligence.

FOR EIGN NEWS. The Asia, from Liverpool May 20, arrived at New York on Thursday evening last.

DETAILS OF WAR NEWS.

A despatch received in Paris from Vienna on the 15th, states that the bombardment of Silistria with eighty pieces of cannon had commenced. The evacuation of Lesser Wallachia had been

The evaluation of Lesser wattachia has been suspended.

The allies are now in sole possession of Varna, and as the French have already advanced to Adrianople, the Turkish garrison of that city is on its way to Shumla.

It is also confidently asserted at Constantino-

held its May term at the meeting house in that place, and the work almost immediately complete, and the work almost immediately comenced; and, under the labors of several minis- already taking measurements for a fortified

announces that Sebastopol had been canaonaded by the French and English fleet, with guns of long range, and with a view to destroy the

Vienna, May 10.—Orders have been received at Adrianople to have provisions ready for 70,000 men, who are expected there towards the

100,000 men already concentrated in Gallicia, together with 150,000 men in South Hungary, part of whom are directed on South Transylva-

An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must therefore have been completely open. Letters from St. Petersburg of May 9th, state that the British fleet had been seen 25 miles off Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun-

The houses on the right side of the Neva at St. Petersburg have been demolished.

The telegraph to Stockholm is open. The
Russians retired from the exposed ports on the

Bomers, on the Island of Aland, of the Odessa, May 5.—Great surprise has been expressed that no blockade had been established. Ships were laden, and several had been sent to the Sea of Azoff, where they now are with their

and at Archangel a number of ships were expected, which will be permitted by the allied powers to bring away their cargoes, although the Russian merchants appear full of astonishment at the liberty which has been shown.

The court flower in Court Rouse, as the court of the Court House. It was guarded by a body of marines, and was amply provided with ammunition, in the shape of cannon balls and grape. This

powers to bring away their cargoes, although the Russian merchants appear full of astonishment at the liberty which has been shown.

France.—A distrust of Prussia is increasing, and the government papers by voting articles hostile to the Prussian king and cabinet, show the displeasure of the French government at the conduct of the former.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says it was reported in Paris on Monday that a levy of 100,000 men had been ordered by the Russian government.

Spain.—The Spanish government has sent an answer to Mr. Soule, who despatched the same by a special messenger to the United States.

It is reported the American government have abandoned all their claims against Spain if she will cede her African possessions, Mellilla to the United States.

Intelligence from the Falkland Islands states that the United States corvette Germantown had demanded from H. B. M. brig Express some prisoners who were detained for trespassing on the British fishing grounds. The captain of the Germantown who were detained for trespassing on the British fishing grounds. The captain of the Keyress, however, maintained his position, and delivered up the prisoners to the civil authorities, which has been forwarded to their respective governments.

Liverpool Market, May 19.—Messrs. Dennistion, report an active demand for breadstuffs at advancing prices; Flour had davanced 2s a 2s do on the week; Wheat advanced 8s; Corn 2s; Western Flour 39s 6d a 41s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 40 a 41s; Ohio 40 a 42s; Louisian a 34 a 35s; United States Wheat 12s 4d a 13s 4 was a far a disk was a distance of the Merchant's Exchange, where, it being the prisoners of the Merchant's Exchange on the least emphasize of a class of the Merchant's Exchange on the British authorities, which has been forwarded to their respective governments.

Liverpool Market, May 19.—Messrs. Dennistion, and 3s a 35s; United States Wheat 12s 4d a 13s 4 and 4 a 13s 4 a 3s 4 a 3s 5 the service of the Merchant's Exchange of the Merchant's Exchange of th

good an attendance as of late, but there was a rong speculative inquiry, and business in Wheat and Flour at an advance of 2 a 3d per ush, on Wheat, and 6d a 1s 6d on Flour. Indian Corn was in good request for Ireland at an mprovement of about 1s.

Liverpool Provision Market, May 19.—Gardner eports Beef active; prime advanced 5s; Pork

Monday, May 29. Senate .- Mr. Gwin offered a resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on Monday, 3d July. The Deficiency bill was taken up, and several House amendments were disagreed a committee of Conference asked for and granted.

quire into the cause of the recent death of ciety to be held in Boston. James Batchelder, a Deputy Marshal of the United States, who, it is alleged, was murdered in Boston on Friday night last, while engaged the 31st ult. states that three fugitive slaves esin enforcing a law of the Union, against a vio- caped on board the steamer Ontario. The owlent and treasonable mob; and if they find that ner was in pursuit, but too late to get out his he was killed as is reported, while in the performance of a patriotic duty, and has left a widow and children, that the committee be fur- Horrible Outrage and Murder. At Lawther instructed to report a bill making a liberal renceburg, Anderson Co., Ky., on Wednesday provision for their relief." Mr. Dean of New night week, Mr. James McBrayer and wife, ing to the Executive. Let him enforce the person with an axe. Mrs. McBrayer was horlaws. Negatived-68 to 50. The House went ribly cut to pieces, and afterwards died. Mr. into Committee on the Pacific Railroad and McBrayer had several fingers cut off, and their Telegraph bills providing for a railroad and tel- child, a little girl some three or four years old, egraph from the Mississippi river at a point who was sleeping in a lounge on the opposite not on the north of the 37th parallel of north side of the room, received a severe cut in the lat. to San Francisco, and also a railroad and back. Joseph McBrayer, a son of Mr. Mctelegraph line, from some point on the northern Brayer, by a former marriage, a young man of n Minnesota to the waters of the Pacific the deed.

Tuesday, May 30. Senate. This morning, Mr. Adams of Mississippi offered a resolution lirecting inquiry, by the Committee on Pensions, as to the wife and children of Mr. Batchelder, who lost his life in Boston, while in the execution of the United States laws. Laid over t the suggestion of Mr. Sumner. The followg is Mr. Adam's resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the support of the widow and children, if any, of the late James C. Batchelder, of Massachusetts, who was killed while assisting the Marshal of the United States for that State in executing an act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the Senate resolv-

the 3d Monday in October.

The House went into committee on the Paific Railroad bill. Gerrit Smith spoke at ength in opposition to the bill, when the Comnittee rose. WEDNESDAY, May 31. Senate.-Adopted Mr.

dams' resolution directing inquiry as to grantng a pension to the widow of Mr. Batchelder, tilled in Boston on Friday. The vetoed Insane Land bill was discussed. Mr. Hunter defended ment—a coffin is hung out of the Commons and the subject was then postponed.

House. A bill was introduced providing for

the survey and sale of the public lands in the Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. territory of Kansas and establishing a land office therein. Referred, and the House went into Committee on the Pacific bill. Mr. Perkins, Meredith Centre; O. Hill, Lake Village; G. W. Dow, Alton;
of La., spoke mainly in reply to the manifesto of the New York Hards, defending the Administration and Mr. Soule from some of the aspersions therein contained, and closing with an argument in support of the constitutionality of the proposed government aid to the bill.—
Messrs. Peckham and Maurice, signers of the address, replied, defending the propositions of the document. A message was here received from the President, stating that yesterday he had approved and signed the Nebraska-Kansas with the proposed of the designed of the Nebraska-Kansas of the station of the designed of the Nebraska-Kansas of the station of the Nebraska-Kansas of the Alamon of the Station of the Nebraska-Kansas of the Alamon of the Nebraska-Kansas of the Nebraska-Kansas of the Alamon of the Nebraska-Kansas of the Nebraska-K erritory of Kansas and establishing a land of-

Accounts had been received from the Danube to the effect that owing to a sudden rise and overflow of the river, immense damage had been done to the Russians. Their pontoon works had been swept away, their bridges destroyed, and it is also added that illness had broken out amongst them to a considerable extent.

Russia.—Advices from Cracow state positively. that a corps of 20,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions, is on the march towards the Anatrian Gallacian frontier, so that the Yoads between Warsaw and Kielco are much encumbered.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

The fugitive slave case mentioned in our last was under consideration before Commissioner Loring in Boston the most of last week, and created unparalleled excitement. Several companies of U. S. troops and Massachusetts militias were on duty in & about the court-house—all for the wicked purpose of depriving one poor man of his liberty. On Friday morning, the Commissioner delivered his decision, which, to the surprise of thousands, remanded Mr. Burns man of his liberty. On Friday morning, the Commissioner delivered his decision, which, to the surprise of thousands, remanded Mr. Burns

The Boston papers contain many interesting particulars of the diagraceful proceedings of the "authorities" in conveying Mr. Burns from the court house to the U.S. vessel, which was to carry him to the South; but we have room this week for only a few of them.

In obedience to the orders of Major General

Edmunds, the whole of the First Division, the Cadets, Lancers, Light Dragoons, and Capt. Cowdin's Artillery Regiment, turned out for the purpose of preserving the peace of the city during the time occupied by the U.S. authorities in placing Burns into the possession of Mr. Suttle, the claimant.

The U. S. authorities also made thorough preparations to carry out their plan of operations, the most noticeable of which was, that a brass six pounder, from the Navy Yard, was At Riga a large fleet were taking in produce; placed in Court Square on the east side, so as to

42s; Yellow and mixed 40s a 41s 6d. At this Court and State streets, the military, and all connected with morning's (Friday) market there was not so the affair, were saluted with groans and hisses, which were

TAKEN BACK TO SLAVERY. May 20th, three colored men, TAREN BACK TO SLAVERY. May 20th, three colored men, named Stephen, Robert, and Jacob Pembroke, (the former a brother, and the others nephews of Rev. Dr. Pennington,) were arrested in New York as fugitive slaves, and taken back to Maryland. Dr. Pennington is a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by an European University. He was formerly a alrea by the rame of Pembroke. When he reports Beef active; prime advanced 5s; Pork in fair demand at full prices. Bacon in demand, and fully met at former rates. Lard 6d lower.

CONGRESS.

conferred upon him by an European University. He was formerly a slave by the name of Pembroke. When he exactly the slave to avoid detection. At the time of the passage of the fugitive slave bill, his friends paid his former owner his price, and had him emancipated according to the slave code. The letter of our New York correspondent gives some of the particulars of the arrest of his

New York is moving in favor of the Boston olan for settling Kansas and Nebraska with freemen. A meeting of the friends of the measure was held at the Astor House last week, at which President King of Columbia College presided. to offer the following resolution:—"That the business of obtaining subscriptions, and to rep-committee on the Judiciary be instructed to invested to invested the research death of

FUGITIVE UNCAUGHT .- The Oswego Times of

Sackett's Harbor to have them stopped. York objected, saying it was a matter belong- while in bed and asleep, were attacked by some shore of Lake Superior of the Mississippi river twenty-five, has been arrested, charged with

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE ON THE NEBRASKA BILL For Against the bill.

113 100 Total. Northern Absentees.—Appleton of Massachu-setts, Bissell of Ill. Bliss of Ohio, Chase of New York, Chamberlain of Indians, Cook of

New York, Chamberian of Indiana, Cook of Iowa, Corwin of Ohio, Maurice of New York, Macy of Wis. Southern Absentees.—Aiken of South Carolina, Caruthers of Missouri, Dent of Georgia, Ewing of Kentucky, Franklin of Maryland, Harris of that State in executing an act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the Senate resolved to adjourn on the 3d day of July next until the 3d Monday in October.

The House went into committee on the Pa.

> On Saturday we received the following note from Bro. Cheney: Boston, June 2, 1854. Friday, ?

Dear Bro:—I have just returned from the wharf-Burns is gone into slavery-all is excitethe veto, contending that the bill was unconsti- office, on which is written, "LIBERTY"-I tutional. Mr. Foot spoke in favor of the bill, have witnessed the whole scene-particulars next week .- o. B. C.

NEW HAMPSHIBE.—A. A. Gray, P. Shepard, Manches or, J. Perkins, Meredith Centre; O. Hill, Lake Village; G had approved and signed the Nebraska-Kansas
bill.

On Wednesday afternoon minute guns were
fired and all the bells were tolled in this village, and the American flag was hung with
black, on the occasion of the passage of the nefarious Nebrasks bill, giving a right to extend
slavery over the immense territories which before the passage of this bill were by solemn contract forever to be free.—Keene Sentinel.

H. Barker, Dexter, Me., sewing Circle connected with Stephentow sau church, 13.00; collection, 4.00, to c Rev. L. B. Colsman, & wife life members, Phomas Hodgdon, Boothbay, Me., war's Corner, me, mund Williams, (Baptist brother,) Lower Gil-nton, 5,00; friends at Gilmanton I. W., 8,90, to onstitute Elbridge York a life member, or Ruisin Q. M., Mich., nry F. Snow, Ossipee, urch & Society, W. Camden, Me., the balance of tev. J. Mariner's pledge made at last Gen. Con.,

Vesta T. Stevens, 1,00; hears,
Vesta T. Stevens, 1,00; hears,
Bath, Me.,
River Raisin Q. M., Mich.,
Collected by Rev. I. M. Bedell, Upper Gilmanton, to
redeem his piedge at Y. M.,
John S. Lee, Havana, N. Y.,

56,50

Randall Monument Fund.

One box to Rev. H. G. Woodworth, Fayette, Wis., care of Hyde & Brewster, Freeport, Ill., by R. R. One box to Rev. Rufus Clark, South Ridge, Ashtabula Co., O., by R. R. One package to Rev. L. B. Tasker, Centre Sandwich, N. H., by Lawrence.

One Package to Rev. I. R. Cook, Gilmanton, N. H., by Lawrence. Lawrence.
One package to Alpheus W. Gates, Deposit, Delaware Co., N. Y., by express.
One package to Rev. J. Mariner, Rockland, Me., care of Mr. Wakefield, by express.
Mr. Wakefield, by express.
One Box to Ira Wnitsey, Fittsfield, O., care of Johnson & Keltogs, Oberlin, O., by R. R. 37 If the books noticed as forwarded are not received

due time by the persons to whom they are directed New York Mission Society. Received from March 13 to May 23, 1854, as follows dection by the Monroe Q. M., Collection by the Monroe e. m.,

D Miller,

Thom the Genesee Q. M. Fem. Mis. Soc., to constitute Mrs. N. Fessenden, Mrs. J. C. Perry, Mrs. P.

C. Putnam, Mrs. O. Lighthall and Mrs. E. J. Madden life members, by a collection at Varysburgh,

2,45; Eagle church, 2,00; Orangeville & Sheldon

ch. 2,88; Sheldon ch., 2,00; a friend in Java, 50; a

friend in Varysburgh, 35; Bethany ch, 13,00; Middlebury ch., 1,00; collection in part taken at Gen-

hinehas Ford, for life membership, Batavia, N. Y., May 23, 1854.

For the Rochester Meeting House, Villiam Stacey, PHINEHAS FORD, Treasurer Batavia, N. Y., May 23, 1854.

Married

In Biddeford, Me., May 27, by Rev. A. Caverno, avid R. Straw and Miss Mary A. Cook, both of B. of B. In West Lebanon, Me., May 14, by Rev. Benj. Webber, Mr. William H. Blake of Berwick and Miss Mary Mcr. William D. Janes, Tillis of L. In North Berwick, Me., May 1, by Rev. C. B. Mills, Mr. leorge N. Dockum of N. B. and Miss Frances J. Little-eld of Wells. May 29, Mr. Nathaniel Littlefield and f P.
In Blackstone, Mass., May 10, by Rev. E. M. Tappan, Mr.
Villiam Dudley and Miss Sally Britton, both of B.
In Otselfe, N. Y., 28th utt., by Rev. A. G. Abbott, Mr.
Iarrison Main and Miss Elizabeth Negus.

At market—830 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 136 Cows and Calves, 4900 Sheep and Lambs, 1100 Swine.

The following were the prices:
Beef Cattle—Extra, \$2.50, first quality \$9; second do, \$8.74; third do \$8; ordinary \$7.75.

Hides—\$6.25 a 6.50.

Tallow—\$8.25 a 8 6.50.

Petes—1 00 a 2.00.

Potts—1 00 a 2,00. Caff Skins—13c per lb. Vent Calves—\$3, 3 50, 4, 5 a 6. Working Oxen—\$90, 105, 115, 130, 145 a 180, Cows and Calves—\$30, 30, 35, 40, 45 a 65. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$6, 6 50, 7, 8 a 9. By lot, \$3, 3 50 a 4 e-4 3-4 a 6 1-4c; retail, 6, a 7c; Spring Pigs, 8c. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET-May 29.

Offered today 2230 Beef Cattle; during the week 2499, Cattle have come in plentier since our last, but the effect upon prices has not been perceptible, quotations still naturalising the high mark of the week before. We quote as follows:—Beef Cattle 314 a 13; Cowe and Calvee \$30, 170; Veal Calvee 4 a 6.12c per b; Sheep \$3 a 10; Swine corn fed) \$3,90 a 4,93. Left over 100.

visions—Fork is in steady demand at \$13 a 14 for ; mess at \$15 a 15.50, and clear at \$17 a 18 per bbl.
Beef is selling at \$15 for mess and \$16 for Westxtra, 4 mos. Land is in fair demand at 10 1-2c in and 11 a 11 1.2c in kegs. Smoked Hams are selling 2 a 10c per lb, cash 4 months. Flour—The market 

A GENERAL assortment of Sabbath School Books A is for sale at this Office, for cash only, at the Boston prices. Among them are No.'s 1, 2, and 3 of the Ten Dollar Library—No.'s 1 and 2 of the Five Dollar Library—No.'s 1 and 2 of the Village and Family Library, \$3,00 each—and the Child's Cabinet Library, \$2,50—all publications of the American Sunday School Union.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Trustees of this Institution will meet, a cording to adjournment, at Randall Hall, on the Sth of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
R. P. BATON, Clork.
New Hampton, May 11, 1854.

the sole essence of slavery. This, and this alone, the sole essence of slavery. This, and this alone, distinguishes it from every other servitude. In point of fact, slavery is not necessarily, and indeed is not at all, by any just definition of the word, servitude. Let the life of the slave be all dileness; and let him be "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day;" and he is still as absolutely a slave as if he were in the headst let of a large. Whatever his axis: he is still as absolutely a slave as if he were in the hardest lot of a slave. Whatever his privileges, if he have no rights—however indulgent his treatment, if he is owned by another, instead of himself—he is still a slave, and but a slave. I wish it to be borne in mind that I arraign slavery, not because it withholds wages, and marriage, and parental control of children, and the Bible and heaven from its right. Bible and heaven from its victims. I do not arraign it for denying these or any other rights to a mere chattel. Such denial is perfectly consistent. A chattel is entitled to no rights—can have

) no rights.

What I arraign slavery for, is for its making a man a chattel. I do not arraign slavery for the terrible enactments, which, for its security, it puts into the statute book nor for the terrible advertisements which it puts into the newspapers. These enactments are the natural & necessary outgrowth of the blasphemous assumption, that man, with all his great attributes and destiny, is capable of being reduced to a thing. These advertise ments, some of which are offers of large bountie for the recovery of fugitive slaves, or for the production of their dissevered heads; some of which contain revolting descriptions of their slavery-seared and mangled persons; and some of which contain offers of trained blood-hounds to hunt them—these advertisements are, in no wise, to be wondered at. Slavery itself—not its fruits and incidents—is the wonder. That man should and incidents—is the wonder. That man should be found so perverted and depraved, as to sink his equal brother into slavery—it is this, and nothing incidental to it, or resulting from it, that should fill us with astonishment. In reducing a man to a thing, we have not only com-mitted the highest crime against him, but we have committed all crimes against him; for we have thrown open the door—the doornever again to be shut—to the commission of all crimes against him. Perhaps, such language, as I have just been

Fernaps, such language, as I have just been using, will occasion the remak that I am prejudiced against the South. But I know that I am not. I love the South equally well with the North. My heart goes out as strongly to Southern, as to Northern men, on this floor. Far am I from attributing to Southern men a peculiarly severe nature. I had rather attribute to the present the severe server. ute to them a peculiarly generous nature. I believe, that there is not another people on the rth, in whose hands the system of slavery ould work more kindly—with less of cruelty and horror. No where can it work well-for there is nothing in it to work well. Nowhere can it be unattended with the most frightful and deplorable abuses—for it is itself the most stu-

to prove, that THERE CAN BE NO LAW, EITHER FOR AMERICAN, OR ANY OTHER SLAVERY, is, that Both heaven and earth forbid that which cannot be but at the expense of integrity. Now, in the conscience of universal man, slavery cannot be law-cannot be invested with the claims and sa credness of law. Hence, to regard it as law, and use it as law, is to be dishonest. There may be little, or no, consciousness of the dishonesty. Nevertheless, the dishonesty is there. I said, that the consciousness, that slavery cannot be legalized, is universal. Let me not be misunderstood in what I said. I did not mean, that there are none who believe that the slavery of oth ers can be legalized. I admit, that thousand believe it. At the same time, however, I affirm, that not one of them all would believe slavery to be a thing of law, and entitled to the re of law, were it brought to war against hims The presence of an enactment for slavery would inspire with no sense of the sacred obligations of law—with no sense of the honor and obedi-ence due to law—him, who should be claimed under it. Now, how such a person is to be re garded-whether as believing the laws for slanominal and no laws-is to be decided, not according to his view of them when applied to

cording to his view of them when applied to others, but according to his sense of them, when brought home to himself. Self-application is the testing crucible in all such cases.

If an American gentleman is so unfortunate, as to be brought under the yoke of slavery in one of the Barbary States; and if, notwithstanding the absence is decread by the ing, the slavery is decreed by the supreme power of the State, he breaks away from it, and thus pours contempt upon the decree and the source of it; then, obviously, on his return to America, he cannot acknowledge slavery to be law, and yet be honest. If it is true, that what is law we are no more at liberty to break in a foreign country than in our own country, so also is it true, that what is too abominable and wicked to true, that what is too abominable and wicked to be law in one part of the world is too abominable and wicked to be law in any other part of the world. Should this gentleman be elected to Congress, he will be dishonest if he legislates for slavery. Should he take his seat upon the beach he will be dishonest if he administers as bench, he will be dishonest, if he administers a statute for slavery. And no less dishonest wil he be, if, as a juror, or marshal, or as President of the United States, he shall contribute to the of the United States, he shall contribute to the enforcement of such statute. But every American gentleman would, like this one, break away from slavery if he could; and, hence, every American gentleman, who recognizes slavery as law, does therein stigmatize and condemn himself. Possibly, however, there may be some American gentleman, who is inspired with such a gense of the fitness and beauty of slavery, as to welcome its chains about his own person. If there is such a one, "let him speak—for him have I offended."

That we one can honestly recognize a law for

That no one can honestly recognize a law for alwery, is on the same principle, that no one can honestly recognize a law for murder. But, there are innumerable things, which all men hold cannot be legalized. I venture the remark, that, among all the Judges of this land, who, ever and anon, are dooming their fellow-men to the pit of slavery, there is not one who could be honest in administering even a sumptuary law—for there slavery, there is not one who could be honest in administering even a sumptuary law—for there is not one of them, who, in his own person, would obey such a law. How gross is their hypocrisy! They affect to believe, that Government has power to legalize slavery—toturn men into things:—and yet deny, that Government may go so far, as to prescribe what men shall wear! Government may do what it will with the bodies and souls of men:—but to meddle with their clothes—oh, that is unendurable usur-ration!!!

with their clothes—oh, that is unendurable usurpation!!!

If, then, I am right in saying, that men cannot honestly recognize legislation for slavery, as law: cannot do so, without palpably violating that great law of honesty, which requires us to do unto others, as we would have others do unto us: if, then, I am right in declaring, that, in strict truth, there is not in all the broad earth, one pro-slavery man; but that every man, when called to make his bed in the hell of slavery, betrays, in the agonies of his soul and the quaking of his limbs, the fact that he is a thorough abolitionist:—if, I say, I am right in all this, then does it irresistibly follow, that I am also right,

not to go beyond the finige of persuason to seek to correct. The paying of one's debta is justice—is law. Enactments to enforce this justice and what is listed the propers—such as compelling payment by the terfors of imprisonment. But, as they are enactments to enforce justice and what is itself law, I must be very slow to denounce them, as no law. So, too, if my Government declare war against a nation—I am not to treat the Government, nor the declaration, however unjust it may be, with contempt. I must remember, that Government has jurisdiction of national controversies, and that the redress of national vrongs is justice—is law. Government may err in its modes of redress. It may resort to the sword, when it should confine itself to the exerting of moni influence. The cause, nevertheless, which it is prosecuting, may be one of unmingled justice. Like every good cause, it may itself be law; and, therefore, Government would not be chargeable with impertunent send usurpation for taking it in hand. But, how different from all this is it, when Government would not be chargeable with impertunent send usurpation for taking it in hand. But, how different from all this is it, when Government would not be chargeable with impertunent send usurpation for taking it in hand. But, how different from all this is it, when Government would not be chargeable with impertunent and usurpation for taking it in hand. But, how different from all this is if or Government to dispose of national controversies. But, when Government undertakes the crime and absurdity of turning men into things—of chattellizing, instead of law-breaking. To rebel against such a Government is not to be revolutionary and mobocratic party. If the decree should go forth from our Government, that our firsh population be murdered, the decree would, of course, be trodden under foot. But who denies, that it should be as promptly and indignantly trodden under foot, and the recognition by the American people of slavery as law, so, of its should be as promptly and indig

THERE CAN BE NO LAW, EITHER FOR AMERICAN, Is and the continuous and th

—and whilst stigmatizing, and persecuting the ca. But how great his disappointment on his handful of men who have the integrity arrival! "He came unto his own, and his own and the bravery to resist it? Why should not that handful fly as swift to the rescue of their to compromise matters. A thousand pities that not that handful fly as swift to the rescue of their brother, who is in peril of being reduced to slavery, as to the rescue of their brother, who cries:—
"Murder?" Ten thousand enactments for murder would not hinder them in the latter case.—
Ten throusand enactments for slavery should not hinder them, in the former. In each case, the rescue would be not by a mob, but from a mob.

It has now been shown that the American Government has authority both inside and outside of the Constitution—as well in natural and universal law, as in conventional and national law—to sweep away the whole of American slavery. Will it avail itself of this authority to do this work? I ask not whether Government will come to America to learn this lesson? And if law—to sweep away the whole of American slavery. Will it avail itself of this authority to do this work? I ask not whether Government will show pity to the slave—for I look not to Government to be pitiful to the slave, or to any other man. I look to Government for sterner qualities than pity. My idea of a true Government is realized only in proportion as the Government is realized only in proportion as the Government is characterized by wisdom, integrity, strength. To hold even the scales of justice among all its subjects, and between them and all other men; and to strike down the hand that would make them uneven—this, and this only, is the appropriate work of Government. I asked whether the American Government will abolish slavery? I confess that my hope that it will is not strong. The slave-owners ment in the case. The advocates of total abstiment in the case. The advocates of total abstiment in the case. The advocates of total abstiment is more professions, and succeeded it; one thing in her professions, and another in her practice. Will Mazzini need to come to America to learn this lesson? And if another in her practice. Will Mazzini need to come to America to learn this lesson? And if another in her professions, and another in her practice. Will Mazzini need to come to America to learn this lesson? And if another in her practice. Will Mazzini need to come to America to learn this lesson? And if another in her practice. Will Mazzini need to come to America to learn this lesson? And if the comes will he toop to repeat Kossuth's mistakes? Thank God! Mazzini hae already identified himself with the America doll in strong the comes will abolish a lavery. Far otherwise would it be, however, the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of the American people fall in with the mass of t will abolish slavery? I confess that my hope there is no peace. This is our great discourage—that it will is not strong. The slave-owners have the control of this nation, and I fear that they are a comparative handful in the vast American population; and that, numbering only three hundred thousand, their calling themselves "the South," is an affectation as absurd and ridiculous as it would be for the manufacturers of the North to call themselves "the North."— I said at an early stage of my remarks that the present attempt of slavery to clutch all the unorganized territory of the nation affords a facult themselves "the North."— war into the realm of slavery. I however did not add that their interests of the South as from the interests of the North; and that slavery is the certain that it will be. For many years I have It is true that their interests are alien, as well from the interests of the South as from the interests of the North; and that slavery is the deadly foe as well of the white population of the South as of its black population. Nevertheless, in the present corrupt state of the public sentiment, the slave-owners are able to control the nation. They are mighty by their oneness. Divided they may be in everything else—but they are undivided in their support of slavery. The State and the Church are both in their hands.—A bastard democracy, accommodated to the demands of slavery, and tolerating the traffic in human flesh, is our national democracy; and a bastard chirtherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—ideas so prominent in a true democracy and a true Christianity—are quite foreign to our sham democracy and our sham christianity. American religion is a huge hypoorisy. Whilst to the immeasurable sinfulness of that system which forbids marriage, and the reading of the Bible, and which markets men as beasts, it is blind as a bat; it, nevertheless, draws down its stupid face, and pronounces the shuffling of the feet to music to be a great sin. The different States of Christendom, as they advance in civilization and the knowledge of human rights, are, one after another, putting away slavery—Even the Bey of Tunis puts away this most foul and guilty thing; and says that he does so foul and guilty thing; and says that he does so foul and guilty thing; and says that he does so for the glory of mankind, and to distinguish them from the brute creation." But America, poor slavery-ridden and slavery-cursed America, retrogrades. Whilst other nations grow in regard for human rights, she grows in conteant they who can possibly acquiesce in the chasing they are also and proposed to the complete of the slave power, and of acquiescing in its demands, flas are power, and of acquiescing in its demands, flas are power, and of acquiescing in its demands, flas are power, and of acquiescing in its demands, flas are power, and to cannot

not to go beyond the limits of persuasion to seek an extent that there is scarcely a sound spot left to correct. The paying of one's debts is justice in us, at which to begin to rally opposition to it.

blessings, instead of one of the greatest earthly curses.

It is true that there is a political party in our country organized against slavery; and that it numbers some two hundred thousand voters, among whom are some of the noblest men in the land. And yet I look with well nigh as much sorrow as hope to this party. For so long as it recognizes slavery as law I fear, that notwithstanding its high and holy purposes, it will do scarcely less to sanction and uphold slavery than to reproach and cast it down. Again, so long

cern itself with the great mass of slavery because that great mass, instead of being spread over the whole nation, exists but in sections of it. Not less foolish would it be to neglect the small-pox, because it is only in sections of the city that it prevails. Indeed, it would not be less mad to leave the fire unextinguished, because, as yet, it rages but in sections of the city. Slavery, if not extinguished, is as certain to spread as is the fire, if not extinguished. The past attests this; and the present exhibits very glaring proof of it. If we would save the nation, we must put out slavery—ay, put it out in all the nation. I said that slavery is now spreading. It may not go literally into Nebraska and Kansas, either now or ever. Nevertheless, slavery will be spreading itself over our country, at least in its influence and power, so long as the nation for bears to uproot it.

by the Government in Mexico; and that slayery in South American States was abolished by the Governments in those States. But it is also true that all this was done to promote the success of their Revolution and their deliverance from the Government of Spain. I doubt not that even we, closely as we cling to slavery, would, nevertheless, abolish it, if urged to do so by the exigencies of war.

To hope that because the English Government abolished slavery, our Governments will also, is urusies in another point of view. Comparatively disentangled with slavery as was England, slavery, nevertheless, exerted well nighenough power over her Government to prevent its successful action against slavery. The party in the interest of slavery was barely defeated.

Let me not be misunderstood. Let me not be supposed to fear that American slavery will not come to an end. My fear is, that it will not be brought to an end by Government. I have no fear that it will not be brought to an end by Government. I have no fear that it will not be abolished. The colored people of this nation, bond and free, number four millions, and are multiplying rapidly. They are all victims of slavery—for if the free are not in the unibra, they are nevertheless, in the penumbra, of slavery.—Hence, then, as well as by identity of race, they are bound together by the strongest sympathy. Moreover, if not carried along a spridly as other system would, in the penumbra, of slavery.—Hence, then, as well as by identity of race, they are bound together by the strongest sympathy. Moreover, if not carried along a spridly as other in the interpretation for agree longer. They will deliver them selves, if they are not delivered. He must be blind to history, to philosophy, to the nature of man, who can suppose that such a system as American slavery van have a long life, even in circumstances most favorable to its continuance. In the most benighted portions of the earth, the victims of such a system would, in process of the such as a such and, as a specially if he has

In the most benighted portions of the earth, the victims of such a system would, in process of time, come to such a system would, in process of time, come to such a sense of their wrongs and their power also, as to rise up and throw off the system. But that here such a system must be hurried to its end is certain. For here it is entirely out of harmony with all the institutions around it, and with all the professions of those who uphold it. Here it is continually pressed upon by ten thousand influences adverse to its existence. Nothing so much as American slavery stands in the way of the progress of the age. A little time longer and it must yield to this progress, and be numbered with the things that were. The only question is, whether it shall die a peaceful or a violent death—whether it shall die a peaceful or a violent death—whether it shall quietly recede before advancing truth, or resist unto blood.

tishall quietly recede before advancing truth, or resist unto blood.

God forbid that American slavery should come to a violent end. I hold, with O'Connell, that no revolution is worth the shedding of blood. A violent end to American slavery would constitute one of the bloodiest chapters in all the book of time. It would be such a reckoning for deep and damning wrongs—such an outbursting of smothered and pent-up revenge, as living man has fiever seen. Can this catastrophe be averted? Perhaps it cannot. Perhaps God will not let off this superlatively wicked nation on any easier terms than a servile war—a war, we must remember, that will be very

to reproach and cast it down. Again, so long as this party is swayed by such words of folly victims as men? But, with me, all men are men. Are the skin and the mind of my fellow-man and delusion, as "SLAVERY SECTIONAL: FREE-DOM NATIONAL," its admissions in favor of slavery cannot fail to go far to outweigh all its envery cannot fail to go far to outweigh all its endeavors against slavery.

A law for slavery! What confessed madness would it be to claim a law for technical piracy, or a law for murder! But what piracy is there so sweeping and desolating as slavery? And as to murder—who would not rather have his dearest friend in the grave—ay, in the grave of the murdered—than under the yoke of slavery?

"Slavery sectional: Freedom national!"—And therefore according to the friends of this motto, the nation as such must not concern itself with the great mass of slavery because the Government of Pennsylvania had, the last week, reduced all the white people of Pennsylvania, who have light hair, to slavery. Would Congress let the present week expire, without seeking their release? No! Would Congress stoop to ply that Government with arguments drawn from political economy, and to coax it with prospects of gain? No! no!—a thousand times no! It would demand their release: and it would demand it, too, not in virtue of feeble arguments and humble authority;—but, Ethan Allen-like, in the name of God Almighty and the Congress.

spreading itself over our country, at least in its influence and power, so long as the nation forbears to uproot it.

"Slavery sectional! Freedom national!" A poor flag would "Murder sectional: Anti-Murder national!" be to go forth with against murder. But not less poor is the other to go forth with against slavery. Very little inspiration could be caught from either. Nay, would not their limited toleration of the crimes neutralize their influence against the extension of the crimes? How unlike to these poor words would be "No MURDER ANYWHERE!" No SLAVERY ANYWHERE!" Under such earnest and honest words, men could do battle with all their hearts. But under the other, they are laughed at by the enemy; and should be laughed at by the enemy; and should b party has already lived non-slaveholders, as well as slaveholders, some fifteen years. It will continue to live.—

and clothe themselves upon the cheap—(chea

Perhaps it will not grow. Perhaps it will. The

because extorted and unpaid for)—products "little cloud, like a man's hand," may yet spread slave labor. They enrich their commerce with itself over the whole heavens. Of this much, at least, do I feel certain, that no party of essentially lower or other principles than those of the Liberty Party will suffice to bring down American slavery. Happy country this—happy North—happy South—if the present aggressive movement of the slave power shall result in bringing bad faith. For the American people to share would be a surprise upon the slaveholders full of bad faith. For the American people to share with the stay and the sale of the slaveholders full of the slaveholders full of the slaveholders. ment of the slave power shall result in bringing triumphant accessions to the Liberty Party!

My fear that the American Governments, State or National, will not abolish slavery, is, in no degree abated by the fact that several European Governments have, in the present generation, abolished it. It must be remembered that those Governments were exterior to, and independent of, the slave power; and that they were not trammelled by slaveholding constituencies, the formulation of the slave power is and that they were not trammelled by slaveholding constituencies, the slave power; and that they were not trammelled by slaveholding constituencies, the slave power is and that they were not trammelled by slaveholding constituencies, the slave power is and that they were not trammelled by slaveholding constituencies, the slave power is and that they were not to stand by them in their wickedness—for of that both they and I are to repent:—but I am to stand by them in their loss, and to share it with them. The English people gave to the masters of eight hundred thousand slaves a hundred millions of dollars. I would that the American people, after they shall have abolished American slavery, might give to the masters of four times

thers. I prize it, because I prize its objectsthose great and glorious objects, that prompted to the Declaration of Independence; that were cherished through a seven years' war; and that were then recited in the Preamble of the Con-

those great and glorious objects, that prompted to the Declaration of Independence; that were were then revieted in the Prenamble of the Constitution, as the objects of the Canstitution, as the Canstitution, as the Canstitution to a can be called the Canstitution of the Canstit

When, then, we who are laboring for the overthrow of slavery, and for the practical acknowledgment of the equal rights of all men, are charged with hostility to the Union, it is, indeed, pretended by those who make the charge, and for the sake of effect, that we are hostile to the original and true Union. Our hostility now.

enstrance and righteousness. And yet, why could I? for, in all probability, such words would be for, in air proteining, such would be of little present avail. The American people are, as yet, in no state "to hear with their cars, and understand with their hearts"—for cred on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Pardiagton. cars, and understand with their hearts"—for "their heart is waxed gross, and their cars are dull of hearing." Yet, awhile, and he who should speak to them such words would, like Lot, "seem as one, that mocked." This is a nation of oppressors—from the North to the South—from the East to the West—and, what is more, of strong and successful oppressors; and, hence, there is but little room to hope that she will listen and repent. This nation holds, in the iron and crushing grasp of slavery, between three and four millions, whose poor hearts writhe and agonize no less than would ours, were their fate our fate. And yet, she is not content even with these wide desolations of human rights and human happiness. On the contrary, she is continually seeking to extend the horrid realm of slavery. It is not enough, that she purchased Louisiana, and gave up, by far, the most valuable part of it to slavery; nor, that she purchased Florida, and gave up all of it to slavery; nor is it enough, that there is soo much reason to fear, that the mighty and sleepless efforts to respect with the strong of the last eight years of her life, she bore is it enough, that there is soo much reason to fear, that there is soo much reason to fear, that there is imminent danger that Nebraska and Kansas will be wrested from freedom, and added to the domain of slavery and sorrow. All this is not enough to satisfy the desire of this nation to extend the reign of slavery. Her gloating and covetous eyes are constantly upon the remainder. and the reign of slavery. Her gloating and covetous eyes are constantly upon the remainder of Mexico; upon Cuba; St. Domingo; and other islands of the sca." All these she is impatient to scourge with that most terrible of all forms of oppression—American slavery.

Said I not truly, then, that there is but little ground to hope for the repentance of this nation? Will the Christian Herald please to copy?

Will the Christian Herald please to copy? ground to hope for the repentance of this na-tion? Must she not be well nigh dead to ev-

# Obituaries.

DIED in Exeter, Me., May 10, Mrs. POLLY HAYES, widow of Ezekiel Hayes, deceased

deed, pretended by those who make the charge, and for the sake of effect, that we are hostile to the original and true Union. Our hostility, nevertheless, is but to the conjured-up and spurious Union. Our only offence is, that we withstand the base appeals and seductive influences of the day. The only cause for the abundant reproach which has befallen us is, that, in our honesty and patriotism, we still stand by that good old Union, which is a Union for justice and liberty; and that we bravely oppose ourselves to those artful and wicked men, who would substitute for it a Union for slavery, and place, and gain; and who are even impudent enough to claim, that this trumped-up Union is identical with that good old Union. Yes, wicked, artful, impudent, indeed, must they be, who can claim, that this dirty work of their own dirty hands is that veritable work of our fathers.

I have done. Methinks, were I a wise and good man, and could have the 'whole American goole for my audience, I should like to speak to them, in the fitting phrase, which such a man commands, the words of truth and soberness, remonstrance and righteousness. And yet, why should I? for, in all probability, such words

So sinks the gale when storms So gently shuts the eye of day, So dies a wave along the shore

Smid I not truly, then, that there is but little ground to hope for the repentance of this nation? Must she not be well night dead to every conceivable attempt to bring her to repentance? But she will not be so always. The voices of truthful, tender, faithful admonition, now unheard or despised by her, will yet reach her heart. She may, it is true, (Heaven spare her from the need of such dissipline) have dissiplined to the reduce of the heart. She may, it is true, (Heaven spare her from the need of such dissipline) have dissiplined to the reduce of the foreign wars, and still other foreign. Such as the such as the reduced of the foreign wars, and still other foreign. Such as the such as the such as the reduced of the foreign wars, and still other foreign. Such as the such as