# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6493. SUNDAY MORNING—JUNE 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

**Interesting Details of the Rendition of Burns, the Slave—The Commissioner's Decision—Incidents of the Military Escort to the Revenue Cutter—The Excitement,**

&c., &c., &c.

[From the Boston Courier, June 3.]

The streets are once more free from mobs—martial law, which was for a time proclaimed, has been revoked—the laws have been executed, and reflecting men and reflecting women cannot but be satisfied with the result of the transactions of the past ten days. The duties have been arduous and often disagreeable, but they have been performed with a degree of impartiality, firmness and promptness which must exact general commendation from the citizens of Boston. The military have won new honors by their forbearance and good behavior yesterday; and to the police too much praise cannot be awarded. They were united in the preservation of order, and they submitted with patient indifference to the many wanton insults from excited persons who knew not what they did. The military and the police have intelligent opinions upon the subject of the excitement—many of them regard the fugitive slave law as an odious enactment—but their duty was to protect the peace and not to expound the law; and they did their duty and executed the law. The people of Boston have reason to be thankful that so ample a protecting arm is within their reach for all purposes; and that although irresponsible men may counsel violence in Faneuil Hall, there is a force capable of suppressing that violence. It is with infinite satisfaction that, in this final chapter of the history of the incidents attendant upon the Burns trial, we can bear testimony to the manly self-possession of Marshal Freeman, the Chief of Police, and his deputies, General Edmands and his command, and Col. Dulany and the United States troops under his command. We now proceed with the details of the trial, and the incidents attending the removal of the slave from the Court House.

During the morning—up to 10 o'clock—the streets were quite free from crowds, and everything wore a peaceful aspect. But comparatively few persons were assembled in Court square, and there seemed to be little necessity for the demonstration which followed; but the trains from the country brought large numbers of excited people, and at eleven o'clock the city presented a changed appearance. Large bodies of men were in motion, and the streets through which the procession passed were completely thronged by men and women.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Court opened at nine o'clock. Quite a large number of persons were present, and among the strangers we noticed Mr. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, who arrived in town on Thursday night. The counsel for the claimant and the prisoner having taken their seats, Judge Loring, at seven minutes past nine o'clock, pronounced his opinion as follows:—

THE DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.

The issue between the parties arises under the United States statute of 1850, and for the respondent it is urged that the statute is unconstitutional. Whenever this objection is made it becomes necessary to recur to the purpose of the statute. It purports to carry into execution the provision of the constitution which provides for the extradition of persons held to service or labor in one State, and escaping into another. It is applicable, and it is applied alike to bond and free—to the apprentice and the slave; and in reference to both, its purpose, provisions and processes, are the same. The arrest of the fugitive is a ministerial, and not a judicial act, and the nature of the act is not altered by the means employed for its accomplishment. When an officer arrests a fugitive from justice or a party accused, the officer must determine the identity, and use his discretion and information for the purpose. When an arrest is made under this statute, the means of determining the identity are prescribed by the statute; but when the means are used and the act done, it is still a ministerial act. The statute only substitutes the means it provides for the discretion of an arresting officer, and thus gives to the fugitive from service a much better chance than a fugitive from justice can claim under the law. If extradition is the only purpose of the statute and determination of the identity is the only purpose of these proceedings under it, it seems to me that the objection of unconstitutionality to the statute because it does not furnish a jury trial to the fugitive, is answered. There is no provision in the constitution requiring that the identity of the person to be arrested should be determined by a jury. It has never been claimed for apprentices nor fugitives from justice, and if it does not belong to them it does not belong to the respondent. And if extradition is a ministerial act, then to substitute in its performance, for the discretion of an arresting officer, the discretion of a commissioner instructed by testimony under oath, seems scarcely to reach to a grant of judicial power, within the meaning of the United States constitution. And it is certain that if the power given to, and used by the commissioners of United States courts under the statute is unconstitutional, then so was the power given to and used by magistrates of counties, cities and towns, by the act of 1793. These all were commissioners of the United States—the powers they used under the statute were not derived from the laws of their respective States, but from the statute of the United States. They were commissioned by that and that alone. They were commissioned by the class instead of individually and by name, and in this respect the only difference that I can see between the acts of 1793 and 1850, is that the latter reduced the number of appointees and confined the appointments to those who by their professional training should be competent to the performance of their duties, and who bring to them the certificates of the highest judicial tribunals of the land. It is said the statute is unconstitutional, because it gives to the record of the court of Virginia an effect beyond its constitutional effect. The first section of the fourth article of the constitution is directory only on the State power and as to the State courts, and does not seek to limit the control of Congress over the tribunals of the United States or the proceedings therein. Then in that article the term "records and judicial proceedings" refers to such inter-parties, and of necessity can have no application to proceedings avowedly *ex parte*. Then the first section includes this record. It expressly declares, as to "records and judicial proceedings," and that Congress shall prescribe "the effect thereof," and this express power would seem to be precisely the power that Congress has used in the statute of 1850. Other constitutional objections have been urged here, which have been adjudged and re-adjudged by the Courts of the United States, and of many of the States, and the decisions of these tribunals absolve me from considering the same questions further than to apply to them the determination of the Supreme Court of this State in Sim's case, 7 Cushing, 309 page, that they "are settled by a course of legal decisions which we are bound to respect, and which we regard as binding and conclusive on the Court." But a special objection has been raised to the record, that it describes the escape as from the State of Virginia, and omits to describe it as into another State, in the words and substance of the constitution. But in this the record follows the 10th section of the statute of 1850, and the context of the section confines its action to cases of escape from one State, &c., into another, and is, therefore, in practical action and extent strictly conformable to the constitution. This statute has been decided to be constitutional by the unanimous opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the fullest argument and the maturest deliberation, and to be the law of Massachusetts as well as and because it is a constitutional law of the United States, and the wise words of our revered Chief Justice in that case, 7 Cushing 318, may well be repeated now, and remembered always. The Chief Justice says:—

Slavery was not created, established or perpetuated by the constitution; it existed before; it would have existed if the constitution had not been made. The framers of the constitution could not abrogate slavery of the rights claimed under it. They took it as they found it, and regulated it to a limited extent. The constitution, therefore, is not responsible for the origin or continuance of slavery—the provision it contains was the best adjustment which could be made of conflicting rights and claims, and was absolutely necessary to effect what may now be considered as the general pacification by which harmony and peace should take the place of violence and war. These were the circumstances, and this the spirit in which the constitution was made—the regulation of slavery so far as to prohibit States by law from harboring fugitive slaves was an essential element in its formation, and the union intended to be established by it was essentially necessary to the peace, happiness and highest prosperity of all the States. In this spirit, and with these views steadily in prospect, it seems to be the duty of all Judges and magistrates to expound and apply these provisions in the constitution and laws of the United States, and in this spirit it behooves all persons bound to obey the laws of the United States, to consider and regard them.

It is said that the statute, if constitutional, is wicked and cruel. The like charges were brought against the act of 1793; and Chief Justice Parker, of Massachusetts, made the answer which Chief Justice Shaw cites and approves, viz.: "Whether the statute is a harsh one or not, it is not for us to determine." It is said that the statute is so cruel and wicked that it should not be executed by good men. Then into what hands shall its administration fall, and in its administration what is to be the protection of the unfortunate men who are brought within its operation? Will those who call the statute merciless, commit it to a merciless judge? If the statute involves that right which for us makes life sweet, and the want of which makes life a misfortune, shall its administration be confined to those who are reckless of that right in others, or ignorant or careless of the means given for its legal defence, or dishonest in their use? If any men wish this, they are more cruel and wicked than the statute, for they would strip from the fugitive the best security and every alleviation the statute leaves him. As I think the statute is constitutional, it remains for me now to apply it to the facts of the case. The facts to be proved by the claimant are three:—

1. That Anthony Burns owed him service in Virginia.

2. That Anthony Burns escaped from that service.

These facts he has proved by the record, which the statute, section 10, declares "shall be held, and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned." Thus these two facts are removed entirely and absolutely from my jurisdiction, and I am entirely and absolutely precluded from applying evidence to them. If, therefore, there is in the case evidence capable of such application, I cannot make it.

The third fact is the identity of the party before me, with the Anthony Burns mentioned in the record. This identity is the only question I have a right to consider. To this, and to this alone, I am to apply the evidence and the question whether the respondent was in Virginia or Massachusetts at a certain time, is material only as it is evidence on the point of identity. So the parties have used it, and the testimony of the complainant being that the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent has been offered to show that he was in Massachusetts on or about the first of March last, and thereafter till now. The testimony of the claimant is from a single witness, and he, standing in circumstances which would necessarily bias the fairest mind—but other imputation than this has not been offered against him, and from anything that has appeared before me, cannot be. His means of knowledge are personal, direct, and quality him to testify confidently, and he has done so. The testimony on the part of the respondent is from many witnesses whose integrity is admitted, and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached by the evidence in the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but in my opinion less full and complete than that of Mr. Brent. Then between the testimony of the claimant and respondent there is a conflict, complete and irreconcilable, on the question of identity; such a conflict of testimony is not unprecedented nor uncommon in judicial proceedings, and the trial of Dr. Webster furnished a memorable instance of it. The question now is, whether there is other evidence in this case which will determine this conflict. In every case of disputed identity there is one person always whose knowledge is perfect and positive, and whose testimony is not within the reach of error, and that is the person whose identity is questioned; and such this case affords. The evidence is of the conversation which took place between Burns and the claimant on the night of the arrest. When the complainant entered the room where Burns was, Burns saluted him, and by his Christian name—"How do you do, Master Charles?" He saluted Mr. Brent also, and by his christian name—"How do you do, Master William?" (To the appellation "Master" I give no weight.)

Col. Suttle said, "How came you here?"

Burns said an accident had happened to him—that he was working down at Rockett's, on board a vessel—got tired and went to sleep, and was carried off in the vessel.

Mr. Suttle—Anthony, did I ever whip you?

Burns—No, sir.

Mr. Suttle—Did I ever hire you out anywhere where you did not wish to go?

Burns—No, sir.

Mr. Suttle—Have you ever asked me for money that I did not give it to you?

Burns—No, sir.

Mr. Suttle—Did I ever, when you asked me for it, [illegible] it, and nurse you?

Burns—Yes, sir.

Something was said about going back. He was asked if he was willing to go back, and he said—Yes he was.

This was the testimony of Mr. Brent. That a conversation took place, was confirmed by the testimony of Caleb Page, who was present, and added the remark that Burns said he did not come in Capt. Snow's vessel. The cross-examination of Brent showed that Col. Suttle said—"I make you no promises and I make you no threats" To me this evidence, when applied to the question of identity, confirms and establishes the testimony of Mr. Brent in its conflict with that offered on the part of the respondent, and upon the whole testimony my mind is satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the identity of the respondent with the Anthony Burns named in the record. It was objected that this conversation was in the nature of admissions, and that, too, of a man stupified by circumstances and fear, and these considerations would have weight had these admissions been used to establish the truth of the matters to which they referred to, i.e. the usage—the usage, the giving of money—nursing, &c.; but they were used for no such purpose, but only as evidence in reference to identity. Had they been procured by hope or fear, they would have been inadmissible; but of that I considered there was no evidence. On the law and facts of the case, I consider the claimant entitled to the certificate from me which he claims.

The court-room was at once cleared of spectators, and the prisoner was removed to the room in the upper part of the building, which he has occupied during his confinement. The Mayor was notified of the result of the hearing, and he at once gave orders to have Court square cleared, which was promptly performed by the police.

STREET SCENES—REMOVAL OF THE PRISONER.

It having been made known that the procession was to pass through Court and State streets, the sidewalks of those thoroughfares were soon thronged with men, women and children, and the house-tops and the windows were soon occupied with persons anxious to witness the solemn execution of the law.

There was a long pause in consequence of the divided authority of the commanding officers of the day. The duty of clearing the streets was imposed upon General Edmands's command and upon the police, and the custody and removal of the prisoner devolved upon the Marshal and his aids and the United States troops. After many formalities the streets were cleared and a passage was made, extending from the Court House to Commercial street. During the period from the time the decision was rendered until the removal of the slave, the greatest activity was discernible at the City Hall.

The Mayor, at an early hour, issued a proclamation, notifying the citizens that during the day Major-General Edmands and the Chief of Police would make such disposition of the respective forces under their commands as would best secure the peace, and that they were "clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land," and calling upon "all well-disposed citizens to leave those streets which it might be necessary to clear temporarily, and under no circumstances to obstruct or molest any officer, civil or military, in the lawful discharge of his duty." In the meantime, the U. S. troops were reviewed, and the six-pound field piece, which was brought from the Charlestown Navy Yard in the morning, was got in readiness, and the men who were detailed to it were drilled by Lieut. Couch. The crowd in Court street looked on with interest, and some persons hissed occasionally. The Hon. John C. Park dressed his office in mourning, and two or three persons on Court street followed his example. The *Commonwealth* building displayed three flags, dressed in crape, and a coffin, with the word "Liberty" on the lid, was suspended in front. Other parties in State street placed crape in front of their stores, and gave signal indications of their disapproval of the fugitive slave law.

Notwithstanding these displays, and the general excitement which pervaded the multitude, there was little disturbance, and but four persons were arrested for disorderly conduct. The first man taken into custody was William Jones, (colored,) the individual who contrived the alibi scheme, by which it was hoped Burns would get clear. As the police were taking him through Court square, there was much shouting and hissing, and Burns asked one of his attendants what it was all about. The officer replied that the police had Jones in custody. "What," said Burns, "dat nigger dat told such big lies about me?" Jones was arrested for haranguing a crowd on Merchants' row, and refusing to clear out when ordered to do so by the officers. William H. Bass, now or formerly of Randolph, was arrested in Court square for disturbing the peace. A loaded pistol was found upon him. John M. Clark, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who refused to "fall back," and persisted in attempting to break through the military line in Court street, was arrested, after receiving a severe sabre wound from one of the Light Artillery men. He was taken to the hospital. The fourth man arrested was Jeremiah Fitzpatrick. He was drunk and disorderly, and would not leave Court square when requested to do so by the police.

At half past one o'clock, Gen. Edmands and Marshal Freeman had a conference, and visited the Mayor for some explanation in regard to some doubtful point relative to the extent of duty imposed upon the General's command. The precise difficulty did not transpire; but at two o'clock it was announced that the military, with the police, had opened to the right and left, and that they were ready for the conductors of the slave. All approaches to Court and State streets were guarded by armed men, and the persons suspected of an intent to commit violence were closely watched by the police. It may be well here to give a list of the military companies on duty, and the order in which they marched from the Common:—

Major Gen. Edmands and staff. Brigade brass band.
Battalion of Light dragoons, under Major T. J. Pierce. Light dragoons, (Company A,) Captain Wilmarth, seventy-eight men; Company B, Captain Wright, seventy men.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, COL. COWDIN.
Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans—37 guns.
Columbian Artillery, Capt. Case—73 guns.
Washington Artillery, Captain Whorf—40 guns.
Roxbury Artillery, Captain Burrell—31 guns.
American Artillery, Captain Granger—30 guns.
Webster Artillery, Captain McKenney—35 guns.
Bay State Artillery, Captain McCafferty—37 guns.
Shields' Artillery, Captain Young—36 guns.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY, COL. HOLBROOK.
Boston Light Infantry, Captain Rogers—45 guns.
New England Guards, Captain Henshaw—38 guns.
Pulaski Guards, Captain Wright—42 guns.
Boston Light Guard, Captain Pollett—40 guns.
Boston City Guards, Captain French—56 guns.
Independent Boston Fusiliers, Captain Cooley—36 guns.
Washington Light Guard, Captain Upton—46 guns.
Mechanic Infantry, Captain Adams—43 guns.

MAJOR BURBANK'S BATTALION.
National Guard, Lieut. Harlow—31 guns.
Union Guards, Captain Brown—41 guns.
Sarsfield Guards, Captain Hogan—39 guns.
Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Amory, commanding—80 guns.

This, we believe, is a correct statement of the military strength.

At two o'clock the United States troops—marines and artillerymen—under Col. Dulany, came forth from the Court House, and fell into rank in Court square. The Marshal's aids, numbering one hundred and twenty-five, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, and under the joint command of Capt. Peter Dunbar, Jr. and Sergeant O'Neil, of the Custom House, (who served in Mexico as the body servant of Gen. Pierce,) formed a square in the ranks of Col. Dulany's command. This body, though civilians, was the most "war like" looking company in the whole procession. These men are members of an organization called the "Bay State Club," and they appeared as if they could sustain any amount of rough usage.

The slave, attended by the Marshal in person, John H. Riley, his chief deputy, George J. Coolidge, Asa O. Butman, Charles Godfrey and William Black, next appeared and took their position in the "hollow square," under the special protection of the "Bay State" force. A detachment of the United States Artillery, under Major Ridgley, followed by a corps of United States Marines, Capt. Rich; the hollow square a second corps of United States Marines; the field piece, drawn by a span of horses and manned by a detachment of six of the members of the 4th regiment United States Artillery, under Lieut. Couch, and second corps of United States Marines brought up the rear, under Lieut. Queen. As soon as the rear guard had turned into Court street, the crowd attempted to follow, but the National Lancers interposed, and no one was permitted to follow the troops having the custody of the prisoner. Burns was not handcuffed.

As the procession moved, there was a concert of hisses and cheers, and in State street the abolitionists stealthily evinced their dislike in various ways. Packages of red pepper, mustard, bottles of vitriol, and hand grenades were thrown at the Lancers and other militia men from the *Commonwealth* building; but we heard of but one instance where any suffering was produced. The grenades did not explode. A package of pepper was thrown at Lieut. Queen from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, but it fell harmlessly at his feet. Notwithstanding these insults, and a general hissing, the military maintained their equilibrium, and marched through the excited crowd, down State street, to the wharf where the steamer John Taylor was in waiting.

The wharves were crowded with people, the rigging of the vessels in view presented a curious spectacle, and the harbor was dotted with sail and row-boats. The Marshal, with his prisoner, got on board the steamer at twenty minutes of three o'clock. The United States troops also went on board. After some delay, occasioned by putting the field piece on board the steamer, steam was got up, and at half-past three o'clock the boat was cast away, and sailed direct for the United States revenue cutter Morris, which was lying off Long wharf. The prisoner was transferred to the cutter, together with Messrs. John H. Riley, George J. Coolidge, Asa O. Butman, Charles Godfrey, and William Black, the persons deputed by Marshal Freeman to see to it that the order of the Commissioner—that Anthony Burns should be delivered to his master in the State of Virginia—was executed. The cutter was taken in tow by the steamer, and headed out to sea.

The military now returned, the martial law was revoked, and the streets were soon freed from the groups of angry people who had obstructed them for many hours. Considering the state of the public feeling—the excitement occasioned by the murder of Batchelder—the outrages counseled by the abolitionists at Faneuil Hall and the Melodeon, the insults offered to the military at various points—it is almost miraculous that the day's doings ended so calmly.

INCIDENTS.

There was an unfortunate occurrence at the corner of Chatham and Commercial streets. A wagoner had approached the military who were keeping back the crowd, and his horse, being a little refractory, did not stop. An officer of the Boston Artillery directed the men to charge, and one man, more impulsive than the rest, stepped forward and stabbed the animal in the breast with his bayonet. The crowd cried shame, pressed forward, and there was every indication of an onset. Captain Evans ordered his men to fire; but Major John C. Boyd, who was on the spot, countermanded the order. This, perhaps, was the most unfortunate circumstance of the day.

On Long wharf, a rowdy undertook to force the military guard. He was arrested by the police, and the moment that he was taken into custody, he dropped a bottle which he had concealed within his coat. The bottle contained vitriol. He explained that he was a "clerk," that he had purchased "ink," and that if the bottle contained vitriol, he was unaware of the fact. After detaining him some time, the police discharged him.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Dana, attended by the Rev. Mr. Grimes, called upon Mr. Freeman and asked that they (Dana and Grimes) be permitted to walk, side by side, with the prisoner, or with the Marshal, from the Court House to the transport ship. This the Marshal courteously but firmly refused, whereupon Mr. Dana asked, authoritatively, "Do you take the responsibility of refusing this request?" "I do," was the response of the Marshal. Had Mr. Dana been permitted to have walked within the "hollow square," his political fortune would have been made forever. He would have proclaimed it everywhere that his presence saved the peace of the city. Mr. Dana and Mr. Grimes were, however, permitted to see the prisoner before his departure.

Burns left in good spirits. When asked by one of the persons who visited him during the morning how he felt, and if he wanted to go home; he replied—"Golly, don't I wish I was within two miles of dare; I'd foot de rest." The uniform kindness of the officers animated him during his trial, and his experience of his master's past kindness rendered him quite hopeful for the future. He did not anticipate any special cruelty, and this he said over and over again. The confidence which Col. Suttle reposed in him is well illustrated by this fact:—After Jones had testified that Burns was in Boston on the first of March, and so forth, Col. Suttle turned to a gentleman who was sitting near him and said—"There, I will agree to put Toney on the stand, and if he does not testify that that fellow lies, I will yield all claim to him." There is no doubt that Burns was anxious to save the trouble of a trial, and would have consented to return with his master, on the morning after the arrest, but for the advice of "friends."

Burn's discovery was in this wise. He had before his departure, pledged his heart to a young Richmond "gal." He imprudently wrote to her brother of his whereabouts—his business and his prospects—and that he was ready to "marry sister Ann," as, in all the simplicity of real love, he styled the object of his worldly affections. He went so far as to say that he was in the employ of "Coffin Pitts of Brattle street, Boston." The letter fell into wrong hands, and the result is known.

We have expressed a general opinion of the good behavior of the military and the police. The part which the United States troops performed under their discreet officers—Colonel Dulany, Major Ridgely, Captains Rich and Young, Lieutenants Queen, Wilcox, Baker, Mack, and Couch—should not be forgotten. The duty to them was novel, but there was no complaint on their part.

The police have had a "hard time" of it since Friday night of last week. From the moment of the attack upon the Court House to the closing scene yesterday afternoon, they have been on constant duty, and the new Chief, Mr. Taylor, was so exhausted that he was conveyed to his house in a carriage. The Mayor, also, has passed a nervous season. One of the newly appointed captains made an ostentatious display of his conscience, and resigned his office in view of danger. This hero was James K. Hayes, who wrote a note to the Mayor, dated eleven o'clock, in which he stated that through all the excitement attendant upon the arrest and trial of the fugitive, he received no order which he conceived inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the police, until 11 o'clock, at which time he received an order, which, if performed, would implicate him in the execution of that infamous "Fugitive Slave bill." He, therefore, resigned his office of "Captain of the Watch and Police from this hour, 11 A.M." This is judging of the "law" as well as the "evidence." Mr. Hayes, of course, will occupy a front seat at the next abolition meeting.

The statement that the six pounder in the procession was loaded, is untrue. Colonel Dulany gave express orders to the contrary, saying that if an attack was made, the mere loading of the cannon in the presence of the mob, might be sufficient to induce them to strike. At any rate, he was willing to give the rioters, if any could be found, the benefit of such a notification.

We are authorized by Mr. Parker, the junior counsel for the claimant, to say that Burns will be kept in Virginia for a reasonable period, and if any persons wish to purchase his freedom there, they can do so upon reasonable terms. It was stated yesterday morning, that parties were present in the court house ready to give $1,200 as an equivalent for Burn's freedom; but Col. Suttle could not be found.

And now a word of admonition to those who censure the sworn administrators of the law.

During the excitement of the week many cruel things have been said of the officers of the law. The United States Commissioner has been charged, in his absence and in his hearing, with having acted summarily. Murmurs, such as "no justice"—"no food"—"no time"—"no rights"—"no access to prisoner"—have been uttered by gentlemen from whom better things might have been expected. It should be borne in mind that the Commissioner has acted under a high judicial duty. He is sworn to support and maintain all laws, however unpopular they may be, and to administer them impartially. Law is the monarch in America, as much so as Nicholas is Emperor of Russia. Shake law, and the whole political fabric is shaken. The counsel in this case, who have been jeered at and insulted by inconsiderate persons, are also sworn to do their duty to the Court, to the Fugitive Slave law, and to all parties who have claims under that law. It is as much the duty of counsel at the North to put in and present the claim of the claimant of the fugitive from service, as it is the duty of counsel at the South to present the claim of a slave to his freedom, in a "suit for freedom," in a Virginia tribunal. If a law of the United States should be practically nullified by counsel refusing to present professionally a claim under it, a living law would be made a dead letter, as much as if a mob made it so. The lawyer is as much bound to present the legal evidence in favor of any legal claim, as a common carrier is bound to carry the goods of any one and every one, whether he likes him or not.

The United States Marshal, too—a gentleman known in this community and distinguished for his urbanity and honesty—has not escaped the maledictions of the delirious faction who have sought to rule the hour. He has been villified in the street and in the pulpit, but there is not virtue enough in his assailants to filch from him his good name.

At sunset last evening the John Taylor left the cutter Morris, ten miles east of the outer telegraphic station (twenty miles from Boston), and returning left Major Ridgley and his command at Fort Independence, and landed Col. Dulany and his force at the Navy Yard. Thus ended Burns' career in Boston.

The city last evening was orderly, and, for the first time for many days, Court street and square were free from crowds. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs may long continue, and that riots of all kinds may be postponed "without day."

In consequence of the time consumed by the removal of the prisoner, and the constant occupancy of State street by the multitude, business was almost suspended on 'Change. Many of the adjacent streets were closed.

### Letter in Behalf of the Fugitive Slave.

At the request of my friends, Colonel Suttle and Mr. Brent of Virginia, whose names have for several days past occupied so much of the public mind, I write this. The exciting trial of the fugitive slave is now over; the United States Commissioner, after much research and deliberation, has given his decision, and the fugitive, Anthony Burns, is on his way back to Virginia. No man in Boston can fairly say he did not have an impartial trial, and that he was not ably defended by counsel learned in the law and full of zeal for their client; and that so far as sympathy could go, that it was not all on his side. In the name of my Virginia friends, I have to thank the citizens of Boston for the firm and patriotic manner in which they have acted during the whole course of this exciting trial. To the United States marshal, to the civil and military authorities, to the United States District Attorney, to his counsel, and to the citizens who took an interest in executing the laws of the land, in the name of Virginia and the South, Colonel Suttle returns his warmest thanks. The South will never forget this act of justice; and when I shall return to my own State, I can say to Louisianians that Boston is a law-abiding city, and that I have seen the rights of Southern men respected and firmly maintained—that the order loving citizens of Boston, in the broad noon of day, executed the constitutional law of the land. The North and the South are connected by every tie of blood, of friendship, and of interest, and cursed be the hand that shall ever break them apart. Boston is a great city, and in many respects the first in the Union; it is the seat of learning and of science; she has sent out to the South and West many a noble son, and her daughters are now the mothers of Southern children. Shall a few misguided men make odious the whole of this great city? No, never.

To the disconsolate widow of Mr. Batchelder—he who fell in defence of the laws of his country—I have to say that the city of Alexandria will take care of her. To the kind-hearted and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who actually subscribed and were anxious to purchase the freedom of Anthony Burns, I am authorized to say, that after his return to Virginia, they can fulfil their benevolent wishes. To the gentlemen of the Boston press who have sustained the law, the whole country is deeply indebted.

Yours, very respectfully,
H. W. ALLEN, of Louisiana.

Revere House, Boston, June 2, 1854.

### Correspondence Between the President and the Officials at Boston.

[From the Washington Union, June 3.]

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

In consequence of an attack upon the Court House last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops from Fort Independence stationed in the Court House. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WATSON FREEMAN,
U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

TO WATSON FREEMAN, U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.:

Your conduct approved. The law must be executed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On Tuesday last the following despatch was sent to Boston by direction of the President:—

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854.

To Hon. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass.:—
What is the state of the case of Burns?

SIDNEY WEBSTER.

BOSTON, May 30, 1854.

TO SIDNEY WEBSTER:—

The case is progressing, and not likely to close till Thursday. Then armed resistance is indicated. But two city companies on duty. The marshal has all the armed posse he can muster. More will be needed to execute the extradition if ordered. Can the necessary expenses of the city military be paid if called out by the mayor at the marshal's request? This alone will prevent a case arising under second section of act of 1795, when it will be too late to act.

B. F. HALLETT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854.

To B. F. HALLETT, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass.:—

Incur any expense deemed necessary by the Marshal and yourself for city military, or otherwise, to insure the execution of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On the same day, the President ordered Colonel Cooper, Adjutant General of the army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the United States Marshal, as part of the *posse comitatus*, in case the Marshal deemed it necessary, the two companies of United States troops stationed at New York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours, ready to proceed at a [illegible] notice.

BOSTON, May 31, 1854.

TO SIDNEY WEBSTER:—

Despatch received. The mayor will preserve the peace with all the military and police of the city. The force will be sufficient. Decision will be made day after to-morrow of the case. Court adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT.

Yesterday morning the following despatch was received:—

BOSTON, June 2, 1854.

TO SIDNEY WEBSTER:—

The commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police force to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col. Cooper's arrival opportune.

B. F. HALLETT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON MR. DANA, COUNSEL FOR BURNS—TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS—FEELING IN THE CITY.

BOSTON, June 3, 1854.

Richard H. Dana, one of the counsel for Anthony Burns, was knocked down in the street last night with a slung shot, and badly hurt.

The examination of the eleven persons arrested for riot and the murder of Batchelder on Friday night of last week, is going on in the Police Court to-day. A large crowd is in attendance and numerous witnesses are being called.

About one o'clock this morning, three images were found suspended to the flag staff on the Common, having the following names attached—1st "Marshal Freeman, chief of the Boston ruffians, slaveholders and blood hounds."—2nd "Benjamin F. Hallett, U. S. District Attorney and Attorney General to the Prince of Darkness."—3d. "Commissioner Loring, the ten dollars Jeffries of 1854."

THE FEELING AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 3, 1854.

The church bells here were tolled for an hour yesterday, on receipt of the announcement that Burns was to go back to slavery.

NEWS FROM TURKS ISLAND.—We have received the *Royal Standard*, of Turks Island, to the 13th ult.

The *Standard* of the 29th of April says:—

Notwithstanding the quantity of rain which fell during the week preceding our last issue, owing to the salt in many of the pans being well covered with pickle, and to better takings at Salt Cay, our stock has been greatly increased during the present week. Our export has been 27,000 bushels. We might state the probable quantity on hand now to be 100,000 bushels, namely, Grand Turk 30,000, Salt Cay 60,000, Cockburn Harbor, 20,000. Price 18c. to 18½c., and falling. Export duty ½c.

On the 13th ult. that paper says:—

The demand for salt this week has been small; the quantity exported being only 7,724 bushels. The rain during the week has caused the price to take an upward tendency. Probable quantity on hand within the colony, 127,000 bushels. Price 19½c. Export duty ½c.

President Inglis arrived at Grand Turk on the 11th ult., to assume the administration of the government of the colony.

### The Failure of the Currant Crop.

We recommend the following statement, which we have received from an entirely reliable source, to the attention of the benevolent portion of our community. It will, we feel assured, suggest to those who are always ready to lend their aid in relieving the distressed, some expedient for affording some relief to the wants here described:—

CRITICAL AND ALARMING SITUATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF ZANTE AND CEPHALONIA, IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Events of the most painful nature are occurring in these sunny and once happy islands, and misery in its worst form is preying upon their industrious and heretofore thriving population. This is the fourth year that the current crop, the staple product of these islands, has failed, and the natural consequence of this failure is the destitution of all classes, high and low, rich and poor. These industrious agriculturists, who have been poor at best, have generally lived on the hope that ere long they would be able to pay off the demands upon them. And yet were this the time, they would be compelled to suffer, their condition would be comparatively easy. To destitution, however, the late troubles in the East have added scarcity, and this circumstance renders their condition still more distressing. These islands are dependent on Russia for their grain, and on Turkey for all other provisions. From these ports all exports are now either prohibited, or rendered impossible by the unsettled state of the country and the immense armaments which absorb all available provisions. The general stagnation of business also, which must follow such a state of things, adds to the number of the sufferers as well as to the poignacy of the suffering. In short, these poor people are now suffering all that penury, war and famine can jointly inflict upon man.

Such an accumulation of evils is seldom the lot of one community at one and the same time. The position, however, of this people, is rendered still more critical by the fact that these evils are of such a nature as do not admit of any immediate relief. Not only there appears to be no escape for them, from their present painful position, but their circumscribed situation, their own internal condition, as well as that of the neighboring continent render its continuation for a long period of time most probable. With them no telegraph announces to a wealthy neighbor the wants of a dying community, no railroad pours plenty from the fruitful West—their condition is destitution and misery, surrounded by the scorching sands of the desert, with the future looking more dreary and dark, if possible, than the present. Despair stares them in the face, and all they can do is to compose themselves and wait for death to relieve their sufferings.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tillou.

On Monday the June term of the Court of General Sessions opens. The calendar for this month is considered light, compared with former months. We give the following calendar, through the politeness of Mr. Whitmore, the clerk of the city prison:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand larceny | 15 |
| Burglary | 4 |
| Forgery | 3 |
| False pretences | 3 |
| Robbery | 1 |
| Abandonment | 2 |
| Embezzlement | 1 |
| Felonious assault and battery | 1 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 2 |
| Malicious mischief | 1 |
| Bastardy | 1 |
| Rape | 1 |
| Perjury | 1 |
| Stabbing | 2 |
| Total | 38 |

### Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN OVER DOSE OF LAUDANUM.—Coroner Hilton yesterday, was called to hold an inquest on the body of Matthew Johns, captain of the ship South Picton, on board said ship, lying at the foot of Fulton street, North river. The vessel, it seems, arrived at this port on Saturday, a week ago, from port Talbot, Wales, England, since which time the captain had been on a drinking frolic, thereby producing an attack of delirium tremens. On Friday night, deceased purchased an ounce of laudanum, and commenced to take small doses for the purpose of producing relief; but not having the desired effect, he took a much larger quantity, which caused his death. At about 11 o'clock on yesterday morning he was discovered in his berth in a dying condition, and before the arrival of a physician, he died. Deceased was a native of England, and about thirty years of age. An inquest will be held on the body this day.

DEATH CAUSED BY FALLING FROM A BUILDING.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at the Tenth ward station house, on the body of Lawrence Ringhoff, a native of Germany, aged thirty-six years, whose death was caused by accidentally falling from a five story building, thereby fracturing his skull, causing death in a short time after. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—We are often asked how many miles of railway are completed, single track, in Canada. The following is near the mark:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Great Western | 229 |
| Grand Trunk, Montreal to Island Pond | 143 |
| Toronto to Barrie | 64 |
| Montreal to Lachine | 8 |
| Chippewa to Queenstown, &c. | about 9 |
| Rouse's Point to Montreal | 47 |
| Montreal to Hemingford | 36 |
| Bytown to Prescott | 40 |
| Fort Erie to Paris | 80 |
| Richmond, or Melbourne to Quebec | 97 |
| Total | 743 |

Of which 15 years since not any was begun.—*Boston International Journal.*

### Naval Intelligence.

The sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Geo. N. Hollins, has completed repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is expected will leave in a few days for Norfolk, to join the Norfolk squadron.

## HORRID MURDERS ON LONG ISLAND.

**Three Persons Probably Killed—The Murderer Suspected, &c.**

About twelve o'clock on Friday night, two servant girls in the employ of Mr. James Wickham, at Cutchogue, in Southold town, L. I., were awakened by the cries of some of the inmates of the house and on listening, heard repeated blows, as if some body was being struck on the head, and also heard Mrs. Wickham exclaim, "Nicholas, don't kill him, don't kill him." Upon this, the girl supposing that Mr. Wickham was being murdered, got out of an attic window and fled to the nearest neighbors, and gave the alarm.

The house was immediately visited, and presented a horrible spectacle. Mr. Wickham, who was formerly a merchant in this city, and a wealthy farmer, lay weltering in his blood, his head cut literally to pieces, and apparently in the last gasp of his existence, and when our informant left the scene he was yet breathing, although unconscious, with no hope of his recovery. Mrs. Frances Wickham, his wife, was dead, she having had her brains completely knocked out, which, together with her blood, was scattered about the room. Mrs. W. was but thirty-five years of age. A negro boy, about fifteen years old,