The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. *NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.* ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

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ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

EARLY ANTI-SLVERY HISTORY.

Mr. John Jay delivered the fifth Anti-Slavery lecture of the New York course. We copy from the Anti-Slavery Standard the following extract from the manuscript speech:

The first meeting for the purpose of forming the Society for promoting the Manumission of Slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated, was held at the house of John Simmons, Inn-keeper, which stood at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the *Express* office now stands. Among the persons present were Robert Browne, Samuel Franklyn, John Murray, Jr., Judge Robert Troup, Melancthon Smith, Willet Seaman, William Reed, James Cogswell, William Shotwell, and Ezekiel Robbins; and a Committee was appointed to report a set of rules for the government of the Society.

On the 4th of February, Judge Troup, on behalf of the Committee, made a report, which, after debate and amendment, was agreed to.

The principles of the Society were stated in these words, which, it will be observed, are clear and distinct in their recognition of the natural and equal right of the slaves to civil and religious liberty:

"The Benevolent Creator and Father of Men "having given to all an equal right to life, liberty "and property, no Sovereign power on earth can "justly deprive them of either, but in conformity to "impartial Government and laws to which they "have expressly or tacitly consented.

"It is our duty, therefore, both as free Citizens "and Christians, not only to regard with compassion the injustice done to those among us who are "held as slaves, but to endeavor, by all lawful ways "and means, to enable them to share equally with "us that civil and religious liberty with which an "indulgent Providence has blessed these States, "and to which these our brethren are by nature as "much entitled as ourselves."

It was provided that the Society should meet quarterly, and that the officers should consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of six members, who were ordered to meet weekly, and to report to the Society in writing every quarter.

Following the Constitution are the names of 282 members, many of them in autographs. The first of these is that of John Jay, who was elected President of the Society, and continued to hold the office until his appointment as Chief Justice, in 1789, induced him to resign it; when Alexander Hamilton, whose autograph is also among the signers, was elected in his place.

Upon the views of my grandfather on this interesting question of Slavery, you will scarcely expect me to enlarge. They have been already frequently published and are widely known; and were they not, the thought that eleven years of my boyhood were spent under his roof, and my fresh recollections of his venerable presence and gentle counsels, might well be regarded as unfitting me for speaking of him in that spirit of impartial criticism which befits the subject. I turn, therefore, to his eminent successor in the Presidency of the Society, Alexander Hamilton.

The position occupied by Hamilton in American history, and especially the part he bore in framing our national Constitution and securing the union of the States—the vigor of his understanding and the entire absence in his character of aught that could be construed as fanaticism—add interest to his adoption of the views, and his promotion of the objects of the Abolitionists of New York.

Guizot has remarked that there is not in our political system scarcely an element of order and durability for which we are not in a degree indebted to the genius of Hamilton. With his name are associated efforts for the restoration of the public credit, the creation of a currency, the preservation of public faith with foreign countries, and general tranquility at home; and Webster, in an eloquent burst familiar to you all, declared, "He smote the "rock of the national resources, and abundant "streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the "dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprang "upon its feet."

Hamilton was present at the first meeting of the Society, when its Constitution was adopted, and his name occurs frequently in their subsequent proceedings. We find him, on the 8th February, 1786, one of a Committee to procure an Act of the Legislature to prevent the exportation of any slave from the State, and his name is, soon after, found attached to a memorial to the State Legislature, commencing in these words: "Your Memorialists being deeply affected by the situation of those who, *although free by the laws of God*, are held in Slavery by the laws of the State"—a proposition that recognizes distinctly THE HIGHER LAW that embraces the whole substance of the Anti-Slavery controversy—and one by which, if the whole people were "deeply affected," Slavery would die. On the 20th of November, 1788, Hamilton was elected a Counsellor of the Society, with James Duane, Judge Benson and Robert Troup; and, passing over nearly twenty years, during which he was frequently appointed on Committees, and for a time held the office of President, in 1803 the report of the New York Manumission Society to the Abolition Convention at Philadelphia showed *Hamilton* still a counsellor of the Association, having as his advocates Peter Jay Munroe and Peter Augustus Jay, Daniel D. Tompkins, who subsequently, as Governor of the State, had the honor of recommending to the Legislature of New York the final abolition of Slavery, and whose consistent regard for the principles of our Revolution, in all their catholicity, without limitation to color, creed or condition, still lives in his descendant, who, in our battle for freedom, leads the independent Democracy of his native State.

These memorials of Hamilton give him a rank among the true patriots and philanthropists of the age, of which New York may well be proud. Mere worldly honors sink into insignificance when placed side by side with the unfading glory of disinterested benevolence; and great as may be the well-deserved fame of Hamilton the Soldier and Hamilton the Statesman, equally enduring will be the honor that we now render, and that the lovers of freedom and opponents of Slavery will ever render, to Alexander Hamilton the Abolitionist.

Among the eminent public men with whom Hamilton was associated in the work of Abolition were James Duane, a Member of Congress in 1774, a Judge of the District Court, and the first Mayor of New York after its recovery from the British; Major Alexander McDougal, who commanded in the battle of White Plains, and who was engaged also in that of Germantown, in 1787 a Delegate to Congress and afterwards a Member of the New York Senate; Gen. Matthew Clarkson, distinguished during the Revolution for his courage and independence—in later years a President of the American Bible Society, and eminent alike for the nobility of character, the amiability of his disposition, and the purity of his life; Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont, Chancellor of New York, Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the articles of Confederation, and Chairman of the State Convention by which the Constitution was ratified—the patron of Fulton, the advancer of steam navigation and the warm encourager of agriculture and the arts; Egbert Benson, the Judge of our Supreme Court, and a Member of Congress, and known also as an enthusiastic antiquarian, whom I well remember, at the close of his life, coming occasionally from his home on Long Island to visit, at Bedford, his ancient fellow-collegian, and co-laborer during many eventful years.

All the learned professions, the army and the State, the mercantile classes and the more humble trades, were fitly represented in the Manumission Society.

The Bench furnished them with Troup and Benson and Duane, and in later years with our much lamented Chancellor Kent.

The Bar sent them Hamilton, Kissam, Jones, Munroe, Tillinghast, Winter, Wilkens, Colden, Johnson, Wood, Baldwin, Yates, Nathaniel Lawrence, Attorney General; Boyd, Keese and Cutting, Notaries Public; and James M. Huges Master in Chancery.

Columbia College gave them Dr. John Kemp, the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Dr. John Mason, for a time the Provost of that venerable Institution; Dr. Moore, sometime its President, and Mr. Cochrane, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

The Newspaper Press was represented by Francis Childs, and Hugh Gaines, the old Tory Printer.

The Church added to the good cause by her holy influence. The Episcopal Church, so fully represented by her laity, gave also her worthiest and chiefest dignitaries. The excellent Dr. Benjamin Moore, Rector of Trinity, who, during the whole of the Revolutionary War, had faithfully fulfilled the duties of his sacred office. The Presbyterian Church furnished the Rev. John Mason, whose eloquent son many of you will remember, and the Rev. John Rogers. The Dutch Reformed Church, Dr. John H. Livingston, under whom the Dutch Churches which had been divided were happily united and made independent of the Classes of Amsterdam, and the Rev. William Lynn. The Rev. John Garroe, Minister of the Church in Gold street; the Rev. Eikanah Holmes, and the Rev. John Stanford.

The Army, not again to to mention Colonel Hamilton, was represented by General Matthew Clarkson, Major McDougal, Walker, aid to Baron Steuben; Platt, aid to La Fayette at Yorktown; General Malcomb and Commodore Nicholson.

The Medical profession gave to the Society, the eminent Dr. Charles McKnight, Dr. Edward Miller, Dr. John Bard and his equally eminent son, Dr. Samuel Bard, Dr. Coggswell and Dr. John Charleston.

Among the Merchants and other citizens of the first respectability who were enlisted among the members of the Society or aided it by their influence, may be named Melancthon Smith, the old Revolutionary Whig, who took so active a part in our Convention for the ratification of the Constitution; Abijah Hammond, Thomas Barrow and Daniel Stansbury, both booksellers; Robert Harper, Secretary of State; William Duer, the father of our present learned and accomplished Judge, and his brother, the late President of Columbia College; Morgan Lewis, afterwards Governor of the State; Andrew Hammersly, James Renwick, Thomas Mumford, William Dunlap, father of the Historian; Noah Webster, the Lexicographer; Walter Browne, John Aspinwall, John Hone, Gabriel Furman, Henry Post, Nicholas Fish, John Alsop, Walter Rutherford, William Constable, John Delafield, J. Wainwright, Comfort Sands, Walter Livingston, Richard Varick, Anthony L. Bleecker, J. Waddington, Samuel Ogden, Marinus Willett, Henry Remsen, Henry Rutgers, William Nelson, George Duyckinck, James Beekman, Cornelius Roosevelt, Richard C. Moore, Daniel C. Verplank, Cornelius J. Bogezt, Pierre Van Courtlandt, John Ray, Jas. Roosevelt, H. Mulligan, Isaac Ledyard, John Wilkes, N. Popham, and very many others, whose sons and grand sons now constitute the substantial part of this community.

Nor were the various trades without their representatives. Mingled with the statesmen and warriors of the Revolution, with the luminaries of the Bench and the Bar, the magnates of the Pulpit and the rostrum, with the merchant princes of the Young Emporium, were the brewers, the watchmakers, the cabinetmakers, the shoemakers, the hatters, the carvers and gilders of that day, and by an entry in the Minutes of 9th November, 1786, it appears that the quarterly meetings of the Society were changed to accommodate several members who were engaged on the same evenings at the meetings of "the Hand in Hand Fire Company."

Last in our enumeration, but first in that glorious work, its earliest promoters—its most faithful, self-denying, persevering and consistent prosecutors through long and weary, against bitter opposition and cruel slanders—were the members of the Society of Friends; and so long as New York shall constitute a sovereign State and liberty and prosperity shall crown her citizens, so long will she hold in the warmest remembrance the names of those who first resolved to banish Slavery from her borders and to elevate the Negroes into men.

All honor to Robert Browne, to the Murrays, father and son, to the Lawrences, and Embree, to Goforth and Seaman, Cock, Shotwell, Robbins and Matlack, and their worthy coadjutors who carried on the good work which had been begun by those apostles of their faith, Benezet and Woolman!

Nor, in closing this imperfect notice of the members of the Manumission Society and the citizens who aided their efforts, should we omit all notice of the Honorary members of the Association in foreign parts. The Marquis de La Fayette and John Pierre Brissot de Warville of France, Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson and Thomas Hoare of England, and those able divines of our own country, Dr. Ely Styles and Dr. Samuel Hopkins of Rhode Island. * * * * *

The review we have thus taken of Slavery in New York and its abolition possesses for us a value and importance beyond the mere interest, great as it may be, which we naturally feel in the progress of so grand a work as the eradication of Slavery and the slave trade from a great State, and the securing, by philanthropic effort, the blessing of freedom to a long oppressed and helpless people.

It has for us a higher, deeper interest, both for the present and future, as disposing of what, to many, has been a stumbling block in the way of manly efforts for American freedom, by disclosing the views and conduct, upon this very question of Abolition, of the great men who, in the midst of their labors in the Manumission Society of New York, assisted in forming the Federal Constitution, stamped upon its features the impress of their clear intellects and steady patriotism, and by their eloquence, secured its adoption against an active and determined opposition.

The dark problem of this century and this Continent, upon which hangs the destiny of the American Republic and the cause of universal freedom, it illumines with directest rays from that constellation of statesmen whose stern regard for the rights of human nature gave independence to our infant land, and by the aid of whose wisdom the people of these United States, by the Grace of God, free and independent, ordained the Federal Constitution, not to strengthen oppression or perpetuate wrong, but "to establish justice—to promote the "general welfare, and to secure the blessings of "Liberty."

* * * First, as to the character of Slavery, their judgment was one of utter condemnation; they denounced it as "an atrocious debasement of human nature," and declared that until America came into a measure for its abolition, "her prayers to Heaven would be impious." They trembled for their country when they remembered that God was just and that his Justice could not sleep forever, and that, in an attempt by the slaves to recover their freedom, "the Almighty had no attribute that could take part with us in such a contest."

They held that the "Statesman should be loaded with EXECRATION"—such is the expression of Jefferson himself—"who permitting one half of the people to trample on the other, converts these into despots and those into enemies," and they fondly trusted that the younger generation, filled with the spirit of liberty, rising above the suggestions of avarice, would sympathise with the unfortunate race which their ancestors had classed with horses and cattle, and hasten the hour of their emancipation.

In regard to the means which we may properly use to accomplish that end, they left us their practical example. They united in associations, with determined principles, fixed rules of action, and proper machinery for efficient effect. These associations in the several States were affiliated and united in National Abolition Conventions for the better concentration of their moral force, and they aimed to purify and humanize public opinion by the publication of Anti-Slavery Essays and Sermons, whose stern denunciations of the sin and the meanness of oppression render tame and weak, by comparison, the most ardent invectives of modern Abolitionists. They did not confine their efforts to their own borders, but their broad philanthropy, overleaping territorial bounds, addressed, with manly frankness, the Executive of a sister State, invoking, not unsuccessfully, her Legislative interpositions against outrage and oppressions; and they enforced the appeal by reference to English pamphlets, which they asked might be distributed among the members of her Assembly, thus distinctly showing that they did not regard such an interference with the domestic affairs of other States as at all inconsistent with the Federal compact. They encouraged the discussion of Slavery, as a crime against God and against our country, not only through the Press and from the Pulpit, but in the Colleges of the land, that the youthful scholarship of America, emancipated, in its infancy, from prejudices of a cowardly despotism, and the degrading influence of an aristocracy of color, and inspirited with the true idea of the common humanity and equal rights of man proclaimed by this country to the world, might bring its classic culture, and historic lore, and chastened eloquence, to aid in the extension of universal freedom, and to strengthen the liberties of the people, by confirming "the conviction that those liberties were from God." They did not disdain, in this catholic work, to hail with thankfulness foreign sympathy and material aid. They accepted from a generous Englishman his frank benefaction of British Gold. They established fraternal relations and mutual correspondence with Anti-Slavery Societies in England and France, and cordially welcomed and assisted a travelling propagandist of freedom from Europe, whose mission to America had avowed reference to the Abolition of Slavery. In their home efforts, they did not confine themselves to personal appeals to slaveholders in favor of Emancipation, but *they endeavoured to render the traffic in slaves odious and difficult, and property in slaves precarious.* They decline to patronize auctioneers who debased their license by selling slaves, even though the law permitted it; and they exerted themselves to deprive slaveholders of the facilities afforded for recapturing fugitives, by advertisements in the public prints.

Of the constitutional right of petition they promptly and earnestly availed themselves, and the tone of their petitions, dignified, respectful and firm, was such as befitted intelligent and earnest citizens addressing the representatives of their choice, under a constitution based upon the principle that all rightful power emanates from the people. Their petitions to Congress exhibited their exact understanding of the constitutional question connected with the subject: they show a careful recognition of the constitutional rights of the Slave States and the expressed and implied powers of Congress, and an equally clear determination to maintain the proper sovereignity of the several States and the reserved rights of the people. The claims that have since been advanced by the Slave States, and so largely admitted in the Legislation of Congress, for the protection, encouragement and extension of Slavery, were then not merely unacknowledged, but unknown.

While the absence of all power on the part of the General Government to interfere with Slavery in the States was unhesitatingly recognised, the principle that Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional, was the cardinal principle that Freedom is the national creed, and the great statesman of the Revolution who framed the Constitution, and knew its meaning Adams and Hamilton, Jefferson and Franklin, and many of their associates from the Southern States while they deplored the limits that had been set to the authority of Congress on the subject of Slavery and the slave trade, were well agreed upon the line of its duty.

The statesmen of that day demanded of Congress, in the last words of Franklin, "*that you will step* TO THE VERY VERGE OF THE POWER VESTED IN YOU *for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men.*" And that is the demand which we should reiterate, until, reverberating in tones of thunder from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the homes of men who live by their own honest toil, and not upon the hard earnings extorted by violence from the poor, the ignorant and the helpless, it shall penetrate the Halls of the Capitol, and compel the Congress that has so long legislated at the bidding of a Southern Aristocracy to stay their fostering of oppression, and recognise the voice of a just people, reaffirming and enforcing the laws of God. Let Congress step to the verge of its power for the abolition of this great evil, and the American Slave Trade, with its cargoes of despair, freighted beneath our national banner, will be declared the piracy that indeed it is; and Slavery, that has so rapidly grown to a monsterous height, and cast so deep a shadow over our land, like the gourd of Jonah, will presently wither and die. The of District Columbia, the Capital of our Republic, bearing the great name of Washington, will become a truer remembrancer of his fame as the chains fall from the manacled limbs and each slave stands forth a freeman. At the accomplishment of this first great step, which has already been petitioned for by the inhabitants of the District, and by hundreds of thousands throughout the Union, what true-hearted American, who regards the honor of his native land, would not heartily rejoice? The slave marts which lately polluted soil that should be forever sacred to freedom have been swept away; and if compensation be a necessary condition to the emancipation of the few slaves that remain in the District, to what nobler purpose could the surplus revenues that now fill our national coffers and hold forth inducements to profligate speculation—to what nobler, better purpose could they be appropriated than in conferring the priceless boon of liberty upon those who, beneath the shadow of our Capitol and under the exclusive authority of our Congress, are now retained by our national Legislature in ignorance and Slavery?

MRS. DOUGLASS is now in prison in Norfolk, Va., for teaching children to read. Where else is school teaching a crime?

INSULT TO THE SOUTH.

The following is from a Virginia paper, relative to the recent excitement regarding some fugitives who recently escaped from Norfolk, Virginia. At first it was supposed they had escaped on a certain vessel. The vessel was overhauled, but no slaves found. From the following, it seems they have been equally unsuccessful in their second search:

INSULT AND OUTRAGE UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.—It will be recollected that some time since several negroes were missed from this town and vicinity, who were supposed to have been enticed away, and had escaped on board a vessel sailing from this port for some part of New England.

Subsequent events proved the suspicions were well-grounded. The owners, having received intimation that their servants were in Massachusetts, determined to make an effort to recover their property by a journey to the land of "pure morals." The following particulars of their trip, reception and result of their lawful attempts to secure their own, we copy from *The Globe* of yesterday:

Our townsman and friend, Major Hodsden, with several others, went to Boston in pursuit of their property, when the following was the reception and success they met with; and we ask the attention of every Southerner seriously to it:

Arriving at Boston they went first and engaged a lawyer, S. J. Thomas, as counsel, during their stay.

The United States Marshal, Freeman, was seen, who appeared anxious to give them all the assistance his official prerogatives justified. To keep down all suspicion of what was on hand—the negroes being understood to be in New Bedford—the Marshal sent a letter by a constable to the deputy, Hatchaway, at New Bedford, informing him of all the facts in the case, and requesting him to keep a look out, to make his plans for securing the fugitives, and to write him by every mail of the progress he made in the prosecution of his duty. This letter was on a Thursday, and by the next Monday nothing had been received from the Deputy Marshal.

Then Mr. Hossden and two or three of his friends went up to that den of negroe thieves and fugitive protectors, New Bedford. Here they learned from the the Deputy Marshal that he had recognized the negroes, and told the street he found them upon, but told them they were gone. He would give them no further satisfaction, except to let them know where the black friends of the negroes at present resided. Going there the negroes were not to be found. Mr. H. and his friends used every precaution of secrecy and quietude possible to keep down the object of their mission. They disguised themselves, went in different directions and used every endeavor, in as silent a manner as could be, to discover the whereabouts of the fugitives; but all in vain, so generally was the matter bruited and so well posted was every citizen upon the subject.

It had been made a topic from the pulpits on the day before, Sunday, and the bells of the town were tolled the whole time they were there; the tolling being a species of telegraph they use in that sink of iniquity and lawlessness, to let the inhabitants know that masters or officers are in search of their slave property.

The pulpit had blazoned the affair on Sunday; on Monday the bells rung out the well understood signal; but this was not enough and the taunts and jeers of the press were added to the injury and insult our Southern fellow-citizens had to endure. *The New Bedford Standard*, the organ of the Black Guards, black fugitives, and rowdies and negro stealers of that rank stew of fanatics and outlaws, came out with the following notice:

"FUGITIVE SLAVES.—We are informed that a person visited this city from Boston, on Saturday, in pursuit of two fugitive slaves. After looking about and examining the premises, he returned to Boston in the evening train. This morning he came here again with two or three persons as assistants, but the fugitives had gone. Man hunting and woman stealing is considered rather mean business in New Bedford, and we imagine that all scoundrels who should attempt it here, would meet with a proper reception from the persons pursued."

Thus are citizens of a sovereign State treated when they go and "breathe the pure atmosphere of "New England morals" in search of their property. This is one of the many outrages our citizens have to submit to from the lawless abolitionists that make up that sweet, glorious New England which itinerant orators on Virginia soil "thank God they were removed TO, *from* (Virginia."

If a man is caught harboring a negro in Virginia, with the stain of secreting stolen property upon his fame and the guilt in his heart he is punished with the utmost severity of the laws; and negro stealing by Southerners, in all the slave States with penalties more or less severe. But let the Massachusetts Abolitionists, who give to New England "its pure atmosphere," steal the negroes of the South, and there is it appears no redress. The Constitution, the laws, the compromises may all go to the devil for them.

There are some 1,800 negroes in New Bedford, the greater portion of them runaway slaves, whom the white population of about 19,000 villains protect and encourage. Ought not Virginia to see to the rights of her citizens? For the last twelve months from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of this kind of property has left this port; and when any portion of it is gone, after every obstacle is thrown in the way, and the owners in pursuit stigmatized as "scoundrels and man hunters and woman stealers." The Deputy Marshal forfeited his trust by making the matter public, and not giving any aid to the owners; and we do not think the Marshal in Boston did his duty. He ought to have gone to New Bedford immediately himself. We have not room for further comment at this time upon this shameful outrage. The simple narration of the above is a sufficient comment upon the enormity of the national treason and individual villainy it refers to.

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAFT.

THESE interesting refugees from American despotism, as we learn from the last LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE, after having spent two years in procuring an education are now about to engage in business. The following historical record from the ADVOCATE, is not very creditable to our national character. And with the other daily recurring events of the same character will operate sadly to the discouragement of all who are longing for freedom under the Old World's despotisms, and who have cherished any hope from the boastful professions of this land.

"The shelter, hospitality and education afforded to William and Ellen Craft in this country cannot be entirely divested of significance, even as a national act. When the future historian of America traces the workings of the Fugitive Slave Law, their names will not be passed over. Guiltless of any crime, there was not in the whole United States a spot where they could be secure from outrage, and they claimed from England that personal protection which America, boasting of her title to be "the land of the free and the home of the oppressed," was incompetent to afford them. They came not, however, to us as destitute suppliants for our alms; they were able and willing to work for their support, though they thankfully accepted the boon of education.

"After their hazardous and romantic escape from the legalized tyranny of Georgian slavery, they took up their abode in the city of Boston, where, respected by all who knew them, they were supporting themselves by their industry, looking forward with sanguine hopes to the future acquisition of that intellectual culture which their "Christian" masters had denied them. But when the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was enacted, the state of Georgia resolved to attempt the recapture of these conspicuous fugitives. Officers were sent to Boston to seize them. For several days the city was in a state of excitement. The abolitionists invented every expedient to foil and perplex the slave-hunters, while some friends of peace and lovers of the Union offered to purchase the freedom of the Crafts, if they would consent to surrender themselves for a short time, and to allow "the majesty of the law" to be asserted. Nobly did Crafts reply to this proposition: he said that his cause was that of his colored brethren, that if *he* shrunk from the contest, others would have to engage in it, and that he would not consent to compromise the interests of the enslaved negro, could his own freedom be purchased for a single cent. Having placed his wife in security, and armed himself, he determined to protect his liberty to the last extremity, preferring, should the event be fatal to his assailant, a trial by jury in Boston, with the prospect of conviction and capital punishment, to the certainty of being returned to slavery. Alarmed by a knowledge of Craft's determination, and by the increasing agitation among the colored population, the kidnappers thought it prudent to consult their own safety, and fled from Boston.

"But the obstruction afforded to the execution of the law was represented to the President of the United States, and he promised that the assistance of the military should be afforded, if needed on a future occasion, to effect the capture of the Crafts. To prevent a recurrence of this unequal contest, and to avoid the perpetual anxiety to which the Crafts would be subjected if they remained in America, they, with the advice and aid of the abolitionists who had so kindly befriended them in their hour of need, made their escape to Great Britain."

From the Tribune.

FACTS OF SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR; Knowing that you have it in your power, and possess the disposition to aid the unfortunate, I send you the following, and refer you for the correctness of it to Mr. Janney, who keeps the principal hotel in Columbia, S. C.

On the 6th day of January, a free mulatto boy, by the name of James, who has been traveling with Mr. Wm. Vanderburg, from New-York City, was taken off the steps of Janny's hotel, in Columbia, by a set of "hounds of officers," and *sans ceremonie* thrust into prison. Every representation was made by Mr. Vanderburg to these would-be great men that he was free, and employed by him, but all was of no avail. They said they would keep him there and sell him for jail fees. If there are any friends of humanity, for God's sake have this free man released from his tyranical incarceration. The official who keeps him rejoices in the name of Joshua Sowden. TRAVELER.

Columbia, Jan. 9, 1854.

By the way, there appears to be an extraordinary demand for negro "property" at the South just now. What the cause is we cannot say. It may be because the country is threatened with an extension of Slave territory—we certainly can think of no better reason. It is, at all events, clear that negroes are bringing good prices. Observe the following:

SLAVES—HIGH PRICES.—Yesterday was the annual day for selling and hiring slaves in this city, and never before were such prices paid. More than fifty of different ages and sex were sold.—Children from four to six years brought $300 to $500; girls, eight to twelve, from $500 to $800; women, $600 to $1,000; men, $900 to $1,250.—One girl sixteen years of age, black and not very likely at that, sold for $990. A woman thirty-one years of age, a common field hand, sold for $875; three men, field hands, aged respectively 21, 25 and 35 years, sold for $1,050, $1,225 and $1,250. A woman, 26 years of age, a good cook and washer, sold privately for $1,100.

These are indeed enormous prices, and it shows one of two things, that either money is very plenty or negroes very scarce.—*St. Louis Evening News, Jan. 5.*

Negroes rent well, as will be seen by the annexed paragraphs from *The Alexandria Sentinel*:

The high prices for labor, and the products of labor, of every description, have had their natural effect on the prices at which negroes have hired for the ensuing year.

At Catt's Tavern, on Saturday and Monday, men brought $100 to $125; women, $40 to 60.

At Warrenton, we learn that men hired from $100 to $125; women from $40 to $50.

SENTENCE OF MRS. DOUGLAS.—We learn from *The Norfolk Beacon* that one of the first acts of Judge Baker, of the Superior Court, on Monday, Jan. 9, was to sentence Mrs. Douglas, who was convicted at the last term, for instructing negroes to read and write contrary to law, to one month's imprisonment to the city Jail, which sentence was immediately carried into execution.

RUNAWAYS ARRESTED AND RETURNED.—On Sunday evening the three blacks, a negro man and two negro women, together with the French Canadian, in whose company, and under whose guidance they left Boonville a few days since, were brought here in charge of Wm. White, Levi T. Blunt and J. H. Slaughter, of Audrian County, on their way back to Boonville. They were arrested, we learn, in the eastern part of Audrian. It seems it was their practice to travel nights and lay by during the day, and were found by following the Canadian, who had been to a farmer's house to obtain food, to their retreat. We understand the Canadian states that he was employed to decoy and deliver negroes at some point on the Mississippi River, to persons who take them South, while they suppose they are going to a land of freedom, and that he was to receive $25 per head.—*Columbia (Miss.) Sentinel.*

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore County, sold at public auction, on the 20th inst., a pack of ten hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of $1,540. The highest price paid for any one dog was $301; lowest price $75; average for the ten $154. The terms of sale were 6 months credit, with approved security and interest from date.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.—The sale of some forty negroes, men, women and children, sold by John Seddon, Esq., Committee of Nancy Seddon, attracted a large crowd of purchasers on Tuesday last, and spirited bidding was manifested. It was thought before the sale that the lot would realize some $20,000, but the aggregate footed about $26,000. A man about twenty five years old brought $1,400, and the balance of the negroes sold at nearly the same ratio.—*Frederick Herald, Jan. 6.*

BEATING A NEGRO.—Benjamin Tyler was up before the Mayor under a warrant issued on complaint of Dolly Jones, charging him with beating Watson, her slave, on the 7th instant, without provocation. She knew Watson to be one of the best of servants, and thought her property ought to be protected. The Mayor said the beating, unless it was cruel and unprovoked, was not such an offense as he could take cognizance of, and discharged Tyler.—*Richmond Mail.*

A HARD CASE.—A slave named Lewis was taken before the Recorder yesterday, who stated that he had run away from his master on the opposite side of the river, because he found his sufferings too great to endure in his service. His master, he said, had tried to shoot him, and had beaten him for not being able to do more work than he was able to do. The slave had lost one of his hands in a threshing machine, in Virginia. The Recorder sent him to the Workhouse, and promised to give his master a talk, when he shall call for him.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Nine fugitive slaves from Virginia, arrived at Rochester, N. Y., last week, via the "Underground Railroad."

SALE OF NEGROES.—The subscriber will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at Covington, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1854, all the negroes belonging to the estate of WILLIAM H. DIGGS, deceased. They are about fifty in number, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—among them are three valuable Blacksmiths and a good rough Carpenter.

ALEX. BROWN, late Sheriff of Nelson.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 16th of August, a negro man named TOM, about 40 years old, stout and chunky built, and has a mark resembling a feather or arrow commencing at the base of the nose and running up the forehead. He will probably try to get to Savannah, where he has spent several years of runaway life, and was an inmate of Savannah jail a good part of the year 1849.

WILLIAM GERMANY.

Leon County, Florida, Sept. 12, 1853.

The first sale of a gang of negroes which we have heard of this year was made by Louis D. DeSaussure, Esq. There were about 80 in number, and averaged about $532 each, which indicates that the price of negroes is likely to keep up during the winter.—*Charleston Courier.*

ILL TREATMENT OF SLAVES.—*A Case for Mrs. Stowe.*—For several weeks past rumor has busied herself by the circulation of strange tales of cruelty, alleged to have been perpetrated by Madam Chauveau and her daughter, the widow A. Moret, on the persons of their slaves. The case was finally brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, and the Grand Inquest had the slaves owned by the two women brought before them and personally examined. The result was that the foreman made an affidavit, as follows, before the First District Court:

State of Louisiana vs. Madam Chauveau and Mrs. Widow Alfred Moret.—Moses Greenwood Foreman of the Grand Jury being duly sworn, deposes and says, that from the testimony of others before the Grand Jury, and from his own personal observation, he avers that the slaves belonging to Madame Chauveau and Madame A Moret, the defendants, are subject to most cruel and inhuman treatment; that they have upon their bodies the marks of punishment and torture unwarranted by any law and of a character inhuman; that they have not been provided with sufficient food; that their bodies indicate that injuries are inflicted with iron instruments, with pins, fire and other means of a most revolting description; that the slaves are not safe in the custody of Madam Chauveau and Madame Alfred Moret, until legal steps can be taken to bring the defendants to trial; deponent therefore prays that the said Madames Chauveau and Moret be arrested, to be dealt with according to law, and that the slaves Rose and child, Emma, Mary, Hannah and Adolphe, belonging to Madame Chauveau, and the slaves Mary, Ellen and Joe, belonging to Madam Moret, be taken into the custody of the Sheriff and kept until the final hearing of this matter. Sworn to and subscribed &c.

MOSES GREENWOOD.

On this affidavit a capias was issued by the Judge of the Frst District Court, and the accused were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 for their appearance on the day of trial. The return of the capias was made yesterday by the Sheriff's officer.—[*N. O. True Delta, 7th.*

Below is an advertisement cut from *The National Intelligencer* of June 24, 1846. The antiquity of its date will serve to note the progress of liberty up to this time, as will the general character of the Slave system at all times:

$500 REWARD.—Was stolen on Sunday night the 10th of Nov., a female servant, named MARY FRANCIS. She is about 16 or 17 years old, white, with straight black hair and dark eyes, weighing about 110 or 115 pounds; small hands, thick fingers; short thick feet, good countenance, and carried with her the following clothing: one royal purple silk, one cambric deep buff ground; one brown merino cloak, with silk velvet collar, and other clothing not recollected; also a small bible, with a red cover, with her name written in it, also the name of some of the Bashaw family; and the Virginia selection of hymns. She reads the Bible tollerably well, and has pretty good use with her needle. She has had the whooping cough this fall, and is still disposed to cough at times.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the thief and delivery of said girl to the subscriber at Thompsonville, Culpeper County, Virginia, if taken in any of the non-Slaveholding States; if taken in Virginia $50; if in Maryland, $100.

A liberal reward will be given to any one who will give information that may lead to the recovery of the servant and apprehension of the thief.

She calls herself sometimes Mary Frances Lightfoot Roberson. She was suspected of being in the family way. GEO. FICKLIN.

Thompsonville, Culpepper County, Va.

You will see that this is no "nigger" advertisement. Mr. Geo. Ficklin had lost a female servant, 16 or 17 years old; *white*, with straight black hair and dark eyes, pretty hands and feet, and a "good countenance."

What a wardrobe for a servant to be encumbered with while fleeing from slavery! Silks, cambrics, velvets, and "other clothing not now recollected."

"A small red bible, with her own name, and the name of some of the Bashaw family in it. She could read tolerably well."

Taking all these circumstances into account—a white girl 16 or 17 years of age, blooming in youthful beauty, gaily dressed and evidently the pet of one of the ancient families of Virginia. Coupled with the last line of this infamous proclamation—what a commentary have we on the American Slave system.

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT!"—A few months since, Judge spooner, a Cincinnati Locofoco, made a decision, which, if sustained, makes Ohio, substantially a slave State. The case was that of two men who seized a colored man and were in the act of taking him out of the State, without process of law, on a pretended charge of larceny. The object was to take him to Kentucky and reduce him to slavery. Judge Spooner acquitted these two kidnappers on the ground that *the man seized was not proved to be a freeman, and that* COLOR WAS, *prima facia* EVIDENCE OF SLAVERY—this too, in face of the constitutional provision that "there should be no slavery in this State; nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes."

A friend at our side suggests that it needs but one decision more to cap the climax of locofoco, judicial brilliancy, and that is *that every white man is, prima facia, a negro*, and the burden of proof rests upon the white man, to avoid the implication! —*Ohio Star.*

WE believe it was the New York *Times* that remarked that "the severe prohibitions of education in the slave States are of no recent origin but are older *by more than a century*, than the Northern agitations, which are said to give rise to them." We have seen no satisfactory reply to this statement.