and withdrew from the more conspicuous service of the cause, still, even then, it was under his roof that Ellen Craft found refuge when the United States officers, hounds of an infamous slave hunt, sought to lay hands on her as a fugitive. (Applause.)

To Ellis Gray Loring belongs the honor, one which history will never forget, of having argued the *Med* case—the Sumersett case of our struggle. Shrinking from jury practice, with no taste for the struggles of courts, he threw aside his dislike, and, opposed by almost the whole Bar, led the way in settling for Massachusetts and the North the principle that a slave *brought here* is free.—Friends, he leaves us to-day the legacy of seeing that no corrupt Judge of any Bench makes vain that glorious and hard-won decision. If 1836 could infuse so much justice into law, learn of so bright an example, and see if 1858 cannot lift it up still higher, and make Massachusetts a safe shelter for the fugitive also. To be like our noble predecessors, we must do not only what they did, but what they would have done.

The great merit of Mr. Loring's Anti-Slavery life was it seems to me, that he laid on the altar of the slave's need all his peculiar tastes. Refined, domestic, retiring, contemplative, loving literature, art, the culture and the grace of literary intellectual ease, he saw that there was no one else to speak, therefore he was found in the van. It was the uttermost instance of self sacrifice,—more than money, more than reputation,—though he gave both.

He is gone! The second, third or fourth, I cannot now recall which of that little band, who met to lay the corner stone of this enterprise. They say the circle is small. 'The narrower it becomes, let us draw the closer together.' It was my privilege to know him in days when we were so few we seemed but one family, and called each other by our first names,—when persecution had driven us so close together that there was no point of division between us. We have grown larger, and some have passed onward, but no one dies. A man who links his name with the wealth, the material growth of a country, we may forget him when his body ceases to hold our sight; but one who comes to us always when we think of some great and living principle, is with us after his body is gone, as really as when it is present. He lives, as he always did, in loyalty to truth. Call not his life short. 'His life is long that answers life's great end;' and who, in fifty years, has done more than this man to redeem the community in which he lives? Whoever writes its history must place his name high on its pages as having labored earnestly, devotedly, successfully to keep its life, its soul-life, bright, vital, fresh. The man who lifts up his age belongs to the few that are not born to die.

I stand here, as my friend Garrison did, to thank him. It was from one living under his roof I received the first anti-slavery message that called me into anti-slavery being. It was from his hand, marked with his now so familiar writing, that I received the first anti-slavery pamphlet, in the record of his appearance before the Senate to protest against the attempt to punish meetings like these with the State Prison. I thank him for his good service in the Thermopylæ of 1835 and 1840—thank him for his example, always the more devoted, the greater the need. I rejoice, as his near friend, in the worthy distinction he has of having been among the very first to rally round the banner of the noblest moral movement of our day. Ours may be a scanty eulogy, but coming time will confirm and enlarge it. Ours is but a feeble, though hearty blessing, but the gratitude of the poor and the hunted whom he has helped and sheltered will make all other blessing needless.

PURSUIT AND RECOVERY OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Express.

Pursuit and Capture of a Kidnapping Schooner—Five Refugee Slaves Recovered—Intense Excitement.—Our city was yesterday evening the theatre of the most intensely exciting event that has ever transpired within its limits from the earliest to the latest period of its history. The furor was produced by the return of the schooner "Keziah," Capt. Wm B. Baylis, of Brandywine, Delaware, with five refugee slaves on board, under the convoy of the steam-tug "W. W. Townes," which had been *despatched from City Point in pursuit* at 12 m. with officer Daniel Batts, who was clothed with all the necessary power to carry out the requirements of the case.

We will endeavor to give the circumstances attending the affair as minutely and briefly as possible. On Sunday morning it was discovered by Col. T. W. Epes, proprietor of Powell's Hotel, that two of his slaves, Sarah and Gilbert, had decamped. At the same time it was found that John Bull, Slave of Andrew Kevan, Esq., was also missing; and, later, that Joseph Mayo, slave of O. P. Hare, Esq., and William, belonging to Oliver Hamilton, Esq., were likewise away from duty at their respective homes, and not to be accounted for. The police were early informed of the matter, and on the morning of Sunday investigations were immediately but cautiously proceeded with. John Bull had been seen loitering about the city wharf on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a short time after which the "Keziah" weighed anchor and dropped down below the planing mill. Her destination was Newport Del., with twelve hundred bushels of wheat from Messrs. Thos. Branch & Sons, of this city. The "Keziah" had a bad reputation, its former captain, brother to the present, having been suspected of tampering with slaves, at this port, two years since, and ordered never to appear at our wharfes again. The suspicion thus excited was made the groundwork for operations.

On Sunday the motions of the craft were studiously watched, but everything appeared quite unindicative of guilt, and she was permitted to pass down the river without interference.

Yesterday morning however, officer Peterson was despatched to Norfolk, on the steamer "Curtis Peck," with instructions to be on the *qui vive*. At a late hour in the day, Andrew Kevan, Esq., owner of the boy John Bull, made affidavit before the Mayor that he believed his boy to have been carried off in the schooner "Keziah," and succeeded thereupon in obtaining a search warrant, and the services of Capt. Butts. Messrs. John Kevan, Henry Pannill, and Col. Thomas W. Epse, also accompanied Capt. Butts, of the police.

At 12 o'clock the parties left for City Point, by the Southside Railroad, having previously chartered the "W. W. Townes," which was then lying at that place. A despatch had also been sent to Norfolk, a steamer chartered and sent up the river to detain the schooner in case it should be met before being overtaken by the "Townes." At City Point the company was joined by Mr. J. S. Calwell, of this city, and Capt. Cook, of the Point.

The steamer being in readiness, the pursuit was commenced, and after little more than one hour's running, the suspected vessel appeared in sight and making way under full sail at her best speed. The steamer overhauled her in Minge's Reach, about twenty six miles below the Point, when officer Butts and the party immediately went aboard, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded first in finding the woman stowed away in the midst of a lot of bacon, under the cabin floor, and dressed in male attire. The four men were afterwards found in the hold, secreted in the wheat, the captain and mate still persisting, upon each one being discovered, that there were none others on board, the negroes followed the same rule with regard to their companions, all being found one by one.

The captain and mate comprised the whole crew, and vehemently denied, upon being boarded, that there were any slaves or any persons but themselves in the vessel. The schooner was forthwith taken in tow, the captain and second mate, J. Simpkins, secured, together with the refugees, and all placed on board the steamer.

Arriving at City Point, a despatch reached the city conveying the gratifying intelligence of the seizure of the schooner, and stating that the steamer, schooner, crew and refugees would arrive at 6 p. m.

As soon as this became known, which was not until five in the afternoon, crowds began to flock upon the wharves, and by six the entire locality was dense with an indignant and excited people. The Mayor, the Sheriff and several police officers appeared on the ground to prevent any act of violence that might be attempted; notwithstanding which, suggestions of tar and feathers, hanging, ducking, lashing, burning, and every conceivable method of retributive Judge Lynch were rife amidst the crowd. Law-abiding citizens expostulated, police officers frowned down all such hints, and others looked upon them as highly unworthy of men of sense and reason. In this manner the ferocity of the crowd was somewhat cooled down for the time.

At seven o'clock the "Townes," with the schooner in her wake, appeared coming around the bend at Bates's Spring. The crowd was now greatly increased, and the excitement more heated than ever. As they approached the wharf, the people crowded forward to the utmost extremity, many boldly daring the danger of tumbling into the river, to get a view of the crestfallen kidnappers.

At length the ropes were thrown out, the vessels were made fast, and the two prisoners marched out under a strong escort of police and law-loving citizens. But no sooner had they touched the earth than the excitement attained its highest pitch. Shouts of "hang him," "kill him," were commenced. The throng pressed in from all sides. An attempt was made to seize the prisoners, and at one time the mob attained such an ascendancy that the seizure of the mate from the hands of officer Butts seemed unavoidable. Blows were struck at him, lunges made for his throat, and all sorts of attempts to drag him into the mob followed without cessation. A large number of peaceably inclined citizens, however, rallying to the aid of the police, successfully averted the threatened violence, and the men were in a few moments lodged in jail. The negroes followed, a few moments after, in an omnibus belonging to Powell's Hotel.

The negroes all aver that they were enticed off by Baylis; who was to make their passage secure for the consideration of $50 each, which was paid in advance. Joe Mayo (owned by O. P. Hare) confessed that he was on his way to New York, where his wife (a refugee) awaited him, and he had sold all his "plunder" for $50, in order to get there. He paid $48 to Baylis.

John Bull, Mr. Andrew Kevan's boy, was bound for St. Catherine's Hotel, Toronto, Canada West, where he had engaged a situation as waiter, through the influence of some of his old friends.

Gilbert, slave to Col. T. W. Epes, had in his possession $500, in gold, silver and notes, which he alleged he had saved during twenty-seven years, as the profits accruing from "pig raising." The others had nothing remarkable to show or say for themselves.

The schooner "Keziah" is owned by Wm. Dannenburg, Norfolk, the suspected slave-stealer, who was driven from that city on Friday night last, an account of which appears in another part of to-day's papers. Baylis, by connection with the recent development in Norfolk, is already implicated in some most villanous underground operations.

The "Keziah" is valued at $800. It is a small, low-looking, two-masted affair, capable of holding about twelve hundred bushels. By the laws of the State the vessel is confiscated, and the captain and mate, if found guilty, compelled to pay a fine of $500, and be sent to the penitentiary, on each indictment, for a term of not less than three nor more than ten years.

From The Same.

The news of the capture of the schooner Keziah, and her captain and mate, with all the circumstances connected with their extensive underground operations, have become everywhere known through the press, on yesterday a large crowd of people assembled at the Court-house and in front of the city jail, expecting the examination of the kidnappers to take place before the Mayor. In this all were disappointed, as it was not deemed prudent, in the existing state of public feeling, to expose them again to the assaults of the crowd. The excitement, however, did not appear to be so furious as on the occasion of the arrival of the prisoners, but we question whether they would have been entirely safe, after or perhaps during a hearing, from the violence of the people. The officers of police were on the alert for any essay towards ransacking the jail, as we learn was suggested the night before, which might now have been made. As soon as it was understood that the examination was deferred, nearly the entire crowd dispersed; the others hanging on out of mere listless curiosity, without the slightest show or any particular desire of being gratified.

The captain of the schooner, Baylis, is a low, but not thickly set man, quite muscular, about forty-five years of age, and posses a rather frank, sailor-like appearance than otherwise. Sea-faring life has bronzed his complexion and hardened his features to some degree. Joseph Simpkins, his mate, is not more than thirty-five, thickly built, strong, and hearty-looking. He is a moulder by trade, and has only been engaged a short time as a sailor. He protests his innocence of having anything at all to do with the kidnapping business, and avers that he was altogether ignorant of the transaction up to the time the schooner was boarded by the Townes. Both men belonged to Wilmington, Delaware.

The Keziah was visited during the day by a large number of persons, who, of course, satisfied every curiosity. The vessel holds about thirty-five tons. A trap door is fixed in the floor of the cabin, admitting to a confined space underneath, in which the girl Sarah was found, and where she remained, half suffocated with the closeness of the air, for two days and nights. Arrangements for secreting slaves were also discovered in the peculiar disposition and division of the parts in which the cargo is stowed.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT NORFOLK, VA.

From the Norfolk Day Book, May 28th, 1858.

Mr. Scott, of Isle of Wight, called on the Mayor last night and informed him that he had lost a valuable negro, and had reason to suppose he was secreted on board of a vessel then going or about going to the port of New York. The Mayor, in company with Inspector Parker, Deputy Inspector Face and others, procured a steamer at eleven o'clock, p. m., and proceeded at once to overhaul the suspected vessel.

They found her at Chuckatuck, where she had been detained by a head wind, and was then in the act of getting under way. The officers promptly took her in charge and brought her into this port, where they arrived about twelve o'clock noon. The vessel proved to be the Francis French, commanded by Thos. S. Loveland, and had the absconding negro on board.

The captain, crew and the absconding negro (named Anthony) were brought into the Mayor's Court, His Honor, after taking the names of all connected with the vessel, promptly committed them until to-morrow morning at ten a. m., when the whole matter will undergo an investigation.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Mayor and other officers for their prompt and energetic action in the premises.

Just as our paper was about being put to press we were waited on with a call for a meeting of the citizens to-night, to take action on the subject of negro stealing, as some of its features have been developed by the arrest of parties charged with the offence by Mayor Ferguson. We find great excitement among our citizens on the subject, and we caution the guilty, if they are in our midst, to flee from the wrath which is threatening them by an enraged community.

From The Argus of May 31st. 1858

According to announcement, a large number of our citizens assembled in Ashland Hall, Friday night, to take action relative to certain individuals suspected of running off slaves to the North. The discovery of the missing negro Anthony, belonging to Mr. Scott, of Smithfield, on board the schooner Francis French, caused this prompt action. The meeting was very numerously attended and there were present many of our most respectable and intelligent citizens. On motion of—Daniel S. Cherry, Esq., J. J. Moore, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Edward P. Tabb, Esq., was appointed Secretary, when, on motion of John R. Langley, Esq., a Committee of twenty-three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen:

James A. Saunders, W. L. Walters, W. S Pepper, George R. Drummond, Thomas Mercer, Henry Ghiselin, Captain W. Face, Wm. Lamb, Wm. Denby, Jr. John H. Sale, C. W. Grandy, John R. Langley, D. S. Cherry, W. W. Hall, John Myers, Captain Cooper, W. H. Turner, Captain Adams, Chas. Hayden, Thomas Johnson, Robt. Searles, Captain Bev. Taylor, Lewis W. Webb, who retired, and soon returned with the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the citizens of Norfolk and its vicinity have suffered severely by the loss of their slave property, and believing that there is an agent in this city by the name of Willett Mott, who formerly commanded a packet sailing between this port and the City of New York, and that he is the person who aids the slaves to escape; and developments having been made this day, in the arrest of the schooner Francis French and crew, with a slave secreted on board, bound for New York, and the said Mott having evinced much interest and sympathy in the matter, and used expressions which no man from the North should be permitted to use in a Southern State; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed by the Chair to give immediate notice to the said Willett Mott to leave the city of Norfolk and its vicinity within twenty four hours, and never again to return to this city or its vicinity.

Resolved, that should the said man Mott not depart hence within the time appointed for leaving, that he be tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, and shipped North to his *Abolition friends*.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, from the evidence before them, that Wm. Dannenburg has been running off slave-property of our citizens—and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That twenty four hours' notice be given to the said Dannenburg to leave this city and its vicinity, under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the city papers, and all papers which are true to the South.

Which were adopted by acclamation. It was then, on motion, resolved that the same Committee wait upon Messrs. Mott and Dannenburg immediately, and read them the above resolutions. It was further resolved that the meeting sustain and support the committee in any action it may be hereafter compelled to take in the event of having to use any coercive measures.

Mr. Peter Moore, constable, read some charges against Mott and Dannenburg.

The Committee waited on the individuals mentioned, and notified them in accordance with the resolution.

Dannenburg left Saturday morning in the Richmond boat, and Mott in the afternoon for Baltimore. It is hoped, therefore, that the guilty parties have been discovered and driven off, and that we shall not hear again of the loss of the rightful property of our citizens.

Ashland Hall was again crowded Saturday night to receive the report of the committee appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted Friday night, J. J. Moore, Esq., presiding, and E. P. Tabb, Esq., acting as Secretary. Mr. Saunders, Chairman of that committee, made the following report:

The committee of twenty-three appointed at a previous meeting, to ship or tar and feather Mott and Danenburg, report that Danenburg left this afternoon in the Baltimore boat for Baltimore, that a part of your committee were on board the boat and saw him go off; and Mott's wife and children were on Board the Roanoke, bound for New York.

Your committee endeavored to find him but he, having heard of our presence in Portsmouth, hid himself—Mayor Grice pledging that his police would find and put him on board.

Your committee have reason to believe that a faee negro by the name of Edmund white and a slave or free man named George Washington are acting in concert with the Abolitionists of the North, and ought to be driven hence.

On motion, the committee of twenty-three were directed to order these negroes from the city.

The committee recommend that a special committee of ten be appointed to ascertain what free negroes are now residing in this city, contrary to law and said committee be instructed to request the proper authorities to enforce the law immediately—passed.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair:

J. A. Saunders, J. R. Ludlow, J. R. Langley, W. W. Hall, G. R. Drummond, James Willinson, James L. Belote, Wilson S. Pepper, E. P. Tabb, Jno. Freeman.

A select Vigalance Committee of one hundred is to be appointed—25 from each ward.

Mr. B. Kayton, who was called, took the stand and vindicated himself in regard to the charge of being engaged in running off slaves, &c. His manner was very earnest and his language harsh and emphatic. He declared that he was true to the South, and that he was ready to assist in hanging the slave-stealers.

After some further suggestions and motions, the meeting adjourned to meet on or before the first of July.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 19, 1858.

New England Anti Slavery Convention.—By an oversight last week, we neglected to notice the meeting of this important Annual Convention; one of the fixed institutions of the country, and destined so to remain until the slave's emancipation is effected. It leads the public sentiment of Massachusetts, always hitherto in the van of the states, far as she is behind what she should be, and what she was in the days of her Adamses and Otises. The New England champions of freedom are at home in the New England Convention and speak with an unction and act with an energy that seems more easy and natural, if is is not more effective than the like words spoken elsewhere.

The meeting this year seems to have been one of unusual interest, as we learn from the introductory paragraph to its proceedings as published in the Liberator. In a preceeding column will be found the remarks of Messrs. Garrison and Philips on the occasion, relative to the life and death of Ellis Gray Loring.

The Liberator says:

The Annual Meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled in Boston on Wednesday morning, May 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At the hour named for the meeting to commence, the hall, (Mercantile Hall) was entirely filled,—every seat, and all available standing room, being occupied, and it was estimated that one thousand persons left, unable to get inside the hall. It was unfortunate that a larger place had not been provided. So great and eager a crowd, at the opening of the Convention, had not been seen for many years. Undoubtedly the corrupt pro-slavery action of the American Tract Society and of its Boston branch had much to do in stirring a feeling of popular disgust and indignation, of which this unusual throng was one manifestation. And it was most cheering to find that the hot-bed revival of a spurious religion, which had consumed so much good during the past winter, has been powerless to injure, or even weaken, the anti-slavery faith and conscience of the true and tried Abolitionists of New England, but has even proved the occasion of awaking in many hearts a new devotion to that great cause of Freedom and Humanity—the Anti-Slavery Cause—which is seen more clearly than ever to combine and concentrate in itself the essential elements of a pure, unadulterated, bold, faithful and genuine Christianity.

In its resolutions it indicates the political course which Massachusetts and every other state, which calls itself *free*, is bound to take—bound by its self respect, its duty to its own citizens and its duty to the slave,—that is, to protect every one, whether claimed as a slave or not, in the enjoyment of freedom on her soil, and bid defiance to all the machinery for national kidnapping. Massachusetts will be agitated with this question until the revolution is accomplished, and Ohio must not be quiet in her deep humiliation under the petty despotism of Federal Judges and Commissioners.

The following are the resolutions refered to.

Whereas, the people of Massachusetts declare, in the first article of their Constitution, that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness'; and

Whereas, in direct and flagrant violation of this declaration, for seventy years they have allowed fugitive slaves to be hunted on their soil, seized, and returned to bondage, in willing confederation with Southern men-stealers; and

Whereas, this is to involve themselves in all the guilt and shame of kidnapping—to stain their Christian profession, sully their character, evince the basest, perfidy, violate all the commands of God, and disregard the claims of our common humanity; therefore,

Resolved, That their first duty is to repent of this great iniquity, and to decree that, henceforth, every fugitive from slavery shall, on coming into this Commonwealth, be free, against all claimants and pursuers; and that no person shall be put on trial, before any magistrate, commissioner, or other tribunal, to decide whether he has a right to his own person, or is the property of another.

Resolved, That to secure this humane and Christian object, a memorial to the next Legislature should be circulated for signatures in every city, town and village throughout the Commonwealth, asking that body to make the decree aforesaid; and thus to deliver the people from blood-guiltiness, and enable them consistently and effectively to rebuke the South for legalizing the awful crime of making man the property of man.

One would think that even partisan politicians, would see the importance of this radical measure, since all the misnamed personal liberty bills of New England, of Wisconsin and of Ohio are nullified and contemned, and even state officers who attempt to execute them, subjected to legal persecution, to fine and imprisonment, for the discharge of duties made imperative by our State. The fatal defect of all those bills, was, that they conceeded the right of the master to recapture his slave. A fatal concession not only to the slave, but to our own sovereignty and the liberties of even our white citizens as the persecuted and imprisoned Connelly can testify.

The Constitution and the Union are disposed of as they should be in the following resolutions:

Whereas a Constitution which, according to James Madison, contains a clause that was 'expressly inserted to enable masters to reclaim their fugitive slaves';—which according to Daniel Webster, 'gives solemn guarantees to slavery,';—which according to Alexander Hamilton, could not have been adopted without its pro-slavery stipulations, which according to John Quincy Adams, contains 'three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of the slaveholders' dominion over their slaves,' and is 'saturated with the infection of slavery,' and that 'makes the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the national government';—which, according to Judge Story, 'makes a necessary sacrifice to the prejudices and interests of a portion of the Southern States';—which according to Joshua R. Giddings, 'secures to the master the same right to pursue and capture his slave in a free state that he posseses to pursue and capture his horse or mule,—which according to Charles Sumner, contains 'three chief original compromises as essential conditions of the Union,' one of them providing for the continuance of the piratical slave trade for twenty years, and another for a slave representation in Congress;—which, according to William Ellery Channing, makes 'the free States the guardians and essential supports of slavery,' and the people of the North 'the jailors and constables of the institution;—which according to Stephen C. Phillips, 'while it lasts, will make the free States, as well as the slave, sustain a relation to slavery indispensible to its security and continuance';—which, according to Josiah Quincy, senior, 'makes it incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves, and is the slaveholder's main strength';—which, according to Horace Mann, 'provides for the recapture of fugitive slaves,' and is the impregnable bulwark of the slave system;—and which, according to its universal and uniform interpretation ever since its adoption to the present time, on the part of all legislative and judicial bodies, binds the people of the North to the duty of suppressing all slave insurrections, through the national government, in every case of emergency—allows a three fifths slave representation in Congress, thus constituting a slave oligarchy—and gives the slaveholder the right to make every inch of Northern soil slavehunting ground—is a Constitution 'not fit to have been made' or to be supported, but deserves to be execrated for its inherent cruelty and tyranny; therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States cannot be more truly described than by applying to it the language of Scripture:—it is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' and it ought to be instantly annulled, in the name of the living God.

Resolved, That the union existing between the free and the slave States is unnatural and wicked—an insane attempt to reconcile elements and interests eternally antagonistical to each other—and, therefore, the first duty of every true friend of freedom is to accept for his rallying-cry the motto of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 'No Union with Slaveholders!'

The Next Republican Convention.—A Virginia Republican in the New York Evening Post, urges that the next National Convention for nominating a President shall meet at Richmond. He urges the measure as follows:

"You will recollect that the proposition in the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, in June, 1856, to hold the next in Richmond, was received with very decided favor—and will you allow me to suggest to the proper authorities, that if this proposition should be adopted, it will be a compliment to this noble city of the South, which will be appreciated by large numbers of her citizens who are not fanatics, and who, on "sober second thought," will be found ready to rally to the ranks of a party which only proposes to restore the government, in its administration of the territories, to the practice of Washington and Jefferson. Since the democracy go to Charleston with their convention, I sincerely hope the republicans will come to Richmond. The measure would exert many good influences. It would disarm the fanatics of their most efficient weapons. It would silence the mad-dog cry of our being a sectional party. It would make the blind see that we are not only national, but the only truly national party in the country."

The writer represents the principles of the party truthfully and we see in them no inherent objection to the measure. The Old School Presbyterians show their Christian liberality by going to New Orleans; the Democrats their patriotism by going to Charleston and why should not the Republicans show theirs by going to Richmond.

By the way the difference in latitude between Richmond and Charleston is just about the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in regard to slavery. So far as the recognition of principle is concerned, *both are South of the line of Freedom*, but one in purpose and reckless design, some degrees further off than the other.

A Candid Confession.—One of the speakers at the Illinois Buchanan Convention last week in reviewing the history of the Democratic party for the last twenty years, stated that "the *doctrine of expediency was a fundamental one with the Democracy*—that they took things as they found them, and legislated according to the existing state of facts, spending little time in wrangling about abstract questions of right and wrong; what on the whole, is the best thing for the whole country, *not what abstractly considered is right, or what is wrong.*"

Such candor may be rare among politicians—but this "fundamental doctrine of the Democracy," is not peculiar to that party.

WM. M. CONNELLY RELEASED.

The term of twenty days, to which William M. Connelly was condemned by Judge Leavitt for the christian act of feeding and sheltering too poor fugitives, expired on the 11th inst., when the prisoner was released from confinement. This judicial outrage seems to have especially awakened the excitement and indignation of the Germans, who gave expression to their feeling by a meeting and procession in honor of Mr. Connelly and his christian act, on the occasion of his release. As it was raining at noon, the hour of the expiration of his sentence, the honor of a formal escort from the jail was postponed till evening, when he was received by a company of 600 Germans, (members of the Turneverein, and Arbeiter Verein, German Associations), and conducted with banner, music and numerous torches to the Turners' Hall. Says the Cincinnati Gazette, "The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and though the meeting nominally adjourned about half past nine o'clock, really continued in session till a late hour, singing the Marseilles Hymn and kindred songs." Addresses were made by Messrs. Jacobi, Connelly, Stallo, Gen. Thompson and one or two others.

Mr. Connelly in his speech took the liberty of showing up the District Attorney, who though now so conscientiously devoted to his kidnapping duties, was once of quite another opinion, and in his own estimation the sheet anchor and forlorn hope of abolitionists and all such persons as those to whom Mr. Connelly afforded protection. This Mathews, the now legal kidnapper, was Dr. Baily's successor as editor of the old Philanthropist, which finally changed its name to the Herald, but was still regarded as the representative of the abolitionism of Ohio. Mr. Connelly in his speech which the Gazette says "was like all the rest, intensely anti-slavery," charged Mr. Mathews with inciting him, Connelly, to run away when out on bail. Probably he desired another fat job for the Marshals in hunting him up and bringing him back from New York. Mr. C. also took the liberty of reading from one of Mr. Matthews old editorials, in the Herald, written some ten or eleven years ago. It must have sounded strangely as coming from Mr. Buchanans now chief kidnapper for Ohio.

Mr. Mathews is appealing to abolitionists for that support, which he has since found, in playing the bloodhound for such pirates and murderers as Gains and Withers.

"If it (the Herald) goes down, what is to become of them (the blacks)? What paper is there here that is to plead for their rights or take an interest in their welfare? Especially when the kidnapper is abroad for his prey, to whom shall the defenceless victim look for aid? Who will wake the public indignation against the ruthless invader of liberty? Who will rebuke the servilism of his tools?

"When will public sentiment tell the servants of the public that they are not *hounds* to hunt the unresisting and oppressed?

"Public opinion has stamped slave-catching with infamy, and public opinion will stamp with infamy the administrative or executive officer of the law who will have anything to do with securing a slave or returning him when caught."

"And the Democracy too—that noisy, blustering, empty, canting, cowardly counterfeit—blind as a mole, without the mole's instinct; dumb, or else lifting its voice in coarse ridicule of the purest and most venerable principles of the liberty it so profanes—Democracy—that cunning and chattering ape of manly Republicanism."

This German demonstration is a most cheering indication of the strong hold which the anti slavery sentiment has secured in the hearts of the more intelligent of the German population. Let us be of good cheer; the principles of freedom are not only extending themselves but are gathering strength in their developement in new and unexpected sources.

Wm. M. Connelly, was advertised to lecture on the 17th. inst., in Cincinnati. Subject—The under ground Railroad. The Cincinnati Gazette thinks "if he goes into the subject as deeply as he is capable of doing by familiarity, he will doubtless make some rich developments, that will be well worth listening to."

Forty Years in the Penitentiary.—In our paper to-day will be found the particulars of the re-capture of a company of fugitive slaves, and their return with the vessel in which they were escaping, to Petersburg, Virginia. On the 10th inst., Captain Baylise, the master of the vessel was tried in the Circuit Court of that city, and convicted. Judge Nash sentenced him to eight years confinement in the Penitentiary, on each indictment. As there were five of the fugitives, his term of imprisonment amounts to *forty years*.—As yet we have seen no account of the subsequent trial of Simpkins, the mate.

Thus it is, among the praying pirates who control this country, "he that departeth from evil, maketh himself a prey." And he who practiceth christianity is doomed to the dungeon or the halter.

This is another of 'the apples of Sodom'—the fruit of the Union with slaveholders. Should not every honest man hasten to absolve himself from all complicity with and responsibility for such inhumanity and crime? Who will say we should let slavery alone, even *politically*, to perpetuate such outrages and far worse, as it is daily doing to the millions of slaves.

Such a pledge is too dear a price to pay for union with pirates, who delight in such outrage as they are now inflicting upon Captain Baylis and will inflict if possible upon every other man, who practices towards the slaves either democracy or christianity.

One of a Thousand.—Mr. James B. Eads was nominated a few days since, for a seat in the Legislature, by the Buchanan Democracy of Missouri. Greatly to his credit Mr. Eads declines the nomination, for which he assigns the following reasons:

"I have always considered the institution of slavery in Missouri a matter which concerned the citizens of this State alone, and have denied the right of any person, party or power, outside of our own borders, to meddle with it in any way, shape or manner whatever. I have deemed it a question that should not be brought into our federal elections, and was, therefore, found in the ranks of those who were battling for the elevation of James Buchanan to the Presidency. At the same time, I feel earnestly impressed with the importance of relieving our State of an evil which I believe to be cramping the energies of our people and retarding the growth of the Commonwealth, by checking the tide of capital and emigration which our wonderful resources would otherwise secure.

"Believing that the Convention was not aware of my entertaining the views thus briefly set forth, I deem it my duty to decline the nomination."

When Buchanan Democrats refuse office in consequence of opposition to slavery, or even a chance for office, we may conclude that "free state" principles must be on the wining side, or the man who declines, must be one of a thousand.

Manumission.—We notice in the Cincinnati papers an account of the Manumission of two slaves this week. Hannah, formerly the slave of David Jameson of Memphis, Tennessee, was emancipated by her master. She was sent to Cincinnati for this purpose, and is represented as a dark negro woman of about the age of forty years.

The other a man of about thirty two years, formerly claimed by T. C. Atkinson of Memphis.—He was emancipated by his sister, Alice Williams, who purchased him to secure his freedom for $950, which sum she has been accumulating for that purpose ever since she became free, some nine or ten years ago. Both the parties are very light colored, being almost white. The woman is represented as genteel and intelligent; certainly she has proved herself a true and faithful sister.

The church and government of this country enslave such men and women as these, in the name of christianity and democracy. Let this not be forgotten.

Hon. Francis P. Blair,—Member of Congress from Missouri has written a letter to Elihu Burritt, Corresponding Secretary of the National Compensating Emancipation Society. The plan of this Society, as our readers will recollect is to effect emancipation by inducing Congress to purchase the slaves. Mr. Blair speaks decidedly of the importance of emancipation, and approves of Mr. Burritts plan, for gradual emancipation, by purchase but thinks it will be utterly ineffectual without accompaning colonization. He recommends Central America as the place for the future residence of the emancipated. He seems to anticipate no difficulty in inducing the present free colored population to start off at once and lay the foundation of the enterprise, and says that thousands of conscientious slave holders will at once be found ready to swell the ranks of emigrants by emancipation. We will give Mr. Blairs letter next week.

The Price of Murder in North Carolina.—In Mecklenburg county, N. C., Mar. Icebower was fined $750 and imprisoned three months, and David Weant fined $250 and imprisoned three months, for whipping to death a slave of the former.

A Female Kidnapper.—A Mrs. Bonner of New Albany Indiana, was arrested, last week on the charge of selling into slavery in Louisville, Kentucky, a free mulatto girl three years of age.—The sale was effected some two months since.—The New Albany Tribune of the 16th inst, gives the following account of the affair:

It appears that a white woman brought the child here from Vicksburg, and after staying a while, left it with a Mrs. Haney. She stated that the child was free, and that its mother was dead. Mrs. Haney gave the child to Mrs. Bonner, who took it to Louisville and sold it to a family about to remove to Missouri, for some $250. Officer Akers got an inkling of the matter some time since, and last week hunted up in Louisville sufficient evidence to convict Mrs. Bonner of kidnapping. She was arrested on Monday, and being taken before the Mayor was held to bail in the sum of $500 to await her examination at 2 o'clock P. M. Her son went upon her bail bond. At the appointed hour Mrs. B. "came up missing," but the officers, were confident that they would succeed in arresting her. The child is in Kansas City, Missouri, and a very general desire has been manifested to have an officer go there and recover it. We have no doubt this will be done.

The Democratic Party in Illinois.—The Buchanan Democrats held their State Convention in Illinois last week. The principal business of the convention was cursing Douglas and those of the party who co-operated with him in the Anti-Lecompton measures. Probably this part of the programme was prescribed for the Illinois Democracy at Washington.

An "Outrage" of the Right Sort.—"One of the latest outrages reported says the Cincinnati Gazette is that of the schooner Citizen, of Camden, Maine, which arrived at Boston, from St. Domingo, on the 6th inst., and reported that she had been boarded in a most unjustifiable and provoking manner by a British war steamer in the Gulf.—She was not fired into, but was supplied with a *cask of water*, which the schooner very much needed."

We hope to hear that our American vessels will make "reprisals" in kind, when ever opportunity offers.

The Mormons.—The Government at Washington, satisfied that the resistance in Utah is at an end, and Governor Cumings authority established, informed Congress last week that the proposed additional regiments of volunteers would not be needed, though a considerable war force is to be retained in the country. The mormons are reported to be emigrating south. Their particular destination is unknown. The new Governor proclaimed his readiness to protect and aid any who desired his assistance in returning to the States and one hundred or more had availed themselves of his proffered protection.

Later accounts since writing the above state that Gov. Cummings has been cheated by the Mormon leaders, that they have sent off their women and children and the men have returned to defend their city.

Mr. Giddings returned to Washington on Saturday morning, the 6th. inst. He saw by the reports that the session was to be prolonged at least a week, and that the subject of the visitation of suspected slave vessels, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, under circumstances making it probable that it would come up for the action of House on Monday. He felt called upon by duty to return to his post. He had paired off till the 7th. at which time his opponent will be at liberty to use *his* vote. The question is one of real importance, and Mr. G. started at once upon receiving information. He left home in good health and spirits.—*Ashtabula Sentinel.*

Expenses of the Government.—The last year of Pierce's administration cost the country $58,000,000. The first year of Buchanan's rule cost $83,000,000 and the present is estimated to cost from $93,000,000 to $100,000,000; and three fourths of all this is in consequence of the plans of slaveholders to perpetuate and extend, slavery and enrich and aggrandize themselves. Under this system of extravagance a national debt is beginning rapidly to accumulate. The opponents of slavery and the friends of economy, if they wish to be effective must refuse supplies.

A Sensible Usury Law.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has approved the act passed by the legislature providing that parties may agree upon any rate of interest they please, but that they shall not be permitted to collect by process of law, more than six per cent. This example is worthy of imitation by other states.