

already more than 90000.

Consider the demoralization of the people. Mr. Dana was knocked down in the street by one of the... The blow might easily have been fatal. It is long since a bully has attacked a respectable citizen in Boston before.

Resolved, That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to meet at a similar Convention, to be appointed by the Free Soil Convention now in session, to mature a plan for such organization, and report at a subsequent session of this Convention.

H. C. WRIGHT rose to second the resolution of Mr. Foster, to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizens against kidnapping.

JOHN OVERTON said, that a Virginian had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of a slave, (the slave-claimant, in this case; and that this was a deliberate plan to override the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humiliate the very day at the feet of Virginia and Slavery.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

or resolution, we are pioneering the way for those who are coming to perfect it. We are educating the public mind for it, and the public conscience is ripening under the faithful, persistent and unflinching labors of the uncompromising abolitionists.

Resolved, That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to meet at a similar Convention, to be appointed by the Free Soil Convention now in session, to mature a plan for such organization, and report at a subsequent session of this Convention.

H. C. WRIGHT rose to second the resolution of Mr. Foster, to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizens against kidnapping.

JOHN OVERTON said, that a Virginian had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of a slave, (the slave-claimant, in this case; and that this was a deliberate plan to override the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humiliate the very day at the feet of Virginia and Slavery.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

or resolution, we are pioneering the way for those who are coming to perfect it. We are educating the public mind for it, and the public conscience is ripening under the faithful, persistent and unflinching labors of the uncompromising abolitionists.

Resolved, That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to meet at a similar Convention, to be appointed by the Free Soil Convention now in session, to mature a plan for such organization, and report at a subsequent session of this Convention.

H. C. WRIGHT rose to second the resolution of Mr. Foster, to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizens against kidnapping.

JOHN OVERTON said, that a Virginian had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of a slave, (the slave-claimant, in this case; and that this was a deliberate plan to override the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humiliate the very day at the feet of Virginia and Slavery.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that excellent service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceful dissolution of this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Communications.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Boston, June 3, 1854. DEAR MARRIERS: There is so much of intense interest now in Boston on the slavery question, that I can hardly turn aside a moment to speak of that which, under other circumstances, has equal, if not paramount importance to freedom to the colored man, "Woman's Rights."

The first New England Woman's Rights Convention was held in Boston, Friday, June 2nd, in the Moonen Hall, Tremont Temple. And, although Boston was in an incipient state of civil war, with United States troops from Long Island, Portsmouth and New York, with its own, and the naval militia on the side of despotism, trusting the friends of freedom, enough were found, trusting in the power of liberty to triumph over slavery, that all Anthony Burns was sent back, to fill that large hall to overflowing, and to declare in the ears of the slave power, in whatever form it might exist, that so far from presenting them a flag of truce in this, their apparent triumph, no "human right" should be surrendered with their consent, and that they would not be voluntarily amenable to a government which dared to stand up in the face of its own declarations and before high heaven, and receive the sacrifice of a human being, or one of the rights that belong to that being.

They asserted that the brutal and infamous outrage which was being perpetrated upon Anthony Burns, and through him, upon every man and every woman of this nation, in spite of their moral sense and holy sympathies, while they had no redress, was an irretrievable argument, demanding woman's political right on the ground of universal humanity and justice, as well as by our Constitutional bill of rights.

These, with other most radical sentiments, were embodied in resolutions, and discussed forcibly and conclusively, by Lucy Stone, in her thorough and convincing style, Dr. H. K. Hunt, the woman who has had seventeen years' practice, in Boston, in the profession of medicine, and Mrs. Emma R. Coo, of Buffalo, who never fails to secure the admiration of her audience, by her logical and elegant style of reasoning. Mr. Garrison also addressed the audience in the evening, setting forth as no other man can, the truest, broadest, highest ground for demanding human rights, and the imperious necessity for woman's aid, in this trial hour of our country's peril.

I think the impression of this meeting upon those who attended and those who did not, will be exceedingly practical, from the fact that many of the men and women identified with this movement were in actual demonstration of their principles at the very hour of the meeting in Court Square, and were, for once, with the exception of the militia, in the majority of sentiment. We were then full of repressed indignation, and with contentions that spoke unmistakable words of rebuke to the cowardly minions of the slave power, and denoted hostility to the idea that a man may be bought and sold under any sanction of Law or Religion.

A DISAPPOINTMENT. FRIEND MARRIERS: It was reported last week that Alexander Campbell would certainly preach at a Disciple or Campbellite church near Edenburg, five miles from this place, on Sunday, the 11th instant. And, as the day was pleasant, and having some curiosity to see the man who manufactured the Campbellite Church, and sustains slavery from the Bible, in his Millennial Harbinger, I asked a friend to accompany me, and we rode down to see the curiosity, on the same principle that we would have gone to see the Siamese Twins or a rhinoceros.

There was a general assortment of people collected, but not a large crowd. But when the hour arrived that we expected our curiosity to be gratified, one of the common clergy arose and said, "that Brother Campbell was not there—that all would feel disappointed, but he thought no one regretted the disappointment so much as he. They had good reason to expect him, but had learned that his health was not good."

I did not hear any one say that the report that Campbell was coming, was got up for the purpose of drawing out a crowd to meeting, but many "wondered" if it was done for that purpose, as there had been a similar disappointment last year and it is sometimes necessary now-a-days, to resort to unusual means, in order to succeed in "preaching the Gospel to every creature."

However, my object in writing this article is to state the following: The same brother who regretted so much that Brother Campbell was not there, introduced a colored man to the audience, and stated that he was collecting money to redeem or purchase his wife from slavery, and urged the people to contribute—to consider how they would feel if they were in similar circumstances—and said that he did not believe there was a single person present who would be so unfeeling as not to contribute something. Now, this was the same clergyman who regretted so much that Brother Campbell had not come, and he is helping a colored man to collect money to redeem his wife from slavery while his Brother Campbell is down South, teaching the master that Christ and the apostles sanctioned slavery.

Yours for consistency, WILLIAM WATSON. Lowellville, June 12th, 1854. FRUITS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. DEAR MARRIERS: A late number of the Bugle contained the account which the newspapers have given of the outrageous murder of a negro in Greene county, Ohio, alleged to have been a fugitive slave. By a letter just received from a friend in Waynesville, Warren county, I learn that the murdered man was a resident of that place, by the name of Cook, who was owned a pleasant lot upon which he was building a house. He was one of two brothers who were remarkable for their attachment to each other, and were seldom separated. His friends disinterred the body, and identified it. He leaves a wife and one child. It appears from this testimony, that he was a free man, assaulted upon the pretence that he was a fugitive slave, with no authority for such a supposition except that derived from his color! Carrying out, I suppose, the decision of the Cincinnati Judge, that a dark skin is prima facie evidence that its possessor owes service or labor! Now, the Unlawful! The swiftness of the deed is not in the least enhanced by the fact of

ONE RIGHTeous DECISION.

Well done for Wisconsin, one of her judges at least has defied the fugitive law, showing respect for justice and state sovereignty. S. M. BOYCE of Wisconsin who was in possession of the United States Marshal, charged with aiding in the rescue of Glover from the kidnappers, has obtained a decision in his favor on a writ of habeas corpus.

When the sheriff came to serve the writ, the United States Marshal refused to surrender his prisoner, alleging, that United States authority was superior to the State of Wisconsin. "That," said the manly sheriff, "depends, just now, upon who is the better man, you or I." The Wisconsin official proved the better of the two and took Mr. Booth before Judge Smith, who on the 7th inst. declared the judgment in favor of Mr. Booth's freedom. He declared the affidavit of arrest defective and decided

1. That Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the subject of reclaiming fugitive slaves; 2. Nor to clothe Courts of Commissioners with the power to determine the liberties of the people; and 3. That the act was unconstitutional because it denies the right of trial by jury.

What now will the United States Government do with Wisconsin and Judge Smith. It is refreshing to find one Judge in the land who will make such a decision, and show some respect to the people of his own state. One who dares to refuse a surrender of their liberties to gratify kidnapping avatars. All honor to Judge Smith and Wisconsin.

THE CLERGY OF NEW ENGLAND. The New England Clergy seem awakened to some zeal and earnestness in the work against slavery. The slight and slender heaped upon them in Congress, has doubtless done something for them in this way, and then they were present in Boston in great numbers, (1,600 at least,) at the time of Burns' kidnapping, and the popular expression of opinion there, helped somewhat to develop their humanity; for we believe the ministers have yet some left in spite of their divinity.

Under this excitement they held an anti-slavery meeting in Boston. It was attended by representatives from all denominations, the orthodox congregational predominating. After speeches, some of which, these same men would six months ago have pronounced both "reasonable" and "infidel," if they had heard them from the lips of Mr. Garrison, they adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting, it is expedient that the clergymen of New England meet in convention to consult and to determine their duty in the present exigency. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to nominate a permanent committee of twelve to co-operate with the clergymen of all denominations, in carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions.

We hope that the proposed convention will result most favorably to the proposed object, viz: enabling the ministers clearly to "determine their duty in the present exigency."

C. M. CLAY. For myself I am ready to complete the sacrifice and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards. I am for no Union without Liberty—if need be through dissolution and war. "I stand by the declaration," trusting ever, till Republicanism is vindicated and the liberties of mankind achieved. Very respectfully, your friend, C. M. CLAY.

Nobly said. Our heart thrilled with joy as we read this declaration. Who else will turn the hazards, and stand with Clay, "for no Union without Liberty—if need be through dissolution and war." God save us from war, but war or no war, let us save ourselves and our country from slavery.—When Kentuckians thus speak, what shame that Ohioans should be backward. Such is the spirit which diffused among the people, will achieve our liberties, as it did in the days of our fathers. But Mr. Clay would yet again attempt to defeat the slave holders with their own weapons, and while in Union with them. He would meet them at the ballot box and in Congress, and contest the question with them by votes on equal terms. Will Mr. Clay submit if they out vote him as in the past? If not, his disunion declarations will soon be put to the test. May he and others stand the trial.

THE HERMIT OF DANBURGVILLE.

The story we copy on our last page, from Dickens' Household Words, will perchance seem objectionable to some, as giving a sort of respectability to capital punishment, especially when at the close, it assures us the "headman leads an exemplary life." If it does, it may also teach such that they are not quite consistent, unless they deny that judges, jurymen and sheriffs can live "exemplary lives." There is small difference between the judge who sentences, and the headman who executes the sentence.

HON. ANDREW STEWART has our thanks for a copy of the census report and other documents, among them his speech against the Nebraska wickedness.

BURNED IN EFFigy.—Commissioner Loring has been burned and hung in effigy in quite a number of the towns about Boston. The women of Woburn sent him thirty pieces of silver, accompanied by a request that he would resign his office of judge of probate, as the cause of the widow and orphan could not be safe in such hands. They also requested him never to visit their town.

THE NEW PEACE MEASURE.—Some of the Southern papers are a little inclined to fear the result of the Nebraska agitation. They don't exactly expect peace after having proclaimed war. They hardly expect confidence, after having practiced the grossest perfidy, or that the slavery question will be kept out of Congress, after doing their utmost continually to drag it in.

A Richmond paper says: "The idea that the slave question will hereafter be kept out of Congress, by this act, appears to me preposterous. The very admission that the Missouri compromise was not a compact, but a mere reprieve, establishes the position that other acts are repugnant—and when a slave State is offered, the whole subject will be re-opened."

Let the North see to it, that it is "re-opened," and re-opened so as to exclude all new slave States in future. The South knows what we should do, and what we could do, if we were manly. But she thinks she knows the North, and she rests with reasonable security on our established character for servility and easy virtue.

ALLIANCE LEDGER—DISUNION.—We have just been handed an Alliance Ledger of week before last, a paper which, though printed in our own town, we have never had the pleasure of seeing before, though we heard of it on its first appearance, by way of the Cleveland papers.

A correspondent of the paper, in the number referred to, devotes two columns to the disunion of the Bugle. We have little to say to the article. The Ledger's correspondent may advocate the Union to his heart's content. Fugitive Slave Law.—Nebraska Lills—and the rule of military despotism, as in Boston, (at present, at least, inseparable adjuncts of the Union,) will outweigh all his arguments against the Union, and bring the people whether or no, to the true position. "No Union WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

NOTE.—We have since received a copy of the Ledger in exchange. A SCOURGE.—The New York Evening Post suggests to the Bostonians, the propriety of changing the descriptive name of their city from "the Athens of America," to "the City of the SIXTEENS." Good! But Boston is not the only city which has earned the ignominious name.

THE EDITOR OF THE CONNEMARSH COURIER, intending to remove to Nebraska, offers his printing establishment for sale.