Thens-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

If five copies will be sent to one address for TE OLLARS, if payment be made in advance, All remittances are to be made, and all letters reating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in e led three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00,

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debta of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

WEXDELL PHILLIPS.

LIFT in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 30.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANKOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1045.

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From the Philadelphia Argus.

It has long been a well-settled and established fact that Garrison, and other leaders of the aboli inued attacks upon the Constitution and the

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The London Advertiser tells us that the abolitionliberality and humanity.

Every day does more and more to increase the

Union are controlled by this coalition, then we shall have the British element speedily added, and the sequel hastened to its catastrophe.—Washington Union.

to escape the punishment of so enormous an of the know-nothing party .- Harrisburg Union.

Resolved, That the one vital issue to be made with the Slave Power, is the dissolution of the existing Am-

Oh, no! Let him alone. He would much rather be hung by the heels, or the neck, than to be unnoticed. The itching of his soul is to become a

SOUTHERN CELEBRATION.

On the Fourth of July, the celebration at Columbus, Ga., was the sale of ninety or a hundred men, women and boys, by the order of Robert Toombs, United States Senator!! Here is the ad-

Tuesday in July next, at the Court House door of Stewart County, within the usual hours of sale, between ninety and one hundred Negroes, consist ing of men. women, boys, &c. These negroes are all very likely, and between forty and fifty of the number are men and boys. Sold as the property of lienry J. Pope, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Stewart County, for the

Men, women and boys' bought on the Fourth

SOUTHERN COMPLIMENTS.

as by designing positicians, fanatics and other bad spirits, and unsupported by a board of timid City Fathers, (if so they may be called.) yet, with his clear and energetic mind, he resolved to maintain inviolate the Constitution, and that Boston, the Oradle of Liberty, should not be disgraced by legal-ling murder on its ruins. May such spirits al-ways be ready and willing to serve the country. Aboltion—Said to be the sentiment of an in-

Three groans for Theodore Parker, the Reverend

From the Western Argus.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

We are authorised, by responsible men in this neighborhood, to offer the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery into the hands of the squatters of Kanzas Territory, of one Eli Thayer, a leading and ruling spirit among the Abolitionists — includer, in Boston, to proceed to Kanzas for the purpose of examining that territory, and making selections of such portions as will suit for the subject of the purpose of examining that territory, and making selections of such portions as will suit for the settlement of twenty thousand Abolitionists—including, of course, the nullifiers of the Fugitive Slave Law, the sequence of the Slave Law, the sequence of an immortal spirit—intonton pating down intemperance by legal sequence of the Slave Law, the sequence of the Slave Law, the sequence of an immortal spirit—intonton pating down intemperance by legal sequence of the Slave Law, the sequence of the Fugitive Slave Law, the sequence of the Fugitive Slave Law, the sequence of the Slave Law, settlement of twenty thousand Abolitionists—including, of course, the nullifiers of the Fugitive Slave Law, the rescuers of the slave Shadrach, and the murderers of Batchelder, a U.S. Deputy Marshal, in the discharge of his duty.

Said Eli Thayer is a representative of the 'higher law doctrines,' and deputed by the wealthy Abolitionists of New York city, Boston, and other cities, to make way' for the abolition paupers.

thieves and murderers, who are to settle Kanzas for and in behalf of the worthy employers and sword. Among other conversions backward to the War for and in behalf of the worthy employers and colleagues in iniquity of said Thayer.

Now, therefore, it behooves all good citizens of Kanzas Territory and the State of Missouri, to watch the advent of this agent of abolitionism; to arrest him, and deal with him in such a manner as the enormity of his crimes and iniquities shall seem to merit. Representing all the Abolitionists, he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood here.

seem to merit. Representing all the Abolitionists, he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood of Batchelder is upon his head, crying aloud for expiction at the hands of the people.

We would counsel moderation, but let him, said Thayer, carry back to his 'abolition confederates' of New England, such evidence, on his person, as on the England, such evidence, on his person, as one to examine ourselves whether we really are in the consequence of the War Principle. But she has only followed the footsteps of several honorable predecessors, whose return to violence as 'the staff of accomplishment,' within a few years, I have silently deplored. It is now time for us who still profess Christian Non-Resistance to examine ourselves whether we really are in of New England, such evidence, on his person, as ance to examine ourselves whether we really are in will be an admonition ever hereafter, for them not the faith. Did we embrace the Peace Principle to meddle with our peace, our institutions, and our rights under the Constitution of the country. these reasons died out! Or does our fidelity to the those reasons died out! Or does our fidelity to the Anti-Slavery Principle require that we sacrifice the Peace Principle ! Or are these two principles ne-Watch the movements of Eli Thayer, and give essarily incompatible with each other! What is the matter! And what is to be done! If the Lord be God, let us follow him. If Moloch be God, let us follow him. Jesus once said to his disciples, in a time of general defection, 'Will ye also go The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican has the followaway!' Peter responded, 'Lord, to whom shall we go! for thou hast the words of eternal life.' The Worcester Spy announces that the first away !" and of emigrants for Kansas, under the charge

Ours is a similar case : and what shall we do ! What new thing has taken place, or can take place on the Slavery question, that should shake our devotion to Christian Non-Resistance, or impel us to espouse War as a means of bettering the condition of humanity! Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. It is an utterly abominable law, to be sure, and we will obey it just as Daniel did the decree forbidding prayer, except to the king. What then! Must we fight? Did not Congress pass a Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass a Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass as Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass as Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass as Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass as Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass as Faction Slave Law to be the congress pass as a faction of the congress pass as the congress pass and the congress pass as the congress pass as the congress pass and the congress pass a the king. What then! Must we fight? Did not Congress pass a Fugitive Slave Law almost as bad as this, fifty or sixty years ago? Yes. Did we not know, when we embraced the Peace Principle, that Congress was pro-slavery, and the whole Federal Government pro-slavery, and worse yet, four-fifths of the American people pro-slavery! I knew it, and every Peace Abolitionist ought to have known it. Well, the pro-slavery Executive, the pro-slavery Judiciary, and their pro-slavery underpro-slavery Judiciary, and their pro-slavery under-lings, have executed the Fugitive Slave Law, by Thomas Sims, Anthony Burns, &c., &c., &c.

Southern men, let every Southern college, the pulpits of every Southern church be closed against Yankee professors and Yankee parsons.

time does it occur to us that War, heretofore, nine times out of ten, employed by might against right, affords us promise of abolishing Slavery—that complex abomination, of which itself was the father, and has ever been the bloods. er, and has ever been the bloody sustainer! Alas, that the just should look to such a remedy for the

ills of down-trodden humanity!

But the Missouri Compromise has been repealed, the slaveholders are rampant, the northern doughfaces are getting baked, the long stultified PEACE FOREVER — WAR NEVER.

In THE LIBERATOR of the 7th inst., we published an and the very men who mobbed the old Anti-Slavery renounce their Peace Principle, sell their gar-ments, and buy swords! The time has come for unto blood, &c. To that letter we appended the following comment, which was put in type at that time, but which was omitted, because no room could be found into a mood to break their league with him and let or it (as it happened) in the column containing the extract:—

Our pulse leaps reciprocally to the indignant feelings here expressed against the Fugitive Slave Law, and the themselves in the abolition of slavery, we must leap heartfelt sympathy of the writer for its hapless victims; from our Peace platform into the arena of violence

but, we submit, the principles of peace are eternal, and not to be substituted or set aside by deeds of blood, in any emergency. The spirit of Christ, the martyr, infinitely transcends the spirit of Washington, the patriot. The temptation is ever powerful to do evil that good may come; but let us trample it beneath our feet as the worst policy and the most dangerous precedent. The temptation is ever powerful to do evil that good may come; but let us trample it beneath our feet as the worst policy and the most dangerous precedent. The temptation is ever powerful to do evil that there is no more need of Christian Non-Resistants there is no more need of Christian Non-Resistants of their joining our Popish and anti-Popish mobs, or of their joining the Red Republicans of Europe to proceed the contraction of the case run exacts. In the Practical Christian of the 15th inst., Addition that a timely and excellent article on this subject, in the course of which he says:

Within the last twenty years, the Peace Principle has had something of a rise and fall among our Christians, reformers and philanthropists. Quite a respectable handful of them, at one time, professed to have renounced the War Principle, and to have remounced the Peace Principle, from deliberate conviction. Some joined the old Peace Society, some the League of Universal Brotherhood, some the New England Non-Resistance Society, and some remained in Scatteration. Others of us united in the Hopedale Community; fully convinced

From the Leeds, (Eng.) Mercury, of July 1. TO THE EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN BOSTON. MASSACHUSETTS.

With no shadow of prejudice, then, still less of unfriendliness, and far removed from all the passions of American party, I ask you to listen to the impressions produced on an Englishman—I may confidently say on all Englishmen—by the events which have lately agitated your city, and still more by the passing of the Nebraska Bill in Congress. Honographe and good men cannot be indifferent to.

We are not insensible to the political impor-Honorable and good men cannot be indifferent to the opinion of a whole Christian nation. Wise men cannot but admit that the judgment of disin-

terested parties is entitled to some respect.

It is, then, gentlemen, with pain and astonishment not to be expressed, that the best friends of the United States in England have seen Boston on esperate strife, -the first, on occasion of sending back a fugitive slave to bondage, and the second in enacting a law which gives up the vast centre of North America to be the domain of Slavery. That such causes should have produced such

Englishmen are not so unjust as to forget that slavery existed in the United Provinces before they became the United States. Nor are they so unreflecting as to be blind to the enormous difficulties which must attend the removal of such an institution. They can understand the struggle of intersected shapes a constant of the present state of things cannot be perpetual. The fever cannot control to the constant of the present state of things cannot be perpetual. The fever cannot control to the constant of the struggle of intersected shapes according to the struggle of intersected shapes. ested planters, accustomed to regard their slaves as property, and as indispensable to the cultivation of their estates. They can appreciate the forbearance which a free State may feel even towards a slave State, linked with it in a great political confederate. But they would have thought that an evil. eracy. But they would have thought that an evil or it may be presented in another form—Freedom so crying and a wrong so flagrant as slavery must extend its dominion to the South, or Slavery will ere this have been extinguished, under the influence of the North. There is, indeed,

ence of that spirit which tore a comparatively one escape from this dilemma, and that is, by a slight yoke from the neck of your fathers, and still more of those principles which have covered your would hold its reign in the North, and Slavery in more of those principles which have covered your land with the means of Christian ordinances. It has been so with us and with several European mations, and we hoped it would have been so with you. Our colonial slavery withered before the advance of Christianity. It only required that the facts should be known to a people who prized freedom for themselves, and who acknowledged the just, merciful, and loving spirit of the Gospel, to become perfectly untenable. Neither the people nor the Parliament could endure it. As you know, the Parliament could endure it. As you know, and constant (though of course peaceful) efforts on they bought the freedom of all the slaves in the British colonies, at the price of a hundred millions of the fell crime of slavery; and, at the least, to of dollars. We therefore looked for an equal, if not repudiate, on the part of the Free States and their a more rapid and splendid triumph of justice among populations, any act or law tending to countenance must continually be gaining ground upon injustice;—as if the cause of right must, by an innate force, mount over all obstacles, and destroy the you It seemed as if, by moral necessity, justice slavery. cause of oppression. Your noble Declaration of Independence appeared, like the pillar of fire and cloud between the Israelites and the Egyptians, to smile upon the sons of freedom, and to frown darkly from his bonds. Without pronouncing how the end was to be accomplished, its actual accomplishment was thought to be inevitable. If money was required, you, who have bought half a continent, could not lack the pecuniary means. If either gold or territory was needed, the owners of California, and the almost boundless expanse of virgin soil from the Mississippi to the Pacific, were in a upon the oppressor. You were, therefore, expected to seek out and find some means of delivering the slave soil from the Mississippi to the Pacific, were in a condition to offer any price. Or, if this was not the right way of proceeding, the difficulty should not have conquered the unconquerable spirit of American freemen. At the very least, it was believed that you would not allow the territory of slavery to be extended by a single league,—that you would gradually contract, if you did not sud-

But, alas! how have these reasonable hopes been dashed to the earth! Instead of a contraction of the slave territory, we see a mighty extension of it. Instead of the system languishing, it has received a dreadful accession of strength. Instead of the free States becoming so pervaded with the true spirit of freedom, that they could not endure the existence of a slave on their sail, they have become abettors of the wrong-doers, and lend, themselves—must I say, with something like each apologize for it. The entire nation, I verily believe, deplores American slavery as one of the dark est features of the age. And with the utmost since the greatest characteristic apologize for it. The entire nation, I verily believe, deplores American slavery as one of the dark est features of the age. And with the utmost since they are you, that those whose political sympathies draw them most strongly towards you, are precisely those who most strongly reproduce this revolting anomaly in your political and social themselves—must I say, with something like ea-

ker Hill proving an inviolable sanctuary, the foot of the slave-hunter has polluted it: and in the face of day, with the forms of law, and under the martial array of Boston, the poor refugee has been dragged from the very altar of liberty.

And you, Gentlemen Editors, what have you done in the face of such events? Answer not, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' The Maken whom you worship, the Redermen in whom you trust, reply, "You are?' If the press exists for any purpose above mere pelf, it is surely for the diffusion of truth, and the defence of right and liberty. On such an event as the capture of Burns, one would have espected every Boston newspaper to be filled with protestations against the outrage. One would have looked for the most conclusive arguments, or rather for instinctive bursts of indignation, against the system which thus violated the rights and prostrated the dignity of man. From so many organs of public and of republican sentiment, one would have anticipated a perfect crash of desunciation, making if far more impossible for a Virginia alaveholder to drag bit captive through Boston streets, than for Brightam Young, the Moromom Governor of Utah, to parade his hundred wives through those streets, as he is said to have done in his own capital. In place of such virtuous indignation, what do we read? Alas! many of you, fear a majority, a great majority, have sympathized more with the slave-catcher than with the slave-have denounced more bitterly the abolitionists than the public crime which stung the abolitionists than the public crime which stung the abolitionists almost to franzy. I am no lover of violences: but of all places in the world, surely Boston was the last, where violence for freedom's sake should be dead of the control of the same profession by the merchandise of China, flung overboard by a population which revoiled against a mere (ax, that a ressel abould ever afterwards have floated boaring the unutterably offensive burden of a slave-kunter of the middle profession which have a population w

We are not insensible to the political impor-tance of maintaining the Union. But we believe no political advantage can justify a moral wrong. No man in England, that I know of, has the slight It is, then, gentlemen, with pain and astonishment not to be expressed, that the best friends of the United States in Eagland have seen Boston on the brink of revolution, and Congress torn with which endangers the Union. We see, indeed, the danger on both sides. It is possible that to contend for the abolition of slavery might provoke the slave States to declare themselves independent. But it is also possible, that to resist that abolition quences has not surprised us; but that such causes should exist in a land of democratic liberty, of Christian institutions, of general education, and a free press, is only to be credited on irresistible eviations, it is polluting the moral sense of the people throughout the free States, exercising an influence antagonistic to that of Christianity, and

proud, you are sensitive. You would rather defy the world in arms than defy them in opinion. No effort could make you long impervious to the reproofs—given 'more in sorrow than in anger'—of a Christian and friendly nation, linked to you by must be clean, as well as strong. You pant for an honorable fame. You look with a natural, manly solicitude to what History is writing on the rock WHAT IS IT!

Spell the letters, and see if they form flattering words. If you find a dark blot there, soiling an otherwise fair inscription, O! blot out the blot, ere

it be too late.
So far as I know, there is not a single newspadenly annihilate it,—that slavery would soon dwindle, pine, and sink ashamed into its grave,—that the spirit of liberty and Christianity would achieve another and higher triumph on your soil, to win the admiration of mankind.

But, alas! how have these reasonable hopes been apologize for it. The entire nation, I verily believe deployes American slavery as one of the dark-

themselves—must I say, with something like ea-gerness—to drive back the panting fugitive to bonds have befallen mankind, because allowing of an gerness—to drive back the panting fugitive to bonds, and punishment. Instead of the shade of Bunand punishment. Instead of the shade of Bunker Hill proving an inviolable sanctuary, the foot
of the slave-hunter has polluted it; and in the face
of the slave-hunter has polluted it; and in the face
of day, with the forms of law, and under the marof day, with the forms of law, and under the marof Boston, the poor refugee has been
when the merits of the measure are understood,

From the London Morning Advertiser.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Those who know the deep interest which we have always taken in the question of American Slavery, will not have inferred, because we have been comparatively silent as to what has lately been passing on the other side of the Atlantic, that we have been inattentive observers of those transac-tions. The Fagitive Slave Bill, which we have never ceased to denounce as the most iniquitous measure which ever received the sanction of a civilised Legislature, is beginning to produce those fruits, on an extensive scale, which we have always regarded as inevitable. Our readers are familiar with the frightful inhumanities which have lately with the Irightful inhumanities which have lately been perpetrated at Boston, by the pro-slavery par-ty in that place. These atrocities, with others which preceded them, and those which are as cer-tain to follow, as effect follows its cause, are at this hour convulsing the whole social American system. Nor can those commotions, which are inspiring so much alarm, ever subside, so long as the Fugitive Slave Bill defiles and deforms the stat-ute-book of the United States. Matters will go on from bad to worse, until the fabric of trans-Atlan-

ic society is rent in pieces.
There is no language which we could employ There is no language which we could employ strong enough to express our horror of that mon-strous measure. It is worthy of those nother re-gions in which alone the idea could have been con-ceived. Never before did diabolical ingenuity ceived. Never before did diabolical ingenuity achieve so signal a success as has followed the adoption, by the Legislature of America, of the Fugitive Slave Bill. It is a master-piece of Satanic skill. The deliborate and deep-rooted malignity which it unfolds has no parallel in the history of human legislation in Christian countries.

And yet we are not sure, whether, viewing the matter is all its agreets we ought to regret that

matter in all its aspects, we ought to regret that that bill has become the law of the United States. It will bring matters to a crisis. It is, at this time, precipitating a state of affairs which must terminate in momentous events. We believe the Fugitive Slave Bill is destined to be made the Fugitive Slave Bill is destined to be made the means, in the hands of Providence, of entirely an nihilating American Slavery. It certainly has already given a heavier blow to the 'peculiar institution,' than that 'peculiar institution' ever before received. It has drawn, and is drawing, the attention of persons to the injustice and atrocity of American slavery, who had never before bestowed much thought upon it. And to have one's attention directed to that subject—that is to say, wherever we have an honest and intelligent person to deal with-is tantamount to an uncompromising hostility to it. Our readers, therefore, will not be surprised to learn, as they will be delighted to be informed, that the cause of Abolition on the other side of the Atlantic is, at this time,

on the other side of the Atlantic is, at this time, making an unprecedented progress.

And here let us say, that the leading Abolition-ists—those who are heading the great Anti-Slavery movement—are a noble band. It is gratifying to find that they are daily receiving fresh accessions of strength. They had long to labor alone, not only without sympathy, but in the face of an obloquy which but few men could have confronted, and an opposition which would have appalled, and and an opposition which would have appalled, and deterred from their purpose, men of less elevated principles, and of inferior moral courage. From the Garrisons, the Parkers, the Pillaburys, and other leaders the Abolition cause in America, we differ much on religious questions; but that is no reason why we should withhold from them the expression of admiration of the surpassing heroism they have shown in the great moral and constitution-al war which they have had to wage with the slave-

they have shown in the great moral and constitutional war which they have had to wage with the slave-holders of the South, and the sbettors and apologists of slavery in the North. In espousing the cause of the 3,250,000 sable sons of Africa, held in bondage in the Southern States, the Abolitionists have had, for the last twenty years and more, to undergo a daily martyrdom. Talk of the martyr who dies at the stake,—why, that man is immeasurably more of a hero than he, who has gone through, without murmuring or flinching in the least, a living martyrdom of many years.

The Abolitionists of America have the sympathies of all the intelligent and bumane on this side of the water, but they have not received from us that practical aid which we ought long before now to have extended to them. Yet we see indications not to be mistaken, that the opponents of slavery in this country will, before long, take an active part in the struggle which is now going on on the other side of the Atlantic between the friends and foes of the 'peculiar institution.' We shall, on an early day, direct attention to the question,—Which way can this aid be most effectually rendered! The absorbing nature of the Eastern question, and the urgency of nature of the Eastern question, and the urgency of various home matters, have alone prevented our frequent reference to the increasingly interesting aspect which the question of slavery has of late assumed in America.

In the meantime, we cannot sufficiently admire

the moral courage which some of the preachers of religion are exhibiting on the other side of the Atlantic, by denouncing from the pulpit the Fugitive Slave Law, and those who become participators in the guilt of that measure, by carrying out its re-volting provisions. Take as a specimen of these denunciations a passage from the sermon of the Rev. Theodore Parker, delivered in Boston, in the denunciations a passage from the sermon of the Rev. Theodore Parker, delivered in Boston, in the presence of 3,000 people, the Sunday after the recent alarming riots in that city, consequent on the attempt to release the runaway slave Anthony Burns, by breaking into the dungeon in which he was immured. 'Judge Loring,' says Mr. Parker, 'knew that he was stealing a man born with the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as himself. He knew that the Slaveholders had no more right to Anthony Burns thau to his own daughter. He knew the consequences of stealing a man in Boston. He knew that there are men in Boston who have not yet conquered their prejudices—men who respect the higher law of God. He knew there would be a meeting in Faneuil Hall—gatherings in the street. He knew there would be violence. Edward Greeley Loring, Judge of Probate for the county of Suff-ik, in the State of Massachusetts, Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner of the United States, before these citizens of Boston, on Ascension Sunday, assembled to worship God,—I charge you with the death of that man who was murdered on last Friday night. He was your fellow-servant in kidnapping. He dies at your hand. You fired the shot which makes his wife a widow, his child an orphan. I charge you with the peril of twelve men, arrested for murder your hand. You have the shot which makes his wife a widow, his child an orphan. I charge you with the peril of twelve men, arrested for murder and on trial for their lives. I charge you with filling the Court House with one hundred and eighty-four hired ruffians of the United States, and larming not only this city for her liberties that

alarming not only this city for her liberties that are in jeopardy, but stirring up the whole commonwealth of Massachusetts with indignation, which no man knows how to stop—which no man cau stop. You have done it all.'

This is noble language. Had Theodore Parker never said or done another great thing, he would have afterwards, in our view, be a hero of the first magnitude. In the heroic attitude in which he appears here before us, he rominds us of the in-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

BRITISH AID TO THE ANTI-NEBRASKA PARTY.

tion party in this country, are in the employ and pay of the British government. Their violent and Union, their consistent action in endeavoring to union, their consistent action in the character the North from the South, their harangues and appeals to the people to disregard the law and murder its officers, all prove, beyond the possibilimarder its omeers, all prove, beyond the possibili-ty of a doubt, that a line of action has been mark-ed out, from which they are not allowed to depart. In all the efforts of the whig and abolition parties to divide the country upon the slavery question, these men have been their most active and efficient allies. When the Missouri Compromise was adopted, they were as violent against that legislative measure as they now are against its repeal. When the compromise measures of 1850 were established as the law of the land, these paid emissaries of the British government joined with their allies-the whige and abolitionists -in threatening to dissolve the Union, rather than submit to its execution.— Every enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law has met with the most violent, and in some cases bloody, resistance from these men. All this shows that their object is not the settlement of the slavery n, but such a continued agitation as will best aid the designs of the British government up-on the honor and prosperity of this Union.

ists are a rare race of heroes; and so they seem to be in England. But if at the back of these saints and martyrs, the whole English army stood arrayed, still the interference recommended by the Advertiser would be no agreeable pastime. We hope, however, that the Advertiser will send its friends into the free States-the sooner the better, and the more the merrier. Let them come, if they please, with arms in their hands, and, by all means, with plenty of money. To do any good, they should are their business like honest men, appealing to all the anti-slavery and anti-American prejudices, and giving no quarter to the Fugitive Slave Law, and particularly to the Constitution. If, in the execution of these philanthropic exercises, however, a few of those sainted apostles should be shot down in our street like so many hearts of new or delice. with arms in their hands, and, by all means, with in our streets like so many beasts of prey, or driven into the sea like so many living pestilences, we hope the Advertiser will take it all in good part, and charge it in the running account of British

audacity of the abolitionists and the dangers of republican institutions on these shores. The notorious coalition now existing between these domestic traitors, and many of the Northern whigs, a coalition made strong by abolition promises of support to whig aspirants, only serves to increase the per-il in which we stand. If the point is ever reached when it may he said that the free States of this

INFAMY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY.

The Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law were burnt on the anniversary of American Independence, by the hand of Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, the notorious abolitionist. Under despotic forms of government, such a crime would bring down the severest penalties of law. But the mildness of our system permits the traitor fence, only to meet the contempt, derision, and execration of every friend to the laws and Constitution. The wretch who spurns the moral and relithe institutions of his country, is a traitor in very deed, and out of the pale of protection in society where law and order obtain. We have in this inwhere law and order obtain. We have in this in-stance a manifestation of the spirit of abolitionism. Its kindred association is found in the principles of

The same gang, at their anniversary meeting last May, passed the following resolution unanimously

Such a beast deserves hanging by the heels .-

martyr .- Cincinnati Courier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE .- Will be sold on the first for the benefit of heirs and creditors. Terms of sale, a credit (with interest) until 25th December

ROBERT TOOMBS, Adm'r of Henry J, Pope, deceased. of July-paid for on Christmas ! ! ! !

The following were among the toasts drank at the celebration of the 4th of July in S. Carolina: By Michael Lazarus: Mayor South of Boston— Surrounded by one-sided philanthropists, as well as by designing politicians, fanatics and other bad significant atom of the population North: how comes it, then, that the arch fiend and traitor, Wm. It. Seward, retains his seat in the councils of the

Inderer.
This last is one of the regular toasts at a dinner

of the Emigrant Aid Company, will start from Boston on the 17th inst. We wish them the utposton on the Firm most success their hearts can desire in getting there, for the hardy pioneers of Kansas will doubtless have tar and feathers prepared in abundance for

their reception. Kansas is open for settlement both to the North and South. Slavery has been kept out of territories by congressional enactments, but never has it failed to carry the day and firmly establish itself upon new territories when allow-From the Richmond Examiner. NONE BUT SOUTHERN TEACHERS. Let New England learn that we will trade with ner citizens, and allow them to make fortunes in our midst, but that the sacred task of educating Southern youth must be left to Southern men. While

KANSAS AND THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

im a warm reception!

there are in Virginia a host of graduates of the University, flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone, born, reared and educated in our midst, the sons of Virginia teachers, who have grown from infancy to manhood amid Virginia scenes and associations, we should elect them to professorships in our Virginia Colleges. Let Shearjashub sell his pictured frauds, Hezekiah vend his ligneous nutrities of poor slaves, just as such to be sympathized with as Sims, and Burns, held in this same thized with as Sims, and Burns, held in this same thized with as Sims, and Burns, held in this same megs, Barnabas put shoes upon our feet, Phineas accursed bondage all this long while! Have not thrust his hats upon our heads, Ephraim sell us hundreds and thousands of them tried to escape, codfish of most rare antiquity, Gideon retail clocks and been dragged back to their prison-house with much to his own personal advantage, and Nebe- horrible cruelties! Why did we not propose to much to his own personal advantage, and Nehemiah gather Connecticut hay for Southern horses, but let Southern teachers educate Southern youth.—
We care not from which of the free States the itinerant Ichabad comes, let the answer always be the same. Whether he hails from the tainted political miasma of Hartford, the pork perfumed regions of Classiand or the law descripts after the law descripts of lawless and Cleveland, or the law-despising city of lawless and pharisaical Boston, let them always be told there is Southern learning enough for the education of Southern youth. And so long as the colleges and the pulpits of the North resound with the fiercest,

THE LIBERATOR.

extract from a letter, written by Angelina Grinke will fight the South, if they don't stop coming to the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, in which she repudiates the peace principle, and expresses the 'hope ' that the arrest of every fugitive may be contested even for it (as it happened) in the column containing the

but, we submit, the principles of peace are eternal, and not to be substituted or set aside by deeds of blood, in

some remained in Scatteration. Others of us united in the Hopedale Community; fully convinced
that the old order of society, being universally
based on the War Principle, ought to be abandoned, and that the new wine of Peace required new
organic bottles to hold it. We have thus far stood
our ground, and strengthened our Peace stakes.
But where are our brethren and sisters of the Peace
cause! Alas the shapes of time have left them organie bottles to hold it. We have thus far stood our ground, and strengthened our Peace stakes. But where are our brethren and sisters of the Peace cause! Alas, the changes of time have left them few and far between. Their names can be found in connection with certain Declarations, Constitutions, Catalogues and Records grown dusty in nettions, Catalogues and Records grown dusty in net gleeted archives. But where are they! A few

LET

You.

ppose and sposi the stice se fee and the

domitable courage, the unshrinking boldness with which Paul reasoned before Agrippa of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, until the judge trembled on the bench, and quailed under the words of the very man who stood on flis

We only wish we had a greater number of The dore Parkers. Had we many such as he, the edifice of American Slavery would speedily be razed to its foundations. But we trust the crisis which has its foundations. But we trust the crisis which has occurred, and which is daily deepening in interest, will soon summon many such master spirits and philanthropists from the privacy of domestic, commercial, or literary life, in order that, by a vigorous, united, and sustained assault on the hideous superstructure of American Slavery, it may, before long, be converted into a heap of ruins.

From the Edinburgh 'Scottish Press' of June 23. RENEWED AGITATION.

The Anti-Slavery agitation has been resumed Edinburgh-but not we trust to stop there. It was Edinburgh—but not we trust to stop there. It was meet that in the city which rung the death-knell of British slavery,—where Andrew Thomson invoked the hurricane of a West Indian revolution rather than the pestilence of slavery,—and before whose mighty voice, backed by the rising indignation of mighty voice, backed by the rising indignation of the people, expediency trembled, and procrastina-tion fled, and the immediate emancipation of the slave was agreed to, public feeling should again shape itself into action, public sentiment give forth its utterance, and, if there is to be an agitation, that agitation commence.

'If there is to be an agitation'—for many per

sons will question its expediency. It will be said, have we not as a nation enough of work and of quarrels upon our hands—is not the old world east loose from its moorings, and Britain riding on the topmost billows; and is this the time to revive an agitation which is sure to stir up all that is violent and hostile in American society against us, and it may be to embroil us with the new world, as well as the old? The skepticism which would prompt this inquiry is not unnatural and not surprising And we would say that, had nothing occurred to provoke the agitation,—nothing to awaken it, nothing to justify and necessitate it,—but after lull of so many years, the time had been selected through caprice, instigation, or adventitious circumstances, we, for our part, would not have be prepared, in the spirit of warm sympathy and advocacy, to have bid it God-speed. But the agitation is not of choice, but of moral necessity. Not one event or circumstance, but a variety of events and circumstances in American slavery, has intro-duced a crisis. Either the slaveholders of the great republic are entirely to overthrow by under mining its free Constitution,—or the Northern States, encouraged, stimulated, and sustained by British sympathy, will roll back the encroachment of the South, and assert as a fact as well as a the ory, that all men are born equal and free.

How stands the case! First, Congress quailed

before the bowie-knife and lynch-law demands of the South, and enacted that that which is America's shame and curse should not be whispered in the Senate; then followed the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law, which proclaimed the free States no longer ar asylum for the poor runaway—the man who escaped with his own soul and body—and under the use and the abuse of which law, even emancipated slaves and their descendants have been ruthlessly torn from home and all that makes home sweet, and sent into bondage on a thousand miserable and lying pro-And now we have the Nebraska Bill, carried through the American Senate, receiving the solemn imprimatur of the President, and, as we showed in our last, intended to give, promoted to give, and giving an immense preponderance to the Slave States, whose authority is already paramount at Washington. This bill has been carried in the teeth of a positive compact entered into between the South and the North-such a compact as the Czar would subscribe with the Sultan lated whenever it could be done with impunity and advantage-and so the slaveholders, emboldened by their recent successes, have resolved that noth ing will satisfy them but the gradual and speedy and entire subversion of that which makes Ameri-ca great, her Christianity and political freedom, uncontaminated, undegraded by the 'peculiar insti-tution' of the South. Here then has arisen—stands out a great crisis

and on Britain devolves a sacred duty to both the contending parties. The Americans are, in a sense other nation is, ourselves-they draw their blood from the same veins, they speak the same language, they appeal to the same great principles of civil and religious liberty—and they engage with us in a generous rivalry to spread the blessings of Christianity and civilization over the world. But more, we encouraged them to hold slaves, and taught them to vindicate slavery. Unless then, the waters of the mighty Atlantic can interfere between us and moral obligation, unless a Queen ruling over us and a President over them can cancel the responsibility which rests on men, as men, by the authority of heaven, unless duty is a mere or-nament to be put off and on at pleasure, we have no choice in this matter. We must give our sym-pathy and co-operation to those noble spirits in America, who are contending often against fearful odds in favor of liberty and truth, and we must send our remonstrances directed to those men who are taken in this horrid snare, and especially to those ministers and Churches who are involved in a still deeper degradation and sin-that of an attempt, in which they neither impose upon them-selves nor others, to reconcile God and mammon, truth and a lie, the foulest corruption with the purity of heaven's law.
We trust the agitation, resumed so auspiciously

will be prosecuted not only fitfully but steadily uninterruptedly, and in a firm, temperate spirit. Soft words and hard arguments' were never more needed than now and he

GERRIT SMITH AND NEBRASKA.

A private letter from Gerrit Smith, relative to his course on the Nebraska Bill, appears in the Oneida Morning Herald. It is as follows:

. My friends and constituents need not be troubled by these things. Should they not rejoice in them? Only a few months ago, I was regarded on all hands as a to zealous Abolitionist. But now the Whigs and Democrats are driven so far ahead of me by this Nebraska crats are driven so far shead of me by this Nebraska impulse, that they look back upon me, and call me a 'traitor to liberty.' Other gentlemen of your county, to whom I referred, suggest that I can defend myself in the newspapers. But there are two things I have not time to do. One of these is, to prove that I am a real Abolitionist, and the other, that I am a real Temreal Abolitionist, and the other, that I am into the phy-perance man. . . I decline entering into the phy-sical strife—into the question which party could do the sical strife—into the question which party could do the sical strife—into the question which party tournessical strife—into the question which party tournessical strife—into the question and sleeping. Mr. Matteson thought I did wrong in not going with him into the contest of physical endurance. But so did most of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill think me wrong in opponents of the Nebraska Bill think me wrong in the technical Abolitionists thought I did wrong; my excellent and beloved friends, Chase and Sunner, were deeply grieved that I stood aloof from that physical struggle. I am sure, however, that they would have been more deeply grieved had they seen me debase myself so far as to substitute their con-

seen me decase myself so far as to substitute their con-sciences for my own.

'It is not strange that, keeping up, as I do, my country habits, going to bed at nine and rising at five, I should deny the right of Congress to have night ses-sions. Suppose our House had appointed three o'clock in the morning as the hour for taking the final vote on the Nebraska Bill, I should not, in that case, have given my vote, for I should have felt it to be my duty to be in my bed at that hour. On whom would rest the responsibility of my absence and my missing vote? Some of my friends would say on myself, but I would say on the House.

'If my constituents wish for their member of Con-

'If my constituents wish for their member of Congress one who can sit up all night, they should have elected a person of very different habits from my own; but if they wish for their member of Congress one who can be longest without eating, they would have done better to have chosen an Indian, who is accustomed to go two or three days without eating, than a white man who is accustomed to eat his meals regularly every day.

'In haste, very respectfully, your friend,

'GERRIT SMITH.'

REMARKS .- Mr. Smith now sees what it is to be misjudged by over-zealous compatriots, because he does not see the wisdom or good policy of doing just what they think best. Perhaps he may have declared or resolved other men traitors to liber-ty ere now, because they did not see fit to train ty' ere now, because they did not see fit to train in his troop. Now, we are very sure Gerrit Smith is not and never can be at heart a 'traitor to libarty: though he may err sadly in judgment, as we think he did at the time the Nebraska Bill passed. His intentions were excellent, but he mistook his course, and (as is often the case) his excuses for the blunder are constantly making the matter worse and worse. His 'early closing' excuse is weakest and worst of all. *Early to bed and early to rise ' is an excellent maxim—we profoundly regret that it is not in our power to pay better heed to it. But when we saw fit to undertake the conduct of a daily morning newspaper, we virtually agreed to forego the advantages and luxuries of early rising and retiring, inestimable as they are. We virtually contracted with our readers to sit up late enough to let them know each morning what the world had been during up to the latest practicable hour of the night; and we are bound to fulfil our engagement, though it sometimes requires of us hard work in a hot, gas-lighted office till broad daylight. We know this is unwholesome—we do not expect to live so long as if we had chosen some healthier vocation; but we chose this, and, so long as we remain in it, we must meet its responsibilities and perils, as well as enjoy its advantages. If we had gone to press the night the Nebraska Bill was carried, without the news of its passage, and thereupon told our readers—We failed to give you that news so soon as our contemporaries laid it before their readers, simply because we go to bed at nine and rise at five, and we consider it injurious to our health to sit up till day-days, watching the received the remained of the readers, simply because we go to bed at nine and rise at five, and we consider it injurious to our health to sit up till day-days, watching the received the remained of th

five, and we consider it injurious to our health to sit up till day-dawn, watching the proceedings of Congress,' we feel sure that half of them would have said, 'Your habits are excellent: we commend your prudent love of your health; we wish you long life and happiness in some suitable vocation; but we take daily papers in order to secure the freshest and fullest news; and your paper won't answer our purpose.' And they would have spoken rightly. Why does not the rule indicated apply to a Congressman as well as an editor!

Mr. Smith declares that if the House had fixed the hour of 3, A. M., for the decisive vote, on the Nebraska Bill, he, with a full knowledge of that fact, would have been in his bed at that hour, and not in his seat. Well: we tell him that there are at least one thousand of his constituents, not count-ing professed Abolitionists, who, had they been in his place, would have considered it a privilege to have sat in the House all night, and fought the passage of that swindling, lying compendium of all manner of knavery and false pretence to the bitter end. Yes, who would have sat there through the night, though morally certain that the result would have been a severe illness the next day. Health and life are desirable, but duty is before them both ; and, while it might be wrong in the majority to protract a sitting through the night, and force the final vote at an unseasonable hour, we do not see how that wrong excuses a member from standing by to the last. The spirit in which a great wrong is met by its leading opponents is of the greatest consequence; it electrifies or paraly-zes thousands; and many will hastily conclude, that a pro-slavery measure, which Gerrit Smith did not see fit to lose sleep to vote against, cannot be very important or dangerous. That was a mis-take, Mr. Smith, and we think you will live to realize it .- New York Tribune.

From the New Bedford (Free Soil Whig) Mercury. A MODERN PHILANTHROPIST.

Of all the whimsical men of this whimsical age, Gerrit Smith is the most whimsical. When was elected to Congress, people foretold the great things that he would do, and the general impres-sion seemed to be, that he would be shot through the gizzard by some tindery son of the South, while making a furious speech about emancipa-tion. But he has grieved and disappointed all his immediate friends, for, after a very quiet and comatose career, he has resigned his seat and gone home. In a letter to his constituents, he explains that, in his opinion, it is the moral duty of a man to go to bed at nine o'clock; for which reason, he did not join in 'the physical struggle' against the Nebraska Bill. While his colleagues were fight-ing desperately against the monster, Mr. Gerrit Smith was snugly tucked up in bed, snoozing soundly, and dreaming of some plan for furnishing the down-trodden Africans of Cuba with warming-pans. Mr. Smith says that if the house had taken the vote on the Nebraska Bill at three o'clock in the morning, he should not, in that case, have given his vote against it; for, says Gerrit, I should have felt it my duty to be in bed at that hour.' Thus, this philanthropist thought it of more consequence that he should have a nap, than whole territories should be saved from slavery. Mr. Smith evidently thinks that there is something sacred in snoozing, and, if the Seven Sleepers still sustain their corporate existence, Gerrit ought to be elected into the fraternity. The cap of Liberty, in the Smithean creed, is evidently a night-cap, and a good warm coverlet covers a multitude of sins. Mr. Smith might be very valuable as a subject for a mesmerizer, but there we fear his usefulness stops. A man who will not sit up after nine o'clock to serve a republic, ought to go to bed and stay there for the rest of his life. The human race will hardly be the better off for

EXPOSTULATORY.

catching it all around the board for resigning. Rev Timothy Stowe, late pastor of the Church of Peterboro',' and an old abolition war horse, who has stood with Mr. S. through 'thick and thin,' in a letter says-

Mr. Smith's friends will not only be greatly disappointed to learn his determination, but deeply grieved. That he should think of resigning, at a crisis like the present, when, according to his own admission, his health is 'generally comfortable ' is a fact which will not satisfy all his friends and supporters. They would like to know how he can time, when every man should be willing to die at his private business.' Comfortable health is more it has perhaps never been surpassed. Yet the than some of us enjoy-more than we ever expect to enjoy; it is all, indeed, that any person of his age can reasonably expect or desire. For aught ary debate. But the most admirable thing of all brother Smith can tell, his health, by continuing in this most admirable speech was its high moral at his post, may yet be greatly improved. It seems it is better than when he first entered Congress; what, then, shouldhinder its improvement so long as lish Ambassador said of the preaching of John he may continue at Washington! It does not become a man like him to resign, till it becomes a come a man like him to resign, till it becomes a of forty hugles.' The insolent 'dogs' were scourg certainty that his continuance in Congress must be ed back to their kennels in a style which it does the at the sacrifice of his health. There are times,— and such a time has arrived,—when health and all private interests must be sacrificed to the public post in the House of Representatives, though it have no doubt has had a salutary effect. was evident to all observers, that he was sinking diet that Mr. Sumner will not be insulted by South rapidly to the tomb under the weight of his duties. ern bullies or Northern flunkies again. How su-He died in his glory, in the defence of liberty, and premely little they do appear as, impaled on the at the post his country had assigned him. Would keen blade of the Senator's irony, they writhe in He died in his glory, in the defence of liberty, and at the post his country had assigned him. Would God, that Gerrit Smith possessed his self-sacrificing spirit! How severely has Mr. Smith charged corruption on the clergy, because they sacrificed the interests of the slave, and the public good, to their own private advantage! And he is about to commit the folly of treading in the recreant foot-of the Northern members imitate the example of the Northern members imitate the example of the Scart he rower of Southern members and steps of such illustrious predecessors! How indig-nant was he, that A. C. Stone, Henry B. Stanton, bravado would be gone forever.—Free Presbyterian. and others, to save the Constitution of the State, resigned their office as Senators! And will Mr. Smith, to save, not the Constitution of his State or country, but his 'private business,' resign his sta-tion in the House of Representatives,—a station to which the people, God, and the interests of the slave have called him! Mr. Smith is a millionaire has more than enough to employ all the faithful clerks he needs to attend to his 'private business.' If he persists in his mad determination to resign his seat in Congress, there are more than one who will be constrained to say, that no defection of public men ever called more loudly for the reiteration of the prophet's remark, 'Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?'

TIMOTHY STOWE.

We think Bro. Stowe's letter is just, and there is none but a rich man's selfish reasons for the resignation of Gerrit Smith at this time. We thought him more magnanimous .- Ed. Christian Citizen.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Why does Gerrit Smith obtain in Congress that respect and confidence which are denied to Hale, and Chase, and Giddings? It is simply because they estrem him an honest man, who holds his violent sentiment from religious and moral convicctions, and who has nepartisan or political object in view.—Democrat.

If the author of the above was required to speci fy a single act in the lives of the individuals agains whom he insinuates dishonesty, to justify such in-sinuation he could not do it, and yet without a par-ticle of evidence with the whole lives of the men in question giving thellie to the insinuation, he thus weals it out. And the fact that these men are no dishonest, that they are and have proved them-

EXPULSION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

The Southern fanatics in the Senate, being vorsted in every collision with the scholarlike and gentlemanly Sumner, are said to be plotting his ex-pulsion from that body. His offence is saying what any decent man would say, that he would not lend a helping hand in the recapture of a trembling fugitive. We can well conceive that the presence in the Senate of a calm and courageous man, like Sumner, must be particularly disagreeable to such crazy malignants as Toombs, Weller, Douglas Jones and the rest of their revolver-carrying and rum-drinking crew. If Pennsylvania rebuke these fellows at the October election, we shall hear no more of their threats; if not, every representative from the free States, who shall dare to say his soul is his own, will be hustled out of Congress. A fer weeks ago, the proposition was made publicly to assassinate Mr. Sumner; failing in that, they pro-pose now to expel him.—Penn. Register.

ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER.

A few of these miscreant Senators, who never graced, but have always disgraced that body, and whose conduct would often be a disgrace to the meanest oyster cellar in Washington city, have made another attempt to brow-beat Mr. Sumner, for the simple declaration that he recognized no obligation in the Constitution to bind him to reduce a man to slavery. They abused him in th most unbecoming manner, and their language and conduct were entirely beneath the dignity of street scavengers. But in the contest they came off sec-ond best. Mr. Sumner vindicated his position in a bold, able and eloquent speech, in which be answered the low and vulgar scurrility of Pettit by not noticing him at all. To Mallory, Clay, and Dixon, he presented a few plain facts that were not very palatable. He treated them civilly, but unmer-cifully, and whether they will attack him again re-mains to be seen. If they were capable of appremains to be seen. If they were capable of appre-ciating the gentlemanly manner in which Mr. Summer replied to their blackguardism, they doubtless would not, but as they could not understand him, they may be foolish enough to make another assault .- Homestead Journal

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

During the whole of this exciting session of Congress, this distinguished gentleman has been sub-jected to the jibes, insults, and vulgar assaults of he supercilious slave representatives and their servile coadjutors in the Senate. Upon him has een lavished vile personal abuse, that would have disgraced the most abandoned congregation of blackguards in the world; because he has manfully uttered the sentiments of his heart, in such a scholarly and logical manner, as has put the ranting declamation of his defaming opponents to con-fusion. During all this time, he has borne this obloquy and indignity in gentlemanly silence, feeloubtless, that so long as his arguments were unshaken, it mattered little how fiercely his private character was assailed. At length, his ruthless assailants pushed their virulence too far, and, while they destroyed their individual reputation,

exposed the weakness of their political position.

The eloquent Senator seized this favorable op portunity, and struck for himself and his principles a flashing blow that overwhelmed the bullies and the bulwark they defended. They had ventured too much, presuming on the well known character of the Massachusetts Orator and Statesman, as a scrupulous gentleman. His speech, upon the occasion referred to, is one of the most severe and elegant ever delivered in the august body of which he is a brilliant member.

We have no party sympathy with this able man, yet we rejoice to find that one of the most accomplished scholars, orators and gentlemen of his country, has asserted so triumphantly the rights that accrue to such a character, and proved to the Gerrit Smith (says the Utica Teetotaller) seems to be haughty spirit of domineering tyrants, that upon ns, pre-eminer We commend to our readers a perusal of the reply of Senator Sumner to the gross charges preferred against him, as one of the and most elegant productions that this lengthened and turbulent session of Congress has elicited .- Pennsylvania Paper.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

We make no apology for the publication of this speech entire. It is the bravest and most fitting porters. They would like to know how he can neile it with his conscience to sacrifice, at this and every paper in the land ought to give it circularly when every man should be will be at this. lation. As a triumphant rejoinder, it has not often his post, the interests of the public on the altar of been equalled, for trenchant and terrible sarcasm speaker never once degenerates into personality or bravado, or violates the proprieties of parliament courage. The heart leaps to the bold words of the orator as to the blast of a trumpet. As the Engheart good to see. For once the tables were completely turned, and those who have beeen accus tomed to use the lash on others, were themselve John Quincy Adams would not abandon his made to crouch beneath its sting. The discipline we

SENATOR CHASE TO KOSSUTH.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1854.

Dear Sir :- I have received, at the instance of Mr. Sanders. I presume, some copies of a letter which he addressed to you and others, as representatives of Republicanism in Europe, and your reply, dated the third of this month.

As an American, devoted to the democratic prininle and warmly attached to the great cause of iberty, I feel compelled to express my regret that Mr. Sanders has attempted to place you, as well as other eminent defenders of popular rights, in an attitude toward indifference to the grave and important struggle now going on in this country be tween Liberty and Slavery.

The partisans of despotism are of the sam

stamp throughout the world. He who defends sla very in America cannot be the true friend of lib erty in Europe. His shout for liberty is the shout of hypocrisy, which seeks either license or privilege. Is Mr. Sanders ignorant that his relations with the party of Liberty in the Old World have expos-ed him to the distrust of the defenders of Slavery in the New! It might be supposed that recent events would have suggested this idea to him.

Rely upon it, sir, that if America could ever stand before the world as that magnanimous pow-er you have called upon her to become, she could mly do so when slavery had ceased to control the action of the National Legislature, and the spirit of justice, and of wise, ardent, courageous and impar-ial liberty had been inaugurated as the vital prin-ciple of her national administration. I am, Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect,
S. P. CHASE,

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, JULY 28, 1854.

PIRST OF AUGUST.

The approaching Anniversary of one of the nobles and holiest deeds which have ever graced the history of land in a warlike struggle-treating also of Circassian Nations and of our Race,—the voluntary and peaceful gallantry, of Russian injustice, of Schayml and his EMANCIPATION of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Adventures, of the Physical Geography of the Caucasus, slaves in the British West India Islands, -will be duly of Political Geography and Statistics, of Diplomacy-commemorated by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavent &c. &c. It is very well written, and contains a good sweep away every vestige of American Slavery.

at 5.50, precisely.

The following persons have been chosen a Committee PHILANDER SHAW, BRIGGS ARNOLD, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, SAMUEL DYEE.

Among the speakers on the occasion will be WENDELL PHILLIPS, THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, CALEB STETSON, EDMUND QUINCY, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. LLOYD GAR-RISON, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, &c. In case the weather should prove stormy, the meeting will be held in the commodious Town Hall, adjacent to the Grove.

In behalf of the Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec.

CELEBRATION AT HOPEDALE

Under the auspices of the Hopedale Community, it is proposed that a general Mass Meeting of the Friends of Universal Freedom be holden at some suitable place upon the demain of said Community, on the First Day of August, ensuing, for the purpose of expressing their gratitude and joy for that noble act of the British Government, by which eight hundred thousand 'chattels personal' were at once converted into human beings and free men.

Our motto is that of the American and Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Societies: 'No Union with Slave-HOLDERS'-no union with them in STATE, none in Church-none anywhere, or in any way, which involves a voluntary support of their great iniquity.

But we invite to join us in our proposed celebration, the true lovers of Liberty, of every name and party, promising such as may accept the invitation a cordial reception upon a broad and free Platform. We hope to see many friends present from different and even distant parts of the State; and that Worcester county and all our adjoining towns, particularly, will be fully represented on the occasion.

Aside from ADIN BALLOU and other members of the Hopedale Community, and neighboring anti-slavery ministers, we are hoping to have eminent and eloquent speakers from abroad.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

WM. H. FISH.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The New York Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the Excursion to Flushing, and a public meeting in the grove known as St. Ronan's Well. Hon. Horace Greeven have been engaged as speakers for the occasion. The steamboat Enoch Dean will leave Fulton Market

Slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the Island City at 10 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Flushing railroad. Both lines will land their passengers near the Grove. There will be opportunity to return by the boat at 2, P. M. and by the cars at 1, 4, and 5.30, P. M. Tickets for the excursion, 25 cents, to be had at the

Anti-Slavery Office, 142 Nassau street, of either of the Committee, and at the dock on the morning of the ex-

All friends of the cause, and the public generally, are invited to be present. LAUREN WETMORE, ROWLAND JOHNSON, Com. of Arrangements. ELIAS SMITH,

CELEBRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO. The Colored Citizens of the city of Dayt will hold a grand celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation of the West India Islands, on the 1st of August, 1854, in the city of Dayton.

Some of the best speakers have been invited, and will be present on the occasion, among whom are-W. H. Day, J. M. Langston, and J. R. Gaines.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Ch'n.

For the Liberator. PIRST OF AUGUST. BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

T. I hear a shout of victory Across the rolling sea ; The sun of August shines upon A million of the free ! 'Tis many years since England's arm The mighty barriers rent, And freely from his prison-house The slave rejoicing went.

To-day, where England's banner floats. The red cross of Saint George, Waving on Hindostau's bright plains, Or Rocky Mountain gorge, Bids each free breeze that lifts it, Bids every passing wave, Tell the broad earth that ' 'neath its folds,

III.

To-day, beneath the 'stars and stripes,' The slave bows to his doom. And a proud nation, wreathed in chains, Is rushing to its tomb. They will not heed the boding signs, Which mark the tempest nigh ; They will not see the reddening bolts, That flame along the sky !

There pines no chattel slave !'

To-day, by sunny mount and glade, The chapel bells do ring, And in the palm trees grateful shade, Their free-born children sing ; And, answering from our own bright land, Peals from a thousand marts, That piercing cry of woe which comes From breaking human hearts! V.

To-day, above old Pilgrim graves, The Slaver counts his gains, The Merchant for the fetter raves, The Pulpits forge the chains ; And oe'r Nebraska's glorious land. Oe'r Kanzas' fertile plain, Dark Slavery rides, and Death and Hell Are following with their train !

O, Thou! who rulest in the heavens, The Day hath ceased to be ! The Night is all-encompassing-We turn alone to Thee ! Some token of Thy presence give, Thy fiery column show, That where it bolds its gleaming way, Our weary feet may go!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND: their Strength and Weakness By John Reynell Morell. New York : Riker, Thome & Co., 129 Fulton street. 1854.

Society, by a Mass Meeting at the beautiful Abington deal of useful information. Whether it is an English Grove. Let us so fitly use the occasion, as largely to publication reprinted in New York, or whether its first swell that popular feeling, whose rising tide shall soon appearance is on this side of the Atlantic, the reader is not informed ; but its author is evidently an English SPECIAL TRAINS, at half the usual fares, both man, and his object seems to be to point out to the Brifor adults and children, will be run to the Orore by the tish ministry the only feasible methods by which, in Old Colony Railroad Co. on that day. Leave Boston at the struggle now going on, the pride and power of 94, A. M., -Plymouth and A. M. Returning, leave Russia may be effectually humbled, and the greatest the Grove for Boston, at 54 o'clock-for Plymouth, amount of suffering and horror inflicted on her people in a most summary manner and on a vast scale. Mr. Morell is satisfied that if his suggestions are not con f Arrangements: Francis Jackson, Samuel May, plied with, (and he evidently despairs of any heed being Ir., BOURNE SPOONER, THOMAS J. HUNT, LEWIS FORD, given to them,) the Russian Autocrat will be able to more than hold his own against his triple assailants. Doubtless, every man has his own fancy as to how campaign might be most effectually prosecuted, but, usually, many heads are better than one in settling the question. Sometimes, indeed, the conception of a single mind may be superior to that of a whole cabinet; and, for aught we know, this is the fact in the presen case. Mr. Morell writes like a man of intelligence and sagacity, and as though he understood military opera tions; but if his pamphlet is to enlighten England as to the vulnerable points of Russia, it is equally good for Russia to admonish her to guard those points all the more vigilantly. He very impartially shows England and Russia wherein their weakness consists, and to that extent is as much a friend to one side as to the other-provided his pamphlet find its way to St. Pe tersburg. In spirit and purpose, however, he is thoroughly anti-Russian, and seems to revel in the thought of inflicting the greatest conceivable amount of injury upon the Czar and his minions. He declares England's weak point to be its ministry, and says, 'We have three Foreign Secretaries instead of one, emulating each other in subserviency to the Czar's views, by trusting in lying parchments, by delaying our arms ments till it is too late, and by not taking advantage of the weak point of our antagonist. Little avail the strength of our arms, our wooden walls, our blue jackets, our millions, if the head of the nation is empty and its heart hollow.' Summing up the whole matter, he says- Russia is a camp ; all her southern frontiers are an extended line of operations; she invades you on the left wing in Bulgaria, send an overwhelming force to attack her right flank and rear in Circassia, and through the Crimes, fall on the base of her operations in Turkey. But, to do this, you must not spare men nor money; you must supply Schamyl with unlimited resources ; and you will do neither the one nor the other because your ministers wish to spare Russia.'

As, in every conflict-whatever may be the weapon sed-those who are only spectators enlist in their judgment and feeling on one side or the other; so, in the present strife between Russia and the Allied Powers, our sympathies and hopes are with the latter: hol that England, or France, or Turkey, is animated by desire to extend and perpetuate universal liberty, but next anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves of that in combination they represent a power and purpose the West Indies on Tuesday, August 1st, by a Pic-Nic less inimical to the freedom of mankind, and to the progress of the age, than the remorseless and terrible autocracy of Nicholas. But, with Russia, they are all LEY, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, and Hon. ERASTUS D. CUL- destined, ultimately, to be broken in pieces, not as the spirit of war is enkindled, but by the growth of thought, the development of mind, the arts and influences of peace, a clear perception of the rights of man, and a recognition of the brotherhood of the race.

> SLAVERY, IN ITS PRESENT ASPECT AND RELATIONS. A Sermon preached on Fast Day, April 6, 1854, at Cambridge, Mass., by William A. Stearns, D.D. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1854. We have not seen this Sermon till now, and can

readily imagine why the publishers omitted to send us a copy. The text selected is the Golden Rule, (Matt. 7: 12,) from which a homily is derived most admirably adapted to our 'Refuge of Oppression,' as shall be seen in another number. This Rev. D.D. ('dumb dog') says that, in the spring of 1834, 'on the day of our annual fast, just twenty years ago,' he took occasion to growl and bark at the anti-slavery movement, which then 'threatened the harmony, if not the very existence of our churches.' What a confession is this as to their pro-slavery character and moral corruption! 'Its spirit,' he says, 'was a fiery spirit, threatening to overturn the very altars of God '! But, valiant and watchful keeper of the flock! he fortified his people against impending dangers, and preserved a Christian moderation among them '! For their edification and enlightenment, he says-'I brought to view some apologetic circumstances which might seem to mitigate the asperity of our feelings towards the Seuth, and especially towards its godly ministers and Christians'! Having thus done all in his power, 'just twenty years ago,' to frustrate the impious purposes of the God-forsaken abolitionists, and to vindicate and shield the pious slave-drivers and cradle-plunderers at the South, he has never once since deemed it necessary to devote to the subject a single entire discourse! Nay, he says-I have never mentioned it in my preaching on the Sab bath, in a way to disturb, unnecessarily, the feelings of those who did not altogether accord with me.' How true to the description of Isaiah- Lying down, loving to slumber, looking for his gain,' &c. ! Of course, slaveholding is not, in his judgment, an act wrong in itself, but may be highly benevolent and praiseworthy; but slavery, as a system, is scarcely to be defended. And so he is for bringing it to an end, before the final conflagration, by roaring in the ears of the slaveholders, 'like a nightingale,' as follows :- 'Brethren and fellow-citizens of the South, we [the 3000 anti-Nebraska clergymen] are not the fanatics and abettors of political incendiaries that you think us. You have heard the frenzied language of ultra, vulgar, denunciatory, infidel abolition. This is not the voice of New England, least of all, of its ministry. We have had confidence in the good intentions of your patriots and Christian men, and have learned lessons of moderation and charity'!! There-will not such a blast as that bring down the walls of Jericho in the most orderly manner. without any noise or confusion? Or, rather, what in effable nonsense and insufferable cent is all this! Next, is a lamentation that 'we have no Webster (!)

now to stand in the breach. Had that man lived, there would have been no occasion for this discourse. (!!) Rise, great patriot, rise ! mighty shade, stand forth ! And yet this pulpit declaimer dares to say, 'I am a minister of Jesus Christ !! What brazen effrontery ! How incomparably more criminal than the denial of Christ by Peter !

THE MYSTERIES OF A CONVENT. By a noted Methodist Preacher. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chest-

This is a coarsely printed pamphlet of 116 pagesprice 25 cents. The story is in the novel style, with the plot sufficiently startling to give considerable zest to its perusal. We doubt whether the fact, that 'a noted Methodist preacher' is the author, will inspire additional confidence in its statements-for it wears a sectarian and professional aspect-but we do not at all doubt that Popery, with all its adjuncts, is exceedingly demoralizing and pernicious.

Dedication of Antioch College, and Inaugural Address of its President, Hon. Horace Mann ; with other proceedings. Boston: Crosby & Nichels. 1854.

The Address of Mr. Mann occupies upwards of a hundred pages, and covers a great deal of ground-treating upon a great variety of topics, physiologica', intel-

lectual, moral, psychological, &c. &c. li ca. some excellent sentiments, but the style is silled over-ambitious. The Antioch College appears is a a flourishing condition.

This is a pamphlet of ninety-four pages, descriptive Life. By Emma Wellmont, Author of Unck & of the strength and weakness alike of Russia and Eng-Palace, ' House-keeping and Keeping House, &c. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co., 1854 P.

As the 'phases of every-day life' are legs as the parameter them, the authority manifold, so, in described a series of brief, by a sible and interesting essays—eighty-one, in all, mi cing as many different topics—which make pleasur oring as many disserved without effort or continuity of an profitable reading, most the warm season. The mit without preface, and without pretence, but beet less meritorious on that account. It is charge, by good sense, and filled with excellent hints se

GAN EDEN : or, Pictures of Cuba. Boston : John Jewett & Co. 1854. pp. 286.

In every point of view, this is an elegantly to In every point of view, thinder, each having cuted his task in a most creditable manner. In such ship is ascribed to Mr. William H. Hurlbut, a haire the South, a graduate at Harvard in 1848, and he resident at Cambridge. Its 'Pictures of Cole's sketched with rare distinctness of outline, rared coloring, and perfectness of execution. In all it me ral gifts, Cuba is represented to be the Gardes of h light,' and 'only man is vile.' The number of the is supposed to exceed \$50,000, but their coding neither so deplorable nor so hopeless as that #6 American slaves. They are protected by the lavas enjoyment of a certain amount of property, sain apply their earnings to the purchase of their Be-The American slave has no hope but that of the man cannot deprive him-the hope of immortality

PROPER FOOD OF MAN. We have received Parl of the highly interesting and valuable work, is pur of publication by Fowlers & Wells, entitled in and Farinacea the proper Food of Man,' being as tempt to prove from History, Anatomy, Physiology at Chemistry, that the original, natural, and best liets Man, is derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. Bile Smith, with Notes and Illustrations, by R. I. let M. D. This number is principally occupied in prothat vegetables contain all the elements and qui's necessary for the complete nutrition of man, and answering the objection, that flesh-eating, being pa ral among mankind, is a proof that man is instincted omnivorous. Many interesting facts and illustrates are here grouped together, which may help to refer if not wholly to change, the dietetic habits of marri reader.

NEW STORIES FOR CHILDREN. John P. Jewett & & have just published a beautifully printed and illustres work, of 32 large pages, entitled 'GRANDMOTHER'S RIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.' Its object is to tien heart-felt sympathy for the sorrow-stricken slaves in land, and thus to hasten the day of emancipation. It various engravings are such as were used in the such edition of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin,' but applied to differs characters and other scenes.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. The organ of 5 American Anti-Slavery Society comes to us in a ter and beautiful typographical dress, on paper of a sun rior quality, and with various improvements in the rangements of its columns, as well as with an increaamount of reading matter. It is announced that, is sides the editorial force now employed, aid is expect of some of the best writers in the country, as well us the part of foreign correspondents. We are surfar no pains will be spared to make it what the anti-inry cause needs and requires-a sheet of rare min absorbing interest, and wide-spread influence. last to have a wide circulation, and receive a living tronage. To such, especially, as object to taking in LIBERATOR, not (as they say) on account of its mi slavery views, but because of its discussion of some 'extraneous' topics, we recommend the Standaria just such a paper as they profess to want-true to b cause of the slave as the needle to the pole, and trut its pledge to 'meddle' with no other question to that of slavery. Now, then, give it a lift-send t your names and your money-and if you are indeed; heart and soul for the immediate and eternal everten of the slave system, you will welcome such a slenz worthy of all support.

We are extremely gratified to perceive that Jam MILLER McKin is to be the regular Pennsylvania on respondent of the Standard. In every respect, is letters will be interesting and valuable contributions the paper. The Boston correspondent ('p. 1.') 12 continue to indite his epistles as hitherto. What purgyric do they need ?

The (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate, after give ing to its readers a detailed account of the circusstances attending the carrying away of Anthony Burn from Boston into slavery, thus forcibly and prophetical ly concludes its article with reflections which it would be well that every true friend of America should sei-

ously ponder :-. When Thomas Sims was apprehended in Bostet, "When Thomas Sims was apprehended in Bosto, soon after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Liw, as returned to slavery, his delivery to the slaveholder was accomplished secretly, in the early morning, when the citizens were asleep. On this occasion, the deel wadone in open day, and Burns, with his escort of Units States troops, aided by the Boston police, was paried through the principal streets of the city, which eight years ago heroically resisted the tyrannical imposion, by George the Third's government, of a three-pent by George the Third's government, of a three-perf tax upon tea. Coupling this gross insult to Bests with the recent passage of the Nebraska bill, nothing an be clearer than that the federal government of the United States have resolved to saddle in its most insolent aspect on the shoulders of the per ple of the free States, and to concede to the slaveholder all they choose to demand; and further, that if within the next few months, such a spirit of resistance to the unprincipled and selfish policy of the government washington be not aroused in the free States, when the people are masters when they choose to exert their power,—as will drive back the slaveholders and greatly promote the abolition of slavery, we may reasonably fear that the 'model republic' has resulted in a world's unsuccessful experiment. Liberty is prostrate is know, but so are the people. If, in a country about the people are the actual rulers, they allow themselve to be outgrassed aluminated and accurate the relief. to be outraged, plundered, and oppressed by examination slaveholders, how can we hope for that people?

goain to be State their elled our r occasion way. I thou know can s and acqu Mb barb Mitte from him our least very sma in s case I re Text their can know a mer her the of the can know with very their work wo with very point of the can and know with very their can and can and

The Bristol (Eng.) Mercury, of July 1st, ontains a cogent letter from PARKER PILLSBURY, relative to slavery and slave-hunting in the United States. Bt is busily engaged, notwithstanding his enfeebled health in disseminating light in England in regard to that subject, and the anti-slavery movement. Though he's unable to use his voice in the lecture-room, we are glad that he can wield the pen-and no one can do so met effectually than himself. Our readers will be graifed by a perusal of the letter from him, which we publish in our present number.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

D Our friends in Plymouth County, and elsewhere, who design to attend the First of August celebration if Abington, will please take notice of the time of starting and returning by the railroad trains, in which a slight change has been made. The hours have been arranged in part with a view to accommodate residents in Eset and Middlesex counties, &c. It will be noticed that the fares are reduced one half, viz: From Boston, is the grove and back, fifty-eight cents for adults, and twenty-nine cents for children. From Plymouth, My fire cents; children, twenty-eight cents.

Remember, the riest of August occurs on Tueslay next. The event which is then to be celebrated but never been surpassed in moral sublimity; and let all who desire to witness an American jubilee observe the day, as far as practicable.

LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY. DUBLIN, July 8th, 1854.

PEAR FRIEND GARRISON You might suppose that my letters would relate to a hir and scenes in this country. Ordinarily, it would here ; but events in the United States are too import ant, and impress me too powerfully, to allow me time or ation to think of any thing else. You must no suppose, however, that the scattering letters I send you suppose, most extend part of what I write for the public press. The British people are so absorbed in their reent Eastern affairs, that they have hardly time o disposition to attend to any thing else. "Still, whenever the terrible outrages in America against liberty and er the territor one feeling among them, from the peer to the peasant and that is, a feeling of indignation and horror, that and that is, a such monstrons doctrines should be held there, and such monstrous and all in the name of liberty. This being true, I have no difficulty in getting any letters or communications of my own into almost any paper in the kingdom-and I have written just as many, and am the sing just as many, as my limited strength will admit; and I trust the labor of so doing is not wholly lot. As a sample of them, I will send you one in the Bristol Mercury, a very large paper indeed, as you will see, and of immense circulation in all the southwest of England, as well as a large portion of Wales

Never before did I so long for, health and vigor, t prosecute the battle. But I have yet too much of th ill effect of my late illness about me to admit of any bu the most cautious efforts. A weakness of the chest and left side has long troubled me. It has been increased, apparently, by my late violent attack, and I fear may trouble me seriously for some time to come.

But it is glorious to see that you have health of body and spirit, on your side of the water, and that you are still equal to your emergencies: It is not a time now. perhaps, to criticise too severely the actions of any class of men making anti-slavery professions. But it may be proper to notice the value of political action in our movement, as it is revealed in the character and conduct of the present Mayor of Boston, on the occasion of the delivery of poor Burns up to the tender mercies of the kidnapper.

We remember but too well with what labor he was

elected; and we cannot soon forget what a triumph his election was considered by the Free Soil party. His contemptible cowardice has in no way or degree changed my own opinion upon the value of politics, as an element of reform. The more noble and heroic con duct of the intrepid Mayor of New Bedford does noth ing to modify my judgment in the case. When Mayor Smith shall have been as long and as well known as thorough-going Abolitionist of the ultra school, as has Mayor French, it may be safe to entrust him with the command of the military and police. But till then, there can be no certainty that he will not have the nine pounders of the navy yard crammed to the muzzle with grape riiot, and pointed at his constituents, and at his fellow-professed-Abolitionists. Any other than such a Free Soiler should never go into office, without being placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace; particularly if there were no greater cause for its breach than the barking of Southern kidnappers, or the yelning of Northern curs who have joined in the chase. I see by the New York Courier and Enquirer

Elgin is commissioned to make between the United States and Great Britain, there shall be a permission te hunt slaves in Canada. It is not said the question has been yet actually proposed. It probably would never be agreed to by the British government, but I wish the measure might be submitted to its consideration. It would at least do something to make the prople of this country better acquainted with us and our institutions than they are now; and that is highly desirable. Nothing has come nearer surprising me, than the strange ignorance which prevails here about the United States, and what they are doing to extend and eternize slavery. There is no place, perhaps, except Liverpool, where we are, as a nation, much better known than in Bristol; and yet, in all that large city, I could not find a single American newspaper. By the soliteness of my friends, my name was entered at all the large reading rooms and athengums in the city. and not one of them receives a single newspaper from and Philadelphia as becoming places of considerable importance, and recommended them to grow better acquainted. Some of them laughed, and said they ought be ashamed not to have the papers from the United States, in rooms as large, and as commercial, too, as theirs. One truly intelligent person with whom I travelled one day, thought we might run much faster on our railways than they can here, for the reason, that our population being so scattered, there could be no accession for so many stations and stopping-places. I think the truth is, that on any thousand miles of railway in New England, there are more stops than on any thousand in this country. But as yet, the people here know little about us, or the actual condition of American society. Should slave-hunting be permitted here and in Canada, I think we would soon become better acquainted.

Many of the British people regard us as a nation barbarians and savages. Why should they not? John Mitchel so considered us, when he thought to conciliate all our good graces by wishing he too were the owner of 'a plantation well stocked with slaves.' But he has certainly modified his opinions very much, as is evident from the speech he made at the recent dinner given him in Virginia. We are known here by the action of our government; and it is supposed, because we are a Democracy, and all have the right of suffrage, that every body does what is done by the government, or, at least, that every act is the act of the majority. It is very hard for the people here to believe that a much smaller proportion of our citizens actually have a part in all governmental transactions, than would be the case in Great Britain. And yet, nothing is more true I remember once asking Paniel Webster whether, i Texas should be annexed to the United States, it would not be against the will of a majority of the people. His answer was- ' Undoubtedly; and against the wishes of a majority of the people of Texas, too."

So, too, with every extension of slavery, the enact ment of the Fugitive Slave Law, the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and the return of fugitive slaves. All these are evidently against the real will and wishes of the people, and are done at the instigation and demand of a very small number, and these the meanest, most despotic and most unscrupulous of the nation.

There is no difficulty in exciting hatred of slavery here, as far as you can extend a knowledge of its rea character. Indeed, many people hate it in advanceand some more heartily, perhaps, than they do afte knowing more about it. For instance, at the British and Foreign Society's Anniversary in May, an eminent Doctor of Divinity in the Established Church denounced slavery as ' the greatest sin and crime a man can commit.' Now, had he known that by that declaration he actually unchurched and unchristianized nearly the whole of his denomination in the United States, he would not have made it. For he is on the best of terms with his brethren of his denomination there, and is very desirous to see them built up and extended in their churches. But the British and Foreign Society, with all its anti-slavery professions, seemed quite willing the people should remain in utter darkness on all the real courses of the continuance of American slavery. Particularly is it very cautious not to disturb the peace of the churches by its agitation ; and at its Anniversary, the American Anti-Slavery Society, with all its supporters and instrumentalities, was utterly ignored by every speaker, and by the Secretary in his Report. The work to be done here is to introduce the cause and name of the American A. S. Society among the people.

This the British and Foreign A. S. Society seems quite unlikely ever to do. Indeed, I do not hear that the have a single agent in the field, for any purpose, or any instrumentality whatever, except the monthly Reporter, and that is not read by many, nor would it greatly enthe people, sternly opposing the contemplated First of August meeting at Manchester, on the ground that his Leonard A. Grimes, Nestor P. Freeman, of Suffelk terwards, which may be held or may not !

But I was speaking of the mistaken opinions entertained by the English about our government. We too, tion of N. P. Freeman, the Council adjourned to meet probably, have equally erroneous views of theirs. The at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the same place. truth seems to be about this :--We have the worst kind of despotism in the name of Democracy. They have a ominal monarchy, but the sovereign has not half the power of the President of the United States. Nor is power actually possessed. Our President has a gang of slaveholders, who are his creators, and whose especial servant he is, and is pledged to be beforehand; and directly and indirectly, what, if done by the sovereign of Great Britain, would raze the government to its foundations. Indeed, there is just now an anecdote going the rounds of the newspapers, in which it is intimated that the Queen never spoke her mind strongly but once, and that was about the longitude of an apron on one of the ladies in waiting. And in this instance, she had to take back her words, make an apology, and so preserve the peace of her reign.

One thing is certainly true : for the last fifty years, the government of this country has been growing gradually better. This is true of the character of the sovereigns, and of the making and executing of the laws. William the Fourth was infinitely better than George the Fourth, and Victoria is certainly preferable to either. Then, in their time, we have seen a constant improvement in the government itself. Fifty years ago, almost any crime was punishable with death; now, capital punishment is almost wholly abolished, except for murder in the first degree. Then there has been the abolition of the foreign slave trade; then laws were enacted for better systems of education among all classes of the people. Afterwards came Catholic Emancipation; then Parliamentary reform, extending greatly the right of suffrage. Next came the abolition of slavery; then followed the repeal of the corn laws and other acts tending to a general system of free trade. Every step in the government has been one of progress, and those steps have not been short.

But in the United States, what have we to exhibit In our Chief Magistrates, we began this century with an Adams and a Jefferson; we boast a Jackson, too. But we descended to a Tyler; we degenerated to a Polk we were dishonored by a Taylor, and disgraced by a Fillmore. True, another has succeeded; but he is utterly incapable of restoring the dignity of the office, and the office is already beneath contempt. Roman Emperor might again appoint his horse to fill it. Then, the acts of the government have been the legitimate fruits of a tree wholly corrupt. At the behest of slavery, we have murdered multitudes of Indians, and in violation of solemn treaties, we have seized their lands, burned down their wigwams, and ploughed up that the South propose that, in the treaty which Lord the graves of their sires. We have despoiled Mexico of her territory for the same reason, and sent a hundred thousand of her inhabitants unbidden up to judgment. We have added half a million victims to our scourged slave population in every ten or twelve years. We have enacted a Fugitive Slave Law that shook the Union to its centre, and sent shudders of horror among the nations. And now, by the passage of the Nebraska Bill, we have given a whole new empire up to the dominion of slavery, from which that infernal institution had by solemn treaty been excluded, as we supposed,

Such is our progress. We may be republican in the mer meaning of that dreadful word. Great Britain it, and five for it; so the motion was lost. may be monarchical in name and form ; but, surely, we have got to repent of our republicanism an age, a faults. I am a shamed to acknowledge my nation, even implying censure on Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. our country. I told some of the librarians that the in this land of dead and living monarchs. Hungarians, United States had become quite a neighborhood, and Italians, Polanders, are here, and they receive the hon-strongly in favor of the resolve, urging its passage. ety. I have to avow my anti-slavery sentiments, to be entitled to decent respect. Thank God, I can do it with honor and honesty; and not in that sneaking and hypocritical manner in which it has been often done, by clergymen and others, who have visited this country.

But I have wearied myself, and lest I weary you, will close by subscribing myself, in all earnestness,

Ever, your friend, and humble co-worker, PARKER PILLSBURY.

NOTE FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

DUBLIN, July 7, 1854.

As our friend Parker Pillsbury is writing, he hands me this scrap, in order that his letter may go fully charged. I need not assure you we are glad to have him with us again, after the terrible experience he has retary, N. P Freeman. had since we saw him in Ireland before. He looks better, and is much better, though far from enjoying the robust health and absolute freedom from suffering, that lament her present prostration at the behest of Slavewe would wish for him. His present condition forbids ry, and in her recent official and other services in th public speaking, but it is my opinion that if he were as rendition of Anthony Burns to Virginia bondage. well able to speak from the platform as at any former cause than he is now doing by his vigorous, well-in- in their blended words, deeds and sacrifices, stood by formed, well-expressed, and well-tempered letters, the right during Burns's trial. which appear from time to time in some of the most respectable and widely-circulated of the English provincial idea that man can hold property in man, we discountejournals. In this way he gains the attention of a greater nance the contribution of funds, by anti-slavery people, reach by attendance at anti-slavery gatherings, if such recommend their moneys to be used for under-ground were convened for the purpose of hearing him. Since railroad purposes whenever an opportunity presents itthe abolition of West India slavery, the Standing Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have made no earnest use of the prestige of their former adopted. acts, which has been, since that time, their only reliance and claim to public confidence. They have thus done their best to lull the anti-slavery spirit of the nation, and left it a prey to the secret, unscrupulous repre- sult of the balloting. W. C. Nell presented from the sentations of that large proportion of troubled Americans, who are far more intent upon apologizing for sla- Solomon Penenton. He also presented the bullots of very, than on promoting the cause of freedom.

I deeply regret our friend Pillsbury's infirm health, ings, strong remarks were offered against their being but his spirit is in no degree abated, and I do not think received, by N. P. Freeman, L. Hayden, L. A. Grimes, you could have sent a man to represent the cause to bet- T. H. Ringgold, W. H. Wood, and H. O. Remington ter advantage on this side of the Atlantic, than he. I C. L. Remond, W. C. Nell, and W. Berry were in favor know he has not come as the express agent or represen- of their being received. Much discussion ensued, where tative or missionary of any man or number of men. Mr. Nell withdrew them from the Secretary's table, and But he cannot make himself any one else than Parker Mr. Remond declined being considered a candidate for Pillsbury, and so long as he is that veteran abolitionist, the National Council. The members then proceeded to he will be a faithful and true exponent of the efforts, ballot. At the first balloting, Mr. Solomon Penenton aims and principles of the American A. S. Society.

I paid a very delightful visit with him for a few days to the Westmoreland Lakes, within the last few weeks, and had a great feast of fresh air, charming scenery and most agreeable society. He has invitations from town to town in many parts of the three kingdoms, and will have uncommon opportunities of social enjoyment and deliberate observation, and of making those amongst whom his lot may be east, more thoroughly acquainted with the anti-slavery cause in America; thus killing a great many birds with one stone, and not hurting any ing their stry in New Belford. living being at the time. So with this sample of an Irish Bull, I heartily bid you farewell, and remain affectionately your friend,

RICHARD D. WEBB.

Be sure and read the admirable Letter of Et- and place to be decided by them. WARD BAINES, Esq., of Leeds, (Eug.) to the Editors of Newspapers in Boston, on our first page.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COUNCIL.

On Monday, July 10th, 1854, the delegates to the sachusetts State Council held their second meeting in the city of New Bedford, in the third Christian church, and by adjournment through Tuesday, July lighten them if it were. And I was sorry, if not sur- 11. At 8 o'clock, the delegates were called to order prised to find its Secretary, and only visible medium to by the President, H. O. Remington. The following

Committee are thinking of a meeting, or conference, Charles L. Remond, James W. Fountain, of Essex in London, two hundred miles off, and three months af- Henry O. Remington, William H. Wood, of Bristol

Wesley Berry, of Nantucket.
Prayer having been offered by L. A. Grimes, on me

EVENING SESSION-MONDAY H. O. Remington, President, in the chair.

The proceedings of the previous meeting, and of the meetings held in Boston January 2d and 3d, were read there the same reason for the exercise of the extremest by the Secretary, N. P. Freeman. Mr. W. C. Nell, of Suffolk, and Messrs. T. H. Ringgold and T. H. Harley of Hampden, appeared, and took their seats; and the following members reported themselves :- I. A. Grimes. they compel him into the exercise of all the powers W. C. Nell, N. P. Freeman, of Boston; C. L. Remond with which he is constitutionally invested, and some- of Salem; J. W. Fountain, of Marblehead; W. H. times even more. And hence he is continually doing, Wood, H. O. Remington, of New Bedford; T. H. Ringgold, of Chicopee; T. H. Harley, of Springfield; W Berry, of Nantucket.

On motion of C. L. Remond, a Business Committee of three was appointed, by nomination. The following gentlemen were placed on that Committee :- L. A. Grimes, T. H. Ringgold, and W. C. Nell.

The Secretary read a letter of resignation from J. M. Lenox, of the State Council. Remarks were offered by W. C. Nell, opposing his resignation, and by N. P. Freeman, in favor. On motion of W. H. Wood his resignation was accepted.

On motion of W. C. Nell, a committee of three appointed to nominate a member to the National Council, in place of J. B. Sanderson, resigned. The chair appointed T. H. Ringgold, W. C. Nell, and W. H. Wood on that committee.

On motion of W. Berry, a committee of three was appointed on finance-viz., W. Berry, T. H. Harley, and J. W. Fountain.

On motion of L. A. Grimes, two more gentlemen were added to the Business Committee-W. H. Wood and J. W. Fountain.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. MORNING SESSION-TUESDAY.

H. O. Remington, President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. Berry. The proceedings of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary.

W. C. Nell reported the proceedings of the Busines Committee, in reference to the Protective Union Sex eral gentlemen offered remarks pro and con. It having been ascertained that many Protective Unions are es tablished in many parts of the State, to which any per sons can have access, and become members, it was de cided inexpedient for the Massachusetts State Counci to establish one. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. C. L. Remond made an able and eloquent speech in op position to the exclusive principles of the colored people

Council adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
L. A. Grimes, Vice President, in the chair. Praye was offered by Mr. Berry. The proceedings of the provious meeting were read by the Secretary.

Mr. Lewis Hayden appeared and took his seat. M W. H. Wood moved that no member be allowed to speal longer than ten minutes on any one subject. Mr. Hay den offered an amendment, that no member speak mor than twice on one subject, except by the consent of the Council. Carried.

The Secretary, N. P. Freeman, read the Plan of th Industrial College from Frederick Douglass's Paper. Mr. Hayden moved it be endorsed by the Massachusett State Council. Mr. W. Berry, C. L. Remond, and W C. Nell offered remarks in opposition to the propose plan ; and Mr. L. Hayden, N. P. Freeman, T. H. Ringgold and W. H. Wood offered remarks strongly in favo ory; we are surely despotic in practice, beyond all for- of the plan. On the vote being taken, six were agains

Mr. W. C. Nell offered the following resolves : That we expunge from our records all the action of the least, before our virtues, even, will be better than her previous Council held in Boston, January 2d and 8d,

were in many places, particularly on the coast, getting or and the sympathy of every Briton who loves liberty. I am here, an American, and in all decent soci- gold strongly opposed it. On motion of Mr. Nell, the vote was decided by yeas and nays, in the following menner :-

Yeas-Messrs, Remond, Nell, Fountain, Harley, and

Nays-Messrs. Grimes, Hayden, Ringgold, Freema and Wood-5.

It being a tie vote, the President, H. O. Remington gave the casting vote in the negative. Mr. T. H. Ringgold moved that 9, P. M., be the ho for the Council to ballot for a member of the Nationa Council. Carried.

On motion of T. H. Harley, the Council adjourned to 8, P. M.

EVENING SESSION. H. O. Remington, President, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by L. A. Grimes, and the pro ceedings of the previous meeting were read by the Sec-

Wm. C. Nell offered the following resolutions :-Resolved, That as citizens of the Old Bay State, w

Resolved. That we shall always recur, with gratefu time, he would not be likely to do better service to the emotion, to the noble band of sympathizing friends, who,

Resolved, That repudiating, now and forever, the umber, and of a more important class, than he could towards the purchase of slaves; but, on the contrary, self for a chattel to declare its independence of slavery. On motion of Lewis Hayden, the resolutions were

> The Council now proceeded to ballot for a member the National Council. W. H. Wood and L. Hayden were appointed tellers, to assort, count and declare the renominating committee the names of C. L. Remond and seven absent members. At this stage of the proceedof New Bedford, was elected, receiving the whole num

ber of votes cast, (seven.) Mr. Penenton was informed of his election, and a cepted, returning his thanks to the Council.

The election of Corresponding Secretary, in the pla of I. M. Lenox, resigned, was indefinitely postponed. On motion of T. H. Ringgold, a vote of thanks we presented to the officers of the Council, and to the cit izens of New Bedford, for their courtesy and kindnes shown to the members of the Mass. State Council dur

On motion of W. Berry, the Secretary was instructo prepare the proceedings, and have them published i the Liberator and Frederick Douglass's Paper. On motion of L. A. Grimes, the Council adjourned

meet at the call of the Executive Committee, the ti-HENRY O. REMINGTON, President. NESTOR P. FREEMAN, Sec'v.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT WORCES-

The great Convention of the people, in which the uses of the Old Bay State were to break their party trammels, and unite for freedom, has come, and gone and any one who had fondly hoped for the realization of these anticipations must in the result have seen the fairs—till they are prepared to exact as strict honesty of an abortive attempt was made to get rescinded certain

The Free Soil party, by its position before the people, claiming high moral principles as their basis of union and action, and then entering the political arena as mere scramblers with others for the spoils of office, being wilfunds collected from her friends and ours, in Europe, for the sacrifice every thing of character and principle, even their own cardinal principles, for the sake of a few paltry offices, and the exercise of a little short-lived authority, have lost the confidence of the community, and then there is a large donation, from the due to the confidence of the community we rejoiced in the hope of great and lasting good to our race from that noble enterprise.

Resolved, That when Mrs. Stowe promised the coloration has follows:—

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Res sunk themselves as far below the level of the other par-ties as their standard was professedly higher; and for them now to expect that they could, even under the present

The dictates of her own good heart.

Resolved, That the withdrawal of this aid renews in excitement of feeling against slaveholding aggressions, entice many from the parties with which they have world around us, as though we were only meted out to been in personal contest so long, to leave their old associates and join them, would be an exhibition of faith worthy the time of Abraham.

The few honest but simple Whigs and Democrats tha came to the Convention must have felt a great respect for such men as E. L. Keyes, Amasa Walker, Henry Wilson and others, as they stood and denounced the past of their correctness. Now that the Council have virtuand prospective derelictions and short-comings of the Whig and Democratic parties. To be sure, they deserved it all, but who were the men that meted it out? What if the Democrats, pledged to Slavery, give every thing to it, did not the Free Soilers, pledged to Liberty, give us as Governor of the Old Bay State, that the charge thus publicly brought against her is wholly untrue; that she has made no pledges which pledged-to-slavery Democrat, George S. Boutwell? What if, with slavery on their lips, the Democrats gave us Frank. Pierce as President, did not the Free Soilers put Caleb Cushing upon the bench of the Supreme Juliciary of the State? What if the Whigs, under the lead of Daniel Webster, gave us a Fugitive Slave Bill, did not Amasa Walker and Henry Wilson, then among the highest officers of the State, made so by Free Soilers, soon after follow in solemn state in the funeral procession, among the chief mourners, in honor of the memory of the great traitor to liberty, Daniel Webster? What if a Whig State government, pledged to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Bill, allowed Anthony Burns to be carried off, did not the administration with which the Free Soilers favored us, in which these very men, pledged to freedom in behalf of themselves and their party, figured among its higher officers, allow Thomas Sims to be carried off as readily !

These are very unpleasant reminiscences-would they were equally untrue! And yet, when I stood on the ground, and heard these faults of Democrats and Whigs only, retailed out by those would-be immaculate but guilty Free Soilers, I felt, more than ever, disgust and detestation of politicians, and their miserable tricks to attain office and power, and indignation that they should again attempt to prostitute the holy cause of freedom to their selfish and unboly purposes.

Much was said that was good, high-toned and noble. and there was much free and truthful utterance against the aggressions of the Slave Power. Even Mr. Keyes indicated, in some part of his remarks, a disposition to make Massachusetts free and sovereign against the Slave Power. One of the thesis of the platform also aims at this; and if the movement tends to this result, Freedom will rejoice, and all her true worshippers should

But if it was, as it appears to me, a trick of designing politicians to take advantage of the indignation that pervades the community against recent slaveholding aggressions, to hoist themselves again to office, then shall Freedom and her votaries mourn and weep.

The people must be freed from their slavery to politicians, before the slave shall see his redemption approach through political agencies.

Let all, with vigilance and active zeal, continue the work of regenerating the people, and stand by our standard, long since nailed to the mast,

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! Worcester, July 28, 1854.

STATE POLITICS.

A late Allas shadows forth the policy of its political friends during the fall campaign. The following article upon 'The Approaching Issue,' is quite significant :-'Though at particular times, there may be one great

of that great and absorbing question should be careful chusetts have certain constitutional amendments which they wish to carry forward and present to the people for their adoption. At the present time, the communifor their adoption. At the present time, the communi-ty is alive to the subject of the Nebraska perfidy, and after noticing the fact, that if an American 'phrenolo that infamous measure at the polls. This is right— this is what should be. But, at the same time, there is no necessity for any hasty or premature action. The battle will be a long and closely contested one, and hence we should be careful not to destroy in the onset pertinently adds: those magazines and munitions, which may be necessar ry, either before the battle is over, or after the victory is won. The Whigs of Massachusetts have a State as well as a country to save; and while they are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with all who battle for freedom, and resist slavery encroachments, they are not willing to abandon their own State and her dearest inthe end render her more efficient abroad. We should husband our resources, that we may be better able to carry on the war in defence of Northern rights. Our State and National issues are perfectly consistent, and the one should not be sacrificed to the other, when both carried forward with success, and as mutual

We would warn our friends and readers, of every

name, not to hope any thing from the Whig party in Loguen, Ware, Delany, Whitfield, Holley, and hur Massachusetts. If this is the style in which they addreds of others I could mention, are all better forme dress us by their State Committees and leading organs, when the interests of Freedom are cloven down in our be admitted that there are negroes answering the de-own streets, on our own soil,—when Massachusetts and scription given by American ethnologists and others, of when the interests of Freedom are cloven down in our own streets, on our own soil,—when Massachusetts and scription given all the North have been most shamelessly cheated and of head among them, ranging from the highest Indoor all the North have been most shamelessly cheated and of head among them, ranging from the highest Indoo plundered by the slaveholders,—if, when decent selfrespect would make all honest men ashamed of mere ropean is always presented, I insist that justice, in all party lines, they can still talk so feebly, still keep the such works, demands that the very best type of the nethought of Whig ascendancy in Massachusetts uppermost in their contracted souls, and go forward with such cat-like steps, what confidence can be reposed in them? Would to God the people would now, and for ever, repudiate these timid and imbecile leaders,-these committees and party organs! Let them take the editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, arrested work of the State and National politics into their own for abetting the escape of the slave Glover, the Supreme ty, (would they were all, as party distinctions, buried the Supreme Court for a habeas corpus. A correspon State and all other proper officers, selecting men in whom the people can confide, to do the work of Freedom, of Justice, of Right. Let such a Convention nominate such a list of officers, and, so sure as the day of election comes, Massachusetts will triumphantly place those men wherethey may do her work thorongary, whenever her soil or her rights are invaded by whenever her soil or her rights are invaded by grand collision between the State and United States authorities. slaveholders, or any other tools of the Slave Power. Let the people give all those self-important gentlemen, who feel that they were born to guide and govern Massisschusetts, leave to retire to private life. The people will find, among themselves, enough who are competent to direct the concerns of the State wisely, honestly, and the wisconsin laws or slave laws are the rule for Wisconsin laws or slave laws are the rule for Wisconsin laws or slave laws are the rule for Wisconsin unselfishly. Now is the time to strike a blow at these orrupt and heartless political organizations, by which I might here add, that should a physical collision

per not to be misunderstood. Liberty, Justice, and the Honor of old Massachusetts first; every thing else afterwards! WORCESTER COUNTY. afterwards!

SCANDALOUS IMPUTATION.

In another column may be found the proceedings of these anticipations must in the result have seen the a meeting of the 'Massachusetts State Council,' (exmorality is required by the people in their political af- the 10th inst., in the course of which, it will be seen their politicians as they do of their business men, lax resolutions, adopted at a former meeting of the Council, as that is, and all know it is lax enough. outrageously reflecting upon Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER

us the conviction, that our lives are full of disappoint

These resolutions, containing imputations utterly unfounded and groundless, were eagerly caught up by the pro-slavery presses, as soon as published, and circulated with malicious exultation through the country-no notice, of course, being taken of the most explicit denial were long since authorised by her to say, in her behalf, more charitable to suppose the Council to be laboring under a gross delusion, than actuated by a malicio spirit : but, whatever their motives, they have done serious injury to their own cause, and cruelly asperse the character of one of their best friends.

Whatever money was given to Mrs. Stowe abroad, i was entrusted to her unconditionally, by those whose confidence in her discretion and integrity was absolute -to be appropriated for the benefit of the colored peo ple, bond and free, as in her judgment she might deen proper. She has done, and is doing with it, what she s ready at any time the whole world should know hough it is none of their business; and needs no admo nition to deepen her feeling of responsibility in the case The conduct of the 'State Council' is utterly indefen sible. By reiterating their libellous charge, they de

stroy all confidence in their association. It appears that five were for rescinding it, and five against it-the President giving the casting vote in the negative. The Council, as such, therefore, is still to be held respon-

CONVENTION AT WORCESTER. The State Anti-Nebraska Convention, which assem

bled at Worcester on Thursday of last week, was largely attended by men of all shades of politics, but chiefly of the Free Soil party. A committee of nine, of which Alderman Williams, of Boston, was chairman, was appointed to report a plan of operations. The room being insufficient to contain the delegates, they adjourned to the Common. The Convention organized by the choice of Judge Morris, of Springfield, as President, with thirteen Vice Presidents, representing the three prominent political parties. Speeches were made by Judge Morris, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. E. L. Keyes, Hon. Amass Walker, Seth Webb, Jr., Esq., John L. Swift, Esq. Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. Wm. Beecher, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Mr. Brewster, Rev. Mr. Brigham, and othrs. A provisional committee of two Whigs, two Demo-

crats, and two Free Soilers, was appointed to call a State Convention, at which nominations are to be made for the coming State elections.

Resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and protecting the rights of the citizens of Massachusetts, and recommending a National Convention, were adopted. It was very evident that the Whigs are not ready to forego party considerations

for the sake of rfeedom. THE NEGRO IS A MAN. In his last paper is the Ad dress delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS before the Western Reserve College, at Commencement, July 12th, 1854. The tonic selected for the occasion was, 'The Claims of the Negro, suggested by ethnological science or the natural history of man.! It was highly credita and pursue it in such a manner as not to destroy other interests which they hold dear. The Whigs of Massa-tor on such an occasion, and most creditable to his genius and logical power was his performance. In the course of his defence of the unity of the human races people are determined to show their opposition to gist, or naturalist, undertakes to represent, in portraits, at infamous measure at the polls. This is right the difference between the two races-the negro and the European-he will invariably present the highest type

> 'The European face is drawn in harmony with the highest ideas of beauty, dignity and intellect. Features regular, and brow after the Websterian mould. regular, and brow after the websterian mould. The negro, on the other hand, appears with features distort-ed, lips exaggerated, forehead depressed—and the whole expression of the countenance made to harmonize with the popular idea of negro imbecility and degradation. I have seen many pictures of negroes and Europeans, in phrenological and ethnological works; and all, or pearly all, excepting the work of Dr. Pritchard, has have never seen a single picture in an American work, designed to give an idea of the mental endowments of the negro, which did anything like justice to the subject nay, that was not infamously distorted. The heads Crummell, Garnet, Ward, Wilson, Pennington, Remor and indicate the presence of intellect more, than any pictures I have seen in such works; and while it must

RE-ARREST OF MR. BOOTH. In the case of Mr. Booth hands. Let them hold a Concention of the People, Court of Wisconsin, in full bench, have affirmed the without the least regard to present or past party lines, decision of Judge Smith, that the Fugitive Slave Law and speak out there, in tones befitting the times, the in- was unconstitutional. Judge Miller, of the United dignation which the soul of Massachusetts feels for the States District Court, has granted the third warrant for lawless robbers of Nebraska, and the man-stealers and the arrest of Mr. Booth, and refused the bail which had kidnappers of the Administration. Let the people go been twice accepted as sufficient by the Supreme Court to such a Convention in the spirit of Liberty, and not of the State. Mr. Booth was unwilling to furnish other e fear of what harm will be done to the Whig par- bail, and was sent to jail, where he now lies, awaiting ty, or to the Democratic party, or to the Free Soil par- the result of an application which was to be made to in a common oblivion !) and let them there nominate dent of the Evening Post giving full particulars, says : State and all other proper officers, selecting men in Judge Paine has just started for Madison for another

There is a great excitement in town, and hundred

the people have been bejuggled and defrauded so long, cannot be doubtful. The people of Wiscousin are near-and let them not fail to administer that blow in a man-

ANOTHER PRIEND OF THE SLAVE GONE.

LITTLETON, (N. H.) July 18, 1854.
FRIEND GARRISON—Many of the readers of THE LIB-ERATOR Will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs.
IVAH P., wife of SAMPSON BULLARD, formerly of Cohcord, N. H. She died on the 16th instant, after an illness of more than seven years; during the last four months of which, she suffered excruciating pain. Mrs. Bullard was a devoted Abolitionist, having embraced the cause in its infancy, and her hospitable house in Concord was ever a home for the Anti-Slavery laborer. She was a friend to the poor and afflicted every where, and her charities were almost unbounded. As showing how strong was her desire to do good, I will mention that, but a few hours before her death, and while in extreme bodily pain, she heard that the father of a family in destitute circumstances was about to die; whereupon she expressed an earnest desire that she might do something to relieve their wants. During the many years which Mrs. Bullard was confined to the house, her opportunities for cultivating those graces which most dorn the human character were wisely improved, and she arrived at a spiritual growth, to which, in this life, but few attain. It may be truly said, that her ' memory shall smell sweet, and blossom like the rose."

FREDERICK HAZELTINE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

A few days since, a very good looking negro, about 25 years old, calling himself WILLIAM WILLIAMS, represented himself to the President and Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee in Boston as a fugitive slave, just arrived from Charleston, S. C., via New York; and sclicited aid to enable him to continue his flight to the British dominions. Supposing his case to be authentic, he was furnished with \$7.50; but the next day he was arrested by the police, on suspicion of having sto-len a trunk at the Worcester depot, and while in confinement, acknowledged that he was never a slave, but belonged to New York, and said his real name was George Smith. He was finally discharged, and admonished to leave the State, but will no doubt attempt to impose upon others elsewhere. The friends of the slave cannot be too guarded in giving pecuniary aid to persons representing themselves to be fugitive slaves. There are many impostors about, of both sexes.

The record of blood-red atrocities, so peculiar to the 'peculiar institution,' which we publish on our last page this week, will be found to be one of an unusually crimson hue. It makes the blood curdle to read them.

Much excitement occurred at an election in San Francisco, and severe fighting, and shooting at the polls, took place. John Taber, Editor of the Stock-ton Journal, killed Jas. Mansfield, the Editor of the Republican, in a street fight.

Sixty-three bodies were buried during the week ending July 17, in Richmond, Va., forty-two of which died from cholera. They were mostly colored

Our townsman, Martin Stowell, returned home on Saturday, having been released from his imprisonment in Boston, on the charge of murdering Batchelder, the Grand Jury having found no bill against him. He is still under bail to answer to a charge of riot, and we feel quite confident that he will be homorably acquitted on this charge also.—Worcester Spy. Frightful Ravages of the Cholera near Nia-

Frightful Ravages of the Cholera near Nua-gara Falls, &c.—Reports having reached Buffalo on Saturday of the sudden outbreak of cholera at Niagara Falls, Drs. Hamilton and Hunt repaired to the spot, and found it raging among the Irish laborers on the canal, and the low ground at the suspension bridge. Panic aided the deadly disease, and a number lie dying and dead, and some 400 had fled from the place. The two gate keepers at the bridge had died, and the gate was deserted,—persons passing over them free from toll.

The number of deaths, up to last night, reached about fits. Work is now entirely suspended, and nearly all

fifty. Work is now entirely suspended, and nearly all who are not sick have fled. There is no sickness in the immediate vicinity of the Falls. SECOND DISPATCH.

P. M.—There have been several more deaths to-day in the neighborhood of the suspension bridge, and all in the vicinity are leaving as fast as possible. \$3 to \$4 a day is offered for laborers.

This afternoon, a horrible stench was discovered proceeding from a shanty near the bridge, and it was found to be from the bodies of two men who had died there

alone. They were in a terrible state of decomposition, and a reward of \$50 was offered to any person who would get the bodies out and inter them, but no one could be found to venture. The place was then set fire to, and the bodies and all the contents were consumed.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Sla very Society will be held in Salem, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of August, and continuing probably three days. EDMUND QUINCY, ong the speakers expected to be present.

FF STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in STONEHAM, at the Town Hall, on

TREV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in the Free Congregational Church, CUMMINGTON, (Hampshire Co.) on SUNDAY, July 80th. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings on Sunday next, July 30, in PAWTUCKET, on the Rights of

Children, and the present condition and prospects of the Republic in reference to Slavery and Romanism. WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worcester County Auti-Slavery Society; will speak of the 'pe-culiar' Despotism of the country, in Mariboro', on Sun-

day evening next, at 5 o'clock. BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. CONVEN-TION.—The Annual County A. S. Convention will be held in HARWICH, commencing on FRIDAY, August 25th, and continuing on SATURDAY and SUNDAY. A full delegation of the friends of Freedom, of all who gant demands of the Slave Power, is desired and herey carnestly invited from every part of the Cape. Further particulars, as to speakers, &c., will be given

All letters and communications for the under-

ZEBINA H. SMALL.

signed should be sent to him at Leicester, Mass., until further notice. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

in future papers.

For the Committee,

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK. SUNNY MEMORIES

A BOOK OF TRAVELS. BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE,

Author of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin.' COMPRISED IN TWO VOLUMES, DUODECIMO

FOREIGN LANDS.

Illustrasted with highly finished wood Engravings, from designs by Billings.

PRICE. TWO DOLLARS.

The First Edition of the above work was published on the 15th of July.

The Publishers are aware that they need do no more than to announce this work, for thousands who have read 'Uncle Tom' will welcome any new production from the same pen. Yet it is but just to say, that these volumes are written in the author's happiest vein; and that they would have created a great se would have met with a very large sale, if published nonymously.

The public, who have been wearied with the perusal

of countless books of travel taking the same beaten paths, will be surprised at the freshness and absorbing interest with which this gifted author has invested the subject. From the voyage to the return, the reader follows her guidance with unquestioning delight.

Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

PUBLISHERS. BOSTON

MOTORPATHIC CARD

For the Liberator. PURL THE PLAG! BY HORATIO R. SPOONER.

SERVICE CONTRACTOR O, furl that flag-while, o'er the land. Those stars and stripes are floating, Oppression, with a ruthless hand, O'er Liberty is gloating ! Furl the flag !

O, furl that flag-its stars are dim; Its folds with blood are dripping ; Lo! where it waves are tyrants grim Ay, tyrants-woman-whipping! Furl the flag !

O, furl that flag-while on the breeze, In pride, ye sport your bunting, Your Brother, who from bondage flees, Sons of the free' are hunting ! Furl the flag !

O, furl that flag-that bloody flag-And bate your lofty feeling; How can ye prize a fustian rag, That sauctions infant-stealing? Furl the flag !

O, furl that flag, and keep it furl'd, Until Emancipation; Then may ye stand before the world, A free and happy nation. Furl the flag! Plymouth, July, 1854.

For the Liberator THE SOUL'S INQUIRY. What is oldest? far older than time, Antecedent to matter, to measure or rhyme ? Will the universe answer this one mighty quest, With which my soul labors with constant unrest? Will ye tell me, wild waves of the worshipping sea, What longer have been, or are older, than ye? Will ye tell me, ye winds that travel unseen, Have ye seen the elder, wherever ye've been? Thou sun, and ye stars, that over me shine, Say, can you inform me, or can you opine, Where dwells the mysterious, the mighty unknown. In torrid, or frigid, or temperate zone? Ye subtile laws chemic, can your language tell What, when, and where, the oldest might dwell? Mechanic powers, and dynamic forces, Meet you the eld in your mystical courses? Clairvoyant vision, philosophical sense, Perceive ye, or know it, throughout the immense Sage, poet, or seer, or priestly divine, Can either, or all, solve this problem of mine? All nature objective I carnest evoke ! Still, 'tis a secret it never hath spoke : Each phenomenon seen, you quickly detect, Refers for its cause to another effect;

And following minutely this wondrous chain, Cause is effect, and effect cause again. Meet we, however, at this point of the task, A fact quite subjective—this something that asks An undefined somewhat, that seeks to be taught; A cause, seeming quite uncaused, being unsought. To this thought-making power refer we the task, That only can answer, that is able to ask-What know I of each finite action or deed ? What are they but my own finite thoughts come to see Whatever by act of sensation I find, Must all pre-exist as a thought in some mind;

In thought-making power all being began, And the ultimate is the thought-thinking man; Here asker is answerer, and mutually brought To know, that the oldest of all things is thought. Newark, N. J., 7th mo., 1854.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY GERALD MASSEY. High hopes that burn'd like stars sublime, Go down i' the Heavens of Freedom; And true hearts perish in the time We bitterliest need 'em !

There's nothing left but sorrow; We walk the Wilderness To-day, The Promised Land To-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now, There are no flowers blooming! Yet life beats in the frozen bough, And Freedom's Spring is coming! And Freedom's tide comes up alway, Though we may strand in sorrow; And our good bark, aground To-day, Shall float again To-morrow.

Through all the long, dark nights of years, The People's cry ascendeth, And Earth is wet with blood and tears; But our meek sufferance endeth! The Few shall not forever sway, The Many moil in sorrow: The Powers of Hell are strong To-day,

But Christ shall rise To-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the Past, our eyes With smiling Futures glisten! For, lo! our day bursts up the skies: Lean out your souls, and listen! The world rolls Freedom's radiant way, And ripens with her sorrow: Keep heart! who bear the Cross To-day. Shall wear the Crown To-morrow.

Oh! Youth! flame earnest, still aspire, With energies immortal! To many a heaven of Desire, Our yearning opes a portal! And though Age wearies by the way, And hearts break in the furrow, We'll sow the golden grain To-day,-And harvest comes To-morrow.

Build up heroic lives, and all Be like a sheathen sabre, Ready to finsh out at God's call, Oh! Chivalry of Labor! Triumph and Toll are twins; and ay, Joy suns the cloud of Sorrow; And 'tis the martyrdom To-day, Brings victory To-morrow.

LOVE OF COUNTRY. BY JONES VERY.

Hail, Love of Country ! noble flame, That never can expire; In every age and clime the same, Alike in son and sire.

Light in our souls a holy zeal, As one united band. Our growing country's wounds to heal, And all her foes withstand,

No more to battle would we go, To fight against our kind; Thro' human veins one blood doth flow, And one the heart and mind.

But forth we go to break the chain To free our land of every stain, And rights for all to win.

To triumph in the Gospel's might, And Christian Patriots be: To battle for the Truth and Right,

FEARFUL RECORD

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES AND HORRORS

Another Bloody Deed.—A despatch from Baltimore says that an awful murder came to light at Dandridge, on the 16th. Elijah Moore, his wife and aister-in-law were all found murdered in their respective beds, and their bodies terribly gashed with an axe. A negro be longing to the murdered man is missing, and it is supposed he is the author of the fiendish deed.

A correspondent of the Knoxville Register gives the following details of this horrid affair :-

Dandenor, June 21, 1854.

The deplorable scenes of borror which have occurred in this county within the last week, are peculiarly thrilling, and strike every heart with a sting of poignant regret, which beggars description. On last Wednesday night, while Elijah Moore, his wife and sister-in-law were enjoying at home that joy and pleasure which alone could be realized in calm repose in their own demicile, a servant of said Moore stole quietly Into the room in which they were sleeping, and, without provocation, murdered Moore most brutally with an axe.

Mrs. Moore, being awakened by the blows upon her husband, entreated him to desist, and for this kind entreaty, from an indulgent mistress, he felled her to the floor, and murdered her with the same axe. The scenes thus perpetrated aroused Miss Lotspeech, the sister of Mrs. Moore, a young lady of fine family and unexceptionable character, who ran to the bed where her sister, and brother-in-law were being immersed in murder and their own blood; but the horror of the picture before her overawed her, and she sprang back to her own bed. The fiend, with hellish purposes, approached her, and after violent struggles between them, in which he broke her left arm, bruised her left shoulder, throat and chin very severely, he finally accomplished his hell-born purposes, and took also her innocent life. Thus, by the hand of a furious slave, who had never been wronged, but too kindly treated, three valuable lives, of our most respectable and highly esteemed citizens, have been taken, and rushed, without previous notice, into DANDRIDGE, June 21, 1854.

most respectable and highly esteemed citizens, have been taken, and rushed, without previous notice, into the presence of the great Ruler of the Universe. Ilearn they were exemplary members of the Methodist Episco-

pal Church.

The indignation of our people was intense, and had no bounds. A large number assembled, and began a vigilant and thorough search for the hardened wretch, and on last Sabbath, about 12 o'clock, he was arrested. On the day following, he suffered at the stake by the torch, that penalty which his infamy deserved, and was burned to death at one o'clock, within a few hundred words of the place. burnes to declar as one o close were committed.

About one thousand citizens were present, and the execution was performed coolly and deliberately; and in the large assembly there was not a dissenting voice to the execution.

This violent measure was adopted in this county as the means of absolute necessary self-defence, which could not be secured by an ordinary resort to the laws. Two executions on the gallows have occurred in this Two executions on the gallows have occurred in this county within a year or two past, and the example has been unavailing. Four executions by hanging have taken place heretofore in Jefferson, of slaves guilty of similar offences, and it has produced no radical terror or example for others designing the same crimes, and hence any example less horrible and terrifying would have availed nothing here.

We find in the Athens Post, a letter in relation to this horrible tragedy, which contains some additional facts:—

Moore and his wife were clever, respectable people. He owned a negro man named Tom, about 22 years of age, who had been raised in the family, and admitted to many familiarities and liberties, such as are too often allowed to slaves by the often allowed to slaves by those who own but few. This slave, and two small negro boys hired by Moore, worked on the farm. The slave Tom had been insolent to the family, and especially to Miss Lotspeech, and ought to have been arrested, but Moore was desirous of having his labor in the crop at this particular time, and was perhaps somewhat a fraid of the receive. He there was perhaps somewhat afraid of the negro. He therefore suffered the negro still to live in the family.

On last Wednesday evening, the slave, Tom, sent away the free negro boys to their mother's, not far distant, and in the night entered the house where Moore and his wife were in one bed, and Miss Lotspeech in and his whe were in one bed, and hiss Lotspeech in another bed in an opposite corner of the same room. He entered the room with a lamp and axe. He struck Moore in the head a blow with the edge of the axe, causing such instant death that he did not, when first discovered, appear to have moved. Several wounds, apparently given with great force with the axe, were found upon and about his head. Mrs. Moore awoke, sprang from the bed, and contended with the negro in defence of her husband.

the negro inflicted several wounds upon Mrs. M. similar to those upon her husband, and lifting her from the floor, threw her upon the bed, where she died in a few minutes. Whilst the brief contest was pending with few minutes. Whilst the brief contest was pending with Mrs. Moore, her sister, Miss Lotspeech, started to her relief. The negro struck her upon the arm and broke it; he then threw her upon the bed, and violated her with many acts of inhumanity and barbarity not to be repeated. She resisted and fought to the last. Her screams alarmed the negro, so that he killed her by a blow upon the back of her head, and then made his

search for the murderer, and on Sunday he was arrested, not, however, until he had received a severe
flesh wound from a rifle ball. He make a full, though
not voluntary confession, which is confirmed by other
evidence. On Monday, after general public notice
throughout the country round, in the presence of an
immense assembly, and by the expressed approbation
of every individual present, the negro was chained to a
stake, and burned to death and to ashes.

Still another Account .- DANDRIDGE, June 19, 1854. —On Wednesday night last, 14th inst., Mr. Elijah Moore, of this county, living nine miles from this place, and his wife, and his wife's sister, Miss Jane Lotspeech, were all murdered. Suspicion immediately fixed upon a negro man named Sam, belonging to Mr.

Moore, who was found to be run away.

The excitement was intense, and the whole country rose up in arms, formed themselves into companies to hunt for him, and on yesterday he was overtaken crossand was immediately fired upon, one shot taking effect in his right arm. He immediately turned, and gave himself up to the pursuing party, who took him to the house of Mr. L. D. Franklin, where, by screwing his fingers and then his hands in a vice until all the bones were masked. (and other treatment which cannot be were mashed, (and other treatment which cannot be mentioned in print,) he acknowledged that he had committed the murders.

nitted the murders.

He says that he had conceived a strong and irresist-He says that he had conceived a strong and irresistible passion for Miss Lotspeech, and made several proposals, which were always rejected with indignation; that he told her if she ever informed on him, he would kill her, and thus prevented her from telling his master; but on last Monday, he made another attempt, when she immediately told her brother-in-law, Mr. Moore, who talked to him about it, and threatened to whip him. He then determined to enter the house, kill Mr. Moore, and cargy Miss L. away, while another negro was to take Mrs. Moore; but in killing Moore, Mrs. Moore waked up, and caught the axe, which he wrested from her, and struck her a violent blow upon the head, mashing her skull, and thus rendering her incapable of further resistance, but not causing immediate death.

In the meantime, Miss L. awoke, and struggled to In the meantime, Miss L. awoke, and struggled to prevent his killing her. He coolly informed her of his purpose; she begged him to kill her; he struck her with the axe, and broke one of her arms at the first blow; at the second, he stunned her so as to make her entirely insensible; he then accomplished his hellish purpose. Mrs. Moore, in the meantime, moved in the purpose. purpose. Mrs. Moore, in the meantime, moved in bed, and he went to her, and split her skull open with the axe; went back to Miss L's bed, and a second time violated her person, and then split her head open with

the axe.

The whole annals of crime do not show such a hellish, fiendish crime accompanied with so much coolness. But he has met his doom. He was to-day tied to a tree, in

Thus has ended the life of one of the most foul and black-hearted fiends that ever disgraced the earth.

Outrageous Rape and Murder committed by a Nogro — Tremendous Excitement in Marshall county, Mississippi—Negro Hung and Shot. — We learned last evening the particulars of a most outrageous rape, committed upon-a white woman in Marshall county, Mississippi, near Byhalia, by a negro slave. It appears that Mrs. Redman, a very respectable lady, who was but lately married, had gone into the field to hunt turkey's nests, and was out of sight of the house, when a negro man, who was ploughing in a field close by, came to where she was, threw her down, and committed a rape upon her person. The black fiend made her promise that she would not tell, and then returned to his ploughing. Outrageous Rape and Murder committed by a No

of hounds were brought, and placed upon the scent of the track. They immediately traced the track to the negro, who was still ploughing, but he denied all knowledge of the affair.

At length, he confessed to the committal of the deed, giving a full statement of every thing; and in taking him away, the parties passed by the house of the negro's brother, who said it was his brother that did it, as he talked about it before. This occurred on Monday evening, and the news did not become generally known that night, but the next morning it spread like wildfire, and the whole country was aroused with indignation. The excitement became intense; the people gathered from every quarter, and the black wretch was taken by the infuriated crowd, first eastrated, and then hung by the neck until nearly dead. He was then taken down, and hung again by his heels until life was nearly extinct, when he was shot by some ten or a dozen men in the crowd.—Memphis (Tenn.) Whig.

Mayor Killed.—A difficulty occurring on the 4th inst., at Alexandria, Louisiana, betwen George Hill and John C. Culbertson, on the barbeeue ground, Mayor Murray interfered to restore peace, when he was shot by Culbertson in the abdomen, causing death the next

Horrible Affair.—The Charlottesville Advocate has a letter from Morgan county, Kentucky, stating that on the 30th ult., a dreadful affair occurred at Bloomington, in that county. Two lawers, named respectively Eastley and Hazelrig, were rival candidates for the office of county. tively Eastley and Hazelrig, were rival candidates for the office of county attorney. During the canvass on the day before stated, Eastley, in a speech to a crowd of the electors, declared that Hazlerig was a liar, and had committed perjury. Immediately, Hazlerig step-ped up the stand, and, without a word, pointed a re-volver at his assailant, discharging the contents into his head, blowing out his brains, and causing instant death. Hazlerig surrendered himself, was examined, and acquitted, on the ground of justifiable homicide (!)

Fatal Encounter at Ripley, Miss .- We regret to learn that a difficulty happened at Ripley, on Thursday last, the 13th inst., during which Nathaniel S. Price, Esq., was killed by W. J. Maclin, Esq., both citizens of that place.

Ill feeling, it appears, occurred about certain debts

against Mr. Maciin in the hands of Judge Price for collection. Maclin went armed to Price's office, and commenced abusing him, when Price ordered him out. Maclin then struck Price with a brickbat, P. and retur ed several blows with a stick, perhaps knocking Maclin down. A scuffle ensued, during which Maclin drew a pistol, and shot Price in the abdomen.—Natchez Cou-

A desperate fight took place last week between Mr. Delahunt, of Kentucky, and a Mr. Furguson, of Indiana, a few miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi, in the course of which Furguson drew a pistol and fired at Delahunt, the ball passing through his coat collar. The latter then drew a bowie knife, and used it so effectually on the body of the former, that but slight hopes were tentertained of his life. Delahunt gave himself up to the proper authorities, and was acquitted, after an examination of the affair.

Mr. Fannin, who was shot dead at Aberdeen Miss., by M. J. Bunch, was an officer in the Texan rev-olution, and brother to the heroic Fannin who was butchered by Santa Anna. Fannin had won a large sum of money of Bunch at cards, and went to his room to receive it at the time specified. Finding the door locked, he had turned to go down stairs, when Bunch opened the door and shot him in the back. The murerer was not arrested !

The Runaway .- In our paper of Sanday morning, we alluded to the fact of an overseer from a plantation in Prince George's county, Maryland, coming into the in Frince George's county, Maryland, coming into the city in pursuit of a fugitive, and of the latter escaping from the former, and voluntarily returning the next morning to the jail of this county. The runaway had been handcuffed, and tied by the legs on the horse, behind the overseer, but he purposely slipped off, when a fight occurred between the parties, the white man undergoing a choking process, and the negro receiving two stabs in his back. The rope which bound the slave's legs was cut by the overseer, on condition that slave's legs was cut by the overseer, on condition that he would loosen the grasp on his throat. The flight of the slave was the consequence. Late accounts represent the overseer at home, suffering from the effects of the contest. The negro is still in jail, awaiting the requisition of his master. Having repeated the suspicion that the overseer had been killed, it is but due we should now state that the apprehension was ill-founded.

Telegraph, that Capt. Richard H. Finn was assassinated at his residence in that vicinity on the 3d inst. He was shot through the window, while in the presence of his family. He died instantly. The infamous deed was committed in the darkness of the night, and there is no one upon whom suspicion rests. Shocking Murder.-The Raleigh Star says-

Shocking Marder.—The Raleigh Star says—'We learn that a shocking murder was committed in Chapel Hill, on Saturday night last, by J. Brockwell, upon the person of James Davis. Brockwell, we learn, went to Mr. Davis, and used some very offensive language, whereupon Mr. Davis told him he must go away. B. refused, but continued his offensive language. Mr. Davis then took him by the arm, and told him he must blow upon the back of her head, and then made his escape. The next day, the whole neighborhood assembled, and all who were there say that the sight of the murdered dead was the most awful they had ever seen.

The whole neighborhood turned out upon a diligent leave; whereupon Brockwell drew his knife and inflictuation. The whole neighborhood turned out upon a diligent leave; whereupon Brockwell drew his knife and inflictuation. stantly.'

Auful Tragedy at St. Louis.—The Alton Courier of Thursday says: 'By passengers on the St. Paul last evening, we learn that Hoffman, the German, who was dreadfully mutilated by one Baker, some weeks ago, was yesterday shot and killed by Mrs. Baker. It seems that Hoffman was walking along the street, and seeing Mrs. Baker advancing towards him, he stepped aside into a store, when she followed him. When she entered, he jumped over the counter, and hid himself under it. She jumped over the counter, also, and fired two barrels of a pistol at him, inflicting mortal wounds, from which he died in a few minutes.'

Murder in North Caroling .- A most shocking murder was committed on Wednesday night, the 15th inst., near Milton, N. C., on the person of Francis Williams. Early in the evening, he left home, and while walking along a path through the woods, about one and a half miles from his residence, he was accosted and shot by some person unknown. He was accosted and shot by some person unknown. He was shot in the breast and left side with nine balls, or very large buck-shot, causing instant death. Mr. W. was about 65 years of age, and quite wealthy. He was probably murdered for his

The Williams Murder .- The last Danville (Va. papers state that Joseph Williams, one of the sons of Francis Williams, who was recently murdered in a wood near his residence, at night, has been arrested and committed to the jail of Caswell county, N. C., on the charge of being the murderer of his father. The the charge of being the murderer of his father. The evidence against him has not been made public. Joseph Williams is a young man some twenty-two or three years of age, and was the only white member of the family residing with his father at the time of the murder. One of the negroes belonging to the e-tate of the deceased has also been arrested and committed, charged with being an accomplice in the murder.

Murder and Subsequent Execution in the Creek Na Murder and Subsequent Execution in the Creek Nation.—We learn from a gentleman recently from the Creek nation, that about three weeks ago, a negro, (Jim.) belonging to Mr. Watt Grayson, residing at North Fork, Creek nation, murdered two Creeks, one named Menowa, who had, by order of Mr. Grayson, tied his (the negro's) brother, whom Mr. G. had sold to a trader from Louisiana. Subsequently, by order of several chiefs of the Creek nation, he was condemned to be executed according to the forms of the Creek law: be executed according to the forms of the Creek law; and, seated on a log, his head covered by a blanket, he received two rifle balls, and fell dead. The execution-

Melancholy Affair .- Night before last, a serious difficulty occurred on Front Row, between Messrs. W. T. Brown and Rice. Mr. Rice was shot, and, from all accounts, mortally wounded. We were unable to ascersight of his murdered master's house, a large pile of pitch pine built around him, and then set on fire and burnt to Judge Brown, of this city, who is a most estimable genashes, in the presence of 1200 or 1500 persons, who did not leave the spot until he was completely reduced to that Mr. Rice's recovery is extremely doubtful.—Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

College Quarrei.—Recently, an expelled student of the Missouri State University, with case and pistol in hand, committed an assault on Prof. Locke of the Unirersity, who, in resenting the attack, snapped a pistol at the breast of the assailant. At this juncture, a ne-gro attendant separated the parties, and doubtless pre-vented a bloody result. The assailant's name was

Waite.

The A duel was fought on the Georgia side of the St.
Mary's river, Tuesday last, between Messrs. Coker and
Steward, two young lawyers of Newmansville, Florida.
The weapons used were double-barrelled guns, loaded
with buckshot—distance 75 paces. There was but one
fire, three of the shot from Mr. Coker's piece taking effect upon his adversary, two in the arm and one in the
breast. The latter wound is considered dangerous.
They fought about a young lady. Steward's mother
was present!—Savannah Republican.

jee that she would not tell, and then returned to his ploughing.

The lady repaired to a hill close by, and gave the alarm, crying for help, when the fiend left his plough, and deliberately walked to where she was, and ravished her a second time. After accomplishing his hellish purpose, he choked his victim to death, thereby committing a double crime, and then resumed his ploughing, as if nothing had happened.

In a few hours, the lifeless corpse was found, but no trace of the murderer could be discovered, until a pair trace of the murderer could be discovered, until a pair.

ing where he was killed.

We learn that suspicions are entertained as to the author of the deed, but nothing positive is yet known.

Duelling at Mobile .- On Sunday, a duel was fough between two gentlemen from New Orleans. The scene of it was in the grove south of the buildings known as the 'Six Sisters,' in the lower suburbs of the city. The parties were Charles Roman, son of ex-Gover Roman, and W. H. Bouligny, son of a late Senator from Louisiana of that name. The fight commences from Louisiana of that name. The ngut commences at one o'clock, with small swords for weapons. The first pass was made by Mr. Bouligny, whose sword struck upon the suspender button of his antagonist, struck upon the suspender button of his antagonist and broke in two. In the pass of Mr. Roman, made

simultaneously, the sword penetrated the side of Mr. Bouligny, inflicting a slight but not dangerous wound. The swords being broken, the parties resorted to pistols, at five paces. At the first fire, Mr. Bouligny received the ball of his antagonist back of the hip. The wound, we learn, was painful, but slight. The shot of Mr. Bouligny passed on without touching.—Mobile

Trial for Murder .- The Hustings Court was engage ed yesterday with the trial of an old and infirm negro man named Perry, belonging to Charles Dimmock, Esq., charged with the murder, a short time since, of a slave, the property of Joseph R. Anderson, Esq. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to be transported beyond the limits of the United States. the United States .- Richmond Enquirer

A Brutal Murder. - The Frankfort Yeoman, Kentucky paper, states that in Lawrenceburgh, of that State, on the night of the 18th inst., a man entered the State, on the night of the 18th inst., a man entered the house of Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer, after they had retired to rest, and, approaching the bed, commenced cutting Mrs. McBrayer with an axe, in various parts of her body. One of her legs was entirely severed by his blows. Her husband, reaching out his hand, received a blow, cutting his hand in two. The murderer then, after aiming a blow at a child, which fortunately only slightly cut the back of its neck, left the house. Mrs. McBrayer lived long enough to declare her belief that the man who committed the deed was her step son, and he was subsequently arrested and committed to

Five slaves, three in Virginia and two in Loui siana, have been sentenced to be hung—two for mur-dering their master, and three for a conspiracy to poi-son Capt. Hancy. Seven others sentenced to be trans-

committed in the upper part of our district, on the Sa-lada river, Wednesday evening, 3d inst., on the body of one Young Fuller, by Mary McCracken. The instru-ment was an axe, with which the woman struck the dement was an axe, with which the woman struck the deceased three times, inflicting a most ghastly wound at every stroke. Many rumors are affoat as to the cause of this tragic deed, which are so contradictors. of this tragic deed, which are so contradictory, that we deem it our duty to withhold any remarks on the subdeem it our duty to withhold any remarks on the subject, further than that the deceased was a man of very
bad character, and had been the terror of the surrounding neighbors for some time. The unfortunate perpetrator of the horrid deed is now in jail in this place.—
Their names were Dedicman and Hyland.

Inhuman Cruelty .- A man by the name of Amor and his wife, living in Henry county, Ky., were arrested on the tenth, for cruel treatment of the husband's child—a little girl about six years old. The child was covered with bruises and scars. It had been cruelly whipped and scalded, and had been kicked across the room, even into the fire, in the presence of its father and others. The man did not deny the charge, but laid it on his wife; said he could not control her, as she threatened to take his life. Those who witnessed the case, thought him as guilty as the beastly step-mother. In addition to the inhuman violence, the little sufferer was the case of Delph, who killed him. There was the case of Delph, who killed him and the surface was almost starved to death. It had been deprived of feed according to the testimony, for twenty-four hours went to the upper market house to meet Lyter. He was almost starved to death. It had been deprived of food, according to the testimony, for twenty-four hours at a time, and was reduced almost to a skeleton, as was exhibited at the trial, a most pitiable object. The wife had children of her own that fared differently. The court acquitted the parents, but took the child from them. The two demons being released, they decamped to Indiana, and on the Friday following, the poor child died. A reward has been offered by the Governor for the apprehension of the fugitives.

Reuben Lyter. Delph armed himself deliberately, and went to the upper market house to meet Lyter. He met him, sought a quarrel with him, and shot him dead on the spot. The quarrel was about a prostitute. Delph was tried and acquitted by a jury. There was the case of Croxton, who killed Hawthorn. Hawthorn as coffee house sitting in a chair, drunk and asleep. Croxton struck him on the head in that condition with a brickbat, and killed him. He was acquitted by a jury.

Cruel Murder .- All our conceptions of the nature of

Cruel Murder.—All our conceptions of the nature of demons are derived, necessarily, from the acts of men. A murder, or rather butchery, which was committed in Accomac court-house, Virginia, on the 5th ult., affords an appalling illustration of this reflection. A young man, (a miner,) named James Ames, got into a difficulty with Mr. George East, his step-father. Ames drew out a buge butcher-knife, sharpened like a razor, which it seems he had been carrying for eighteen months past, and advanced to East, who started to run. Overtaking East, he stabbed him repeatedly behind, till he

Murder of a Slace.—We learn from the Darlington, (S. C.) Flag, that the body of a slave, supposed to have been murdered, has been found in that district, and that an inquest was held and a verdite rendered, imputing the act to a young gentleman of the highest respectability, whose uniform gentlemes of deportment and amiable character are utterly irreconcilable with the commission of such a deed, in a normal state of mind. We understand that it is not probable that any further judicial inquiry, at the instance of the State, will be practicable. The reason why no further investigation is practicable, would seem to be the absence of any witness competent to give testimony in the course of the State.

*Nogro Hung.—About ten or fifteen days ago, the overseer of Judge Worthington, at Pt. Washington, Miss, was killed by one of his negroes. The murderer field that they are provided to the state, but was pursued, eaught, and lodged in jail at Greenville. On Sunday, the 10th inst., some forty overseers from neighboring plantations forcibly took him from the jailor, and carried him to Princeton, near the scene of the murder, and hung him. The occurrence had creaming the murdered in that city, on the evening of 12th inst., by W. R. Hawkins, a person attached to one of the Parker Ven steamships.

*Fatal Shooting.—Lawrence Richardson, a carpenter, formerly of St. Mary's, Ga., was shot last evening, about 80 clock, under the following ofreumstances, the was sitting in M. Grothers' grocery store, in Whitaker street, corner of Taylor street lane, conversing with Harvey Morse, one of the serigants of the city watch, when he received a load of buckshot in the beach, by the converse of the street of t

Fatal Affray .- A private letter to a friend in this

we learn that suspicions are entertained as to the author of the deed, but nothing positive is yet known.

— Sarannah Republican.

— Mob Law in Arkansas.— A public meeting was held in Crittenden county, Ark., (the county opposite Memphis,) on the 12th inst., and resolutions were passed, ordering Joseph Abel to leave said county by nine o'clock the next day: and ordering George Devitt. phis,) on the 12th inst., and resolutions were passed, ordering Joseph Abel to leave said county by nine o'clock the next day; and ordering George Dewitt, Carrol Dempsey, James Baker, Nick Dyson, L. Marphy, Frank Withy, Reuben Abel, Wm. P. Farmer, and Boler Cocke, to leave the county by the 15th inst.

clock the next may, arrol Dempsey, James Baker, Nick Dyson.

Arrol Dempsey, James Dyson.

Arrol Dempsey, James Baker, Nick Dyson.

Arrol Dempsey, James Dyson.

Arrol More Men Shot.—We notice in our Washington on the and three children.

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weapon used was a double-barreled shot gun, McLees planting into the body of Hendrick two loads of buck shot, either of which would have caused his death. McLees assigns as a reason for killing Hendrick, that the deceased had threatened his life.

A young man of the name of Gwin, said to be sephew of the California Senator of the same name was shot down in the streets of Austin, on Monday the 3d ult., by Capt. John G. Grumbles. On the 25th, John G. Durham, Ex-Mayor of

Austin, was attacked in the streets of that city by W. H. Cleveland, son of the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel. Cleveland struck Durham several blows with a bickory stick, whereupon the latter shot him dead with a revolver. An examination resulted in decision of justifiable homicide. Murder of a Scene Painter .- Mr. Laidlaw, the ar

tist and scene painter at the People's Theatre, St. Louis was murdered on the road known as the 'King's Highway,' which runs across the country from the St. Charles road to the Central plank-road, near St. Louis, on the 4th inst. A man named Jackson is suspected of the crime, and officers have been sent in pursuit of him. Unfortunate Affray .- We are pained to learn that on

Tuesday last, in Beaufort, an affray occurred between Messrs. G. B. Cuthbert and Henry Verdier, in which the latter was shot twice by a double-barreled gun, six buck shot taking effect in his body. We have heard some of the details, but prefer waiting for a more accurate account before publishing them. Mr. Verdier was believed to be mortally wounded, but was still alive on Wednesday exemise. Wednesday evening.

Homicide at Aberdeen, Miss.—Michael Fanning, a citizen of Texas, was killed at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 13th inst., by Col. M. J. Bunch, being shot through the face with one barrel of a gun, and through the body with the other. A pistol, heavily charged, was picked up near the body of the deceased. No other circumstances are stated. Bunch delivered himself up-

ed down with an axe by his negro man, and his murde was completed by a negro woman. The murderers then burnt the body, and the man, to avoid suspicion, went through the neighborhood inquiring for his master; but, nevertheless, the citizens raked over the ashes of the log-heap, and found a few bones, a pocket-knife, and veral brass buttons. The pegroes, who have and revolting countenances, thereupon confessed their

A Horrible Record,—The Louisville Journal, in an article referring to the Ward case, gives the following list of murderers who have been acquitted:

There have been scores of notorious cases of murde and acquittal in this city and this State. There wa the case of Kunz, who killed Schaeffer. Kunz, hearing

the apprehension of the fugitives.

Affray.—From the following, which we clip from the Memphis Appeal of the 23d, it will be seen that they have had still another murderous affray in that place:

Affray.—From the following, which we clip from the Memphis Appeal of the 23d, it will be seen that they have had still another murderous affray in that place:

Affray.—From the following, which we clip from the Memphis Appeal of the 23d, it will be seen that they wounded Peters, and made him a cripple. Peters being thus disabled, Baker supported him. The latter, after the disabled, Baker supported him. The latter, after the disabled and the disabled before the disabled and the disabled before the disabled have had still another murderous affray in that place:

'A man by the name of Charles Rice was shot night before last by William Brown. We have heard from several individuals that it was a mest cold-blooded affair; but as the case has not yet come to a trial, we can give no opinion. Rice was not dead yesterday afternoon, although it was the opinion of Dr. Wright, his physician, that he could not possibly live through the night. The ball entered just below the left nipple, passing between the first two ribs, and lodging in the stomach, where it still remains. The affair took place on Front.Row, between Washington and Popiar streets, and in front of Mr. Keefer's store. After he was shot, Rice walked as far as the corner of Washington, and was there taken in charge, and conveyed to a room over Mr. Keefer's store, where he still lies. Brown was arrested and taken to the calabocee. He will be tried as soon as the man dies. We understand that Rice is recently from Berks county, Pa., and was employed on board the ill-fated Caroline at the time she burned.

We have disabled, Baker supported him. The latter, after about a year, became very poor, and discontinued his bounty. Thereupon, Peters pursued him to this city; rode in the night in a hack to his house; sent the hackman to inform him that a gentleman and friend wished to see him on business; and when Baker came out and stood at the window of the hack, shot him dead instantly. Peters was acquitted by the jury, and lived here some years afterwards—long enough to murder, or try to murder, a prostitute, upon whose bounty he subsisted. There was the case of the Pendegrasts, who killed Buchanan, a schoolmaster. The elder Pendegrast, with two of his sons, and a negro, went to Buchanan's school-house, with loaded guns, and killed him, without giving him a chance for his life. The jury gave a verdict of acquittal.

There was the case of Shelby, who killed Horine in Lexington. The two dired at the same public table, and upon Horine's going into the street, Shelby demanded of

ployed on board the ill-fated Caroline at the time she burned.

P. S. Mr. Rice died last night, at 10 o'clock.

Another Murder at St. Louis.—We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer, that on Friday evening last, the body of a murdered man was found lying at the edge of the water in a slough near Keyser's stone quarry, half a mile south of U. S. Arsenal. His skull was dreadfully fractured. The initials upon his shirt were 'W. A.,' in red thread. The body had not yet been identified.

Scrious Afray at the St. Nicholas Hotel.—There was a stabbing afray at the 'St. Nicholas' last night, between two sporting men from the South, named White and Connor. White received a cut in the arm, and Connor was stabbed in the abdomen, and is not likely to live. White was arrested.

The True Della says that though there is, on an average, a murder committed in New Orleans every fueles hours, there have been but two convictions for

The Texas papers state that the number of mur-ders in different parts of the State is becoming fearful. It is also said, that 'out of ninety-four number cases which have come before the courts within the last six months, not one of the murderers has felt the full pen-alty of the law.'

- (To be continued.)

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VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

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